

The Numismatist.

[Colorado Springs, etc. : American Numismatic Association]

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WIDOW OF COL. JAMES WARREN SEVER

(Class of 1817)

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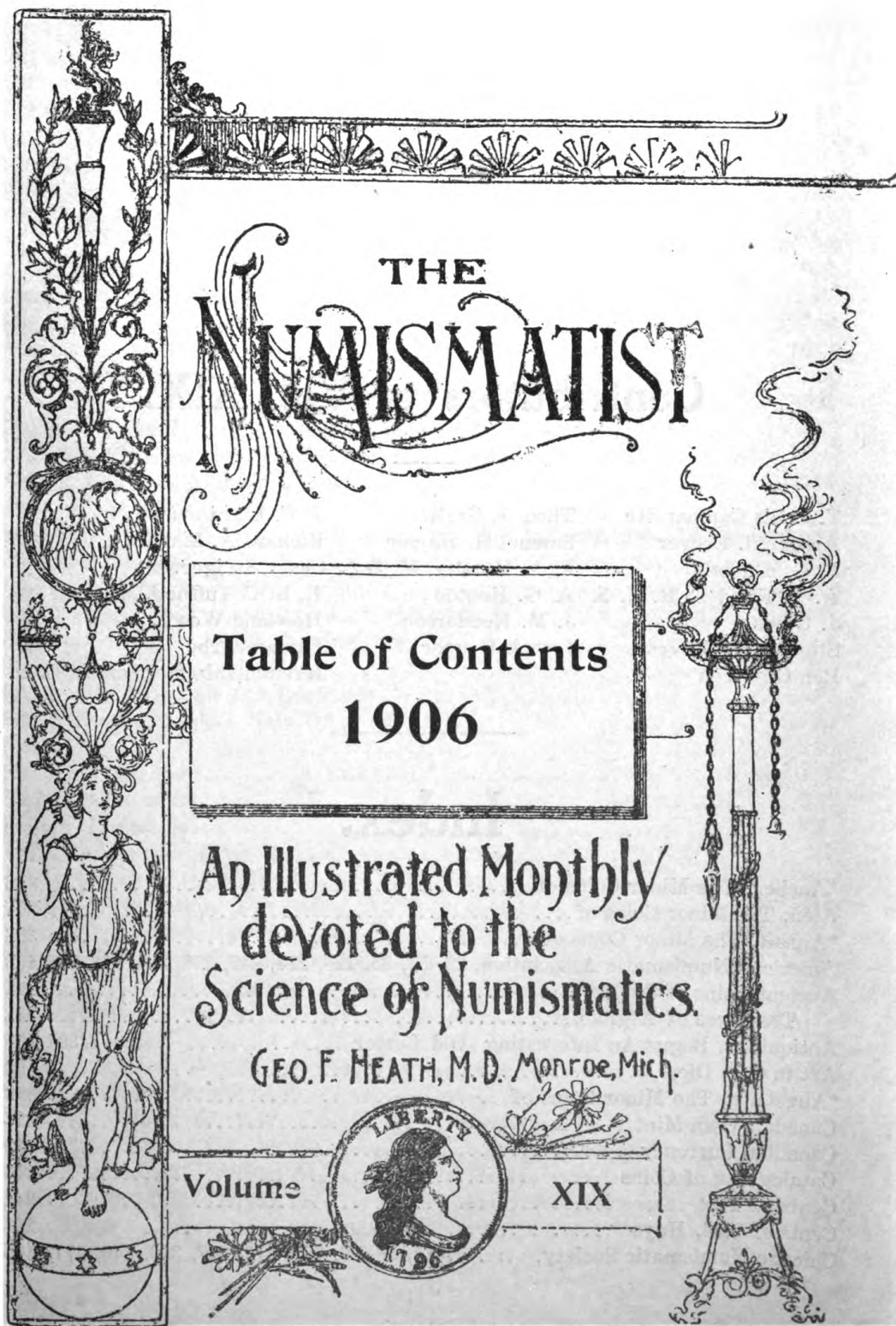
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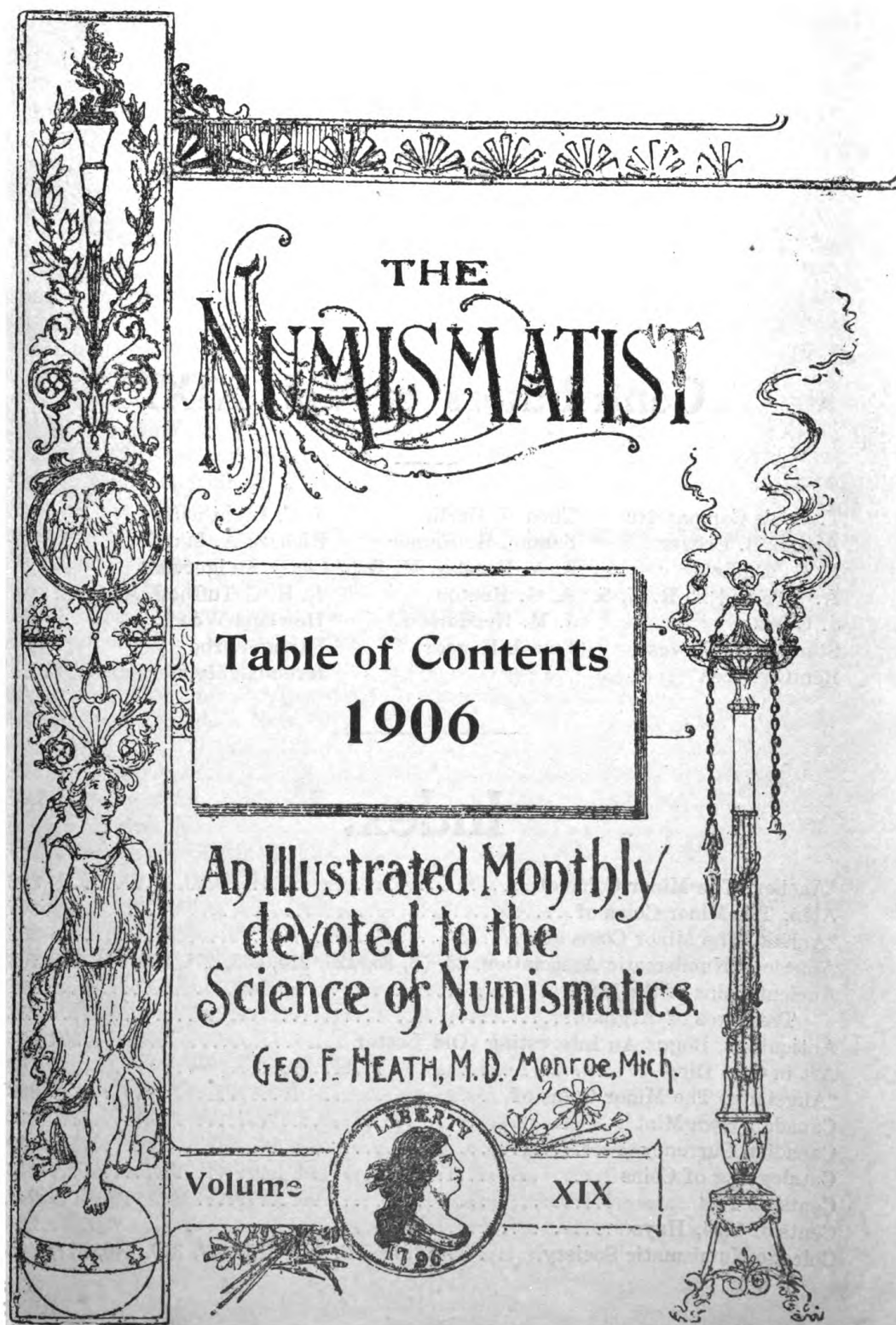
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An Illustrated Monthly
devoted to the
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GEO. F. HEATH, M. D. Monroe, Mich.

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The Numismatist.

VOL. XIX.

MONROE, MICHIGAN, JANUARY 1906.

NO. 1.

The Stone Money of Yap.

HOWLAND WOOD.

Nearly all students of numismatics have heard of the curious cumbersome stone money used by the natives of Yap, but as far as I am aware very few know about it. Numismatic publications have now and then given it a brief mention and let it go at that, possibly because the size and awkwardness of this money has excluded it from the cabinet of the collector. Accounts of this strange money, therefore, can only be obtained from an occasional scientific publication or from books of travel in the South Seas. Not having had the opportunity of investigating this money at first hand, I quote for the most part from those that have made a study of it on the spot.

Out in the island-studded Pacific lies the Caroline Archipelago. In the western part of this group is situated the island of Yap, which is about twenty miles long by ten wide. Its population is about eight thousand. Various spellings are used to express the guttural sound of the name of this island. Yap, Guap, Wap, Uap, and Eap are the most common. In recent years public attention has been drawn to Yap, on account of the achievements and death of Captain O'Keefe, the so-called King of Yap. O'Keefe went to the Carolines in the Sixties and made a vast fortune in the copra trade. His death about five years ago and the subsequent wrangling over his estate caused some public notice.

The stone money in use on the island is known by the natives as Fei. It is a crystallized carbonate of lime (calcite.) When new or unexposed to the weather it presents an opaque white appearance something like quartz, but without so fine a grain; after exposure it turns grey and becomes rough, old specimens being often covered with moss and lichen. The Fei are made in a general circular shape with a hole in the center about a sixth of the diameter. Through this hole a pole is inserted to facilitate in transportation. The Fei vary greatly in size, ranging from six inches to two feet in diameter. The smaller stones slope from the center in one or two ring like gradations, being about six or eight inches thick in the middle, and about two inches at the periphery. One of the largest Fei on the island, a picture of which is given, measures twelve feet in diameter, eighteen inches in thickness, and has a hole two feet in width.

These stones are not quarried at Yap, but come from the Pelew Islands, some four hundred miles to the south-west. The natives of Yap are intrepid navigators and make voyages through the Caroline Archipelago to distances of over a thousand miles. At certain seasons of the year they set out for the

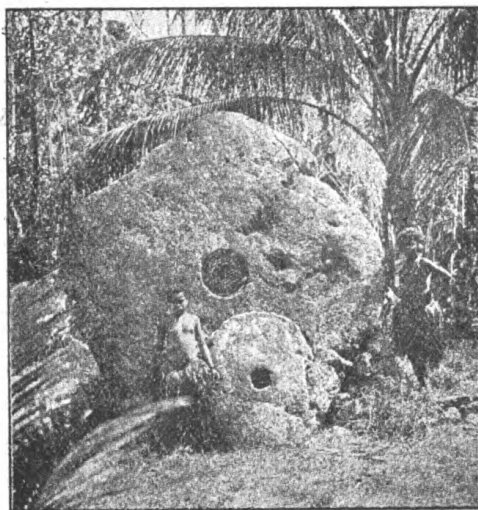
Pelew Islands to quarry their stone money, carefully selecting a particular variety of white limestone that is found there, as the value of the Fei depends largely on the fineness of its grain. These large discs are brought to Yap on rafts, and the natives undergo many hardships and dangers from the long ocean passage before the stones are landed safely on the island. Many lives and stones have been lost as the canoes and rafts are but feeble defences against storms at sea. Besides obtaining the stones is not wholly devoid of danger, as the Pelew natives carry on a constant warfare with the hardy adventurers from Yap. Captain O'Keefe carried on a brisk trade in this money by taking his schooner to the Pelews and quarrying a quantity of the stone, which he traded for tons of copra and other island products.

Mr. William H. Furness, 3rd., in his article "The Stone Money of Uap" *tells many interesting accounts of these Fei, and to him I am indebted for most of my notes. In discussing the purchasing power of this money he states that the quality as well as the size of the stone governs its value, while the rough and weather-worn appearance does not detract from its purchasing power. At one place on the island quantities of these stones were half submerged in the sea and thickly covered with seaweed, but were still just as valuable. The exact value of a Fei is somewhat hard to determine, depending largely on the respective desires of the buyer and seller at the time of trading. Mr. Furness gives the following approximate value for a Fei.—one a little over two feet in diameter of good whiteness and shape ought to purchase fifty baskets of food, or a hundred pound pig, or one thousand cocoanuts. As the necessities of life are within the reach of everyone on the island, the use of money is somewhat limited, labor being about the only commodity the natives have to dispose of among themselves. One of the social features of the island is that all the unmarried men live together in huts called "Bachelors' houses," in front of which large quantities of Fei are ranged side by side, and a constant rivalry is maintained as to which house is richest in these stones. As these unmarried men perform most of the labor on the island, and also quarry most of the stone at the Pelews, the bulk of this money is in their possession.

This stone money dates back to very ancient times and many stories and customs have become associated with it. If the stone is too large to be conveniently moved it is often left undisturbed, as it is unnecessary for the owner of the Fei to have it in his possession. The large Fei pictured here is set up in the forest at some distance from any hut, and has not been moved for years. When the Germans some years ago took possession of the islands they had trouble making the natives keep the roads in repair, or pay for their maintenance; nothing they could do would bring the natives to terms, they could not collect taxes from the islanders since they had only their stone money, which the Germans did not want as they were unable to move it. At

*In Transactions of the Department of Archaeology, University of Pennsylvania.

last one! bright official hit upon the idea of painting a black cross upon certain stones, as a government mark of possession. This quickly brought the natives to terms, they cleaned up the paths in the forests, then industriously chipped off the black marks on the stones and considered the Fei once more their own. In one of the villages on the island is a family that everyone acknowledges to be very wealthy, yet not one of the family has ever seen their money, which consists of one large stone. This particular Fei lies at the bottom of the sea, where it has been for many generations. It was lost during a violent storm while being brought from the Pelew Islands. As the loss



ONE OF THE LARGEST FEI ON THE ISLAND.

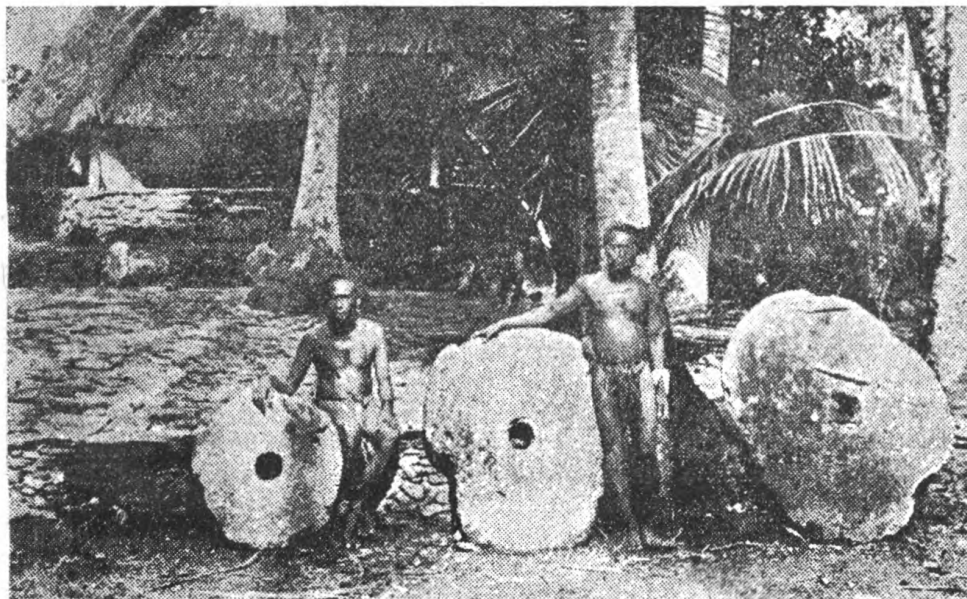
occurred through no fault of the owner and as several witnesses testified to the size and quality of the piece, it was mutually agreed that such a mishap was too trifling to be considered, the purchasing power of the stone was just as great as if it was leaning against the owner's house. Whenever a man of importance dies, his male friends bring presents of Fei or strings of large round pearl shells; the measure of the donors liberality being thus shown. Etiquette demands that within a few days these presents be returned, the dead having no real use for money.

Mr. F. W. Christian, in his interesting book, "The Caroline Islands," gives the native tradition of the first stone money. The version which I give in full, was told him by an old man of the island.

THE INVENTION OF STONE MONEY.

"There was a wise old man in Tomil named Anagumang to whom Legerem showed all the stars of heaven, and the seasons of their rising and

setting. After three months' study this apt pupil took seven men with him (the usual 'perfect number' in Yap tradition) manned a large Gothamite canoe, and sailed into the unknown waters, in quest of the land of Balao (the Pelew group,) under the guiding of the constellation Magerigir or Pleiades. Entering the northern reef passage and passing Bab-el-Thoab, he came down to the island of Peleleu. A little to the northwest of the last mentioned island there lie certain conical islets named Kokial scattered about a wide lagoon. Here he found a new kind of shining stone (which the men of London call Arragonite or Calcite,) and conceived the idea of hewing it into various portable forms to serve as a rude medium of exchange. There was an abundance of pearl shell here as well, to which he helped himself liberally for the same purpose. The shining rock he found, and with infinite trouble cut it with his shell axes into the form of fishes about a yard long. Some fragments, for the sake of variety, his men worked into the shape of a crescent moon. Others again they chipped into wheels of different sizes, rounded like the orb of a full moon. With these last, when they had bored a big hole through the middle of each, Anagumang was satisfied. So they loaded up their canoe and returned; the voyage back only taking five days.



ORDINARY EXAMPLES OF FEL.

When they took the stones ashore Le-gerem kept the wheels with the holes in the middle, and threw away the rest as worthless, and put into operation a powerful charm to centre all the desire of the people on the recognized standard coinage.

"Before this time, ruefully remarks the narrator, there was no fighting in Yap, ever since that, however, there have been constant civil wars in the land, arising from the eagerness of each tribe to acquire a large portion of the coveted treasure. After this there were frequent expeditions going to the Pelews from Tomil, Rul, and Gochepa, and many were the people who lost their lives from imprudently putting to sea in the stormy season. Others, moreover, after reaching the Pelews perished on their return journey, their vessels swamping or upsetting from carrying heavy or carelessly stowed freight of these precious and fatal stones. Others again were slain in battle by the people of the country, who were valiant men, and resented these un-called-for visits, and the plundering of their beds of pearl shells."

This money as used on the island of Yap, is, without doubt, the strangest of all circulating media. To the numismatist, however, it may not have the same interest it would to a political economist or an archaeologist, since it is neither cast nor struck, nor of a size suitable to be placed in a cabinet with other coins; but to him who enjoys departing from the commonplace, this money, which cannot be used for any practical purpose, and which represents nothing useful or ornamental, must always have a certain interest.

SOME HISTORY OF THE OREGON COUNTRY

Early Commercialism. "Rocks" "Beaver" Coins.

FARRAN ZERBE.

"The early settlers acting under what they called a Provisional Government declared war, raised an army, sent it into the field, secured funds to carry it on, compelled the Indians to give up in short performed all the functions possible for a Government of the United States. In this respect the Oregon story is unique in the History of the states of the American Union and stands without a parallel in the initial stages of its organization."

Thus writes Mr. Geo. H. Himes the active Assistant Secretary of the Oregon Historical Society from whose research much valuable data confirming or establishing the early history of the Oregon country has been acquired. Such matter as is of printed record and accepted authority as relates to my subject has been obtained by reference to the archives of early Oregon as are to be found in the vast historic collection of the Oregon Historical Society and for this privilege I am indebted to Mr. Himes, a native of Pennsylvania who for many years has been a resident of Oregon and one of the recognized historians of the North West. His Association with the Historical Society

has contributed to its large and valuable collection of national specimens, valuable curios and relics and if his hopes are realized the Society, with head quarters in Portland, will have at an early date an exclusive museum building for the proper display and public inspection of its large collection of interesting articles.

I have found much of interest in my research regarding the Oregon coinage; part of which, while not directly a part thereof, is not foreign to the subject since it relates to the early commercialism of the North West and is worthy of interest in connection therewith.

While the records are clear on the acts of the Provisional Government for the proposed coinage, the products (coins) do not conform to the legislation providing for their issue and in the absence of recorded facts lead to conclusions that while not substantiated by written authority are but natural inferences in the absence of established facts and which are in part confirmed by the tales of the oldest inhabitants.

Going back to the date of its recognition as the "Oregon Country" we find it comprised that vast area lying between the Pacific Ocean and the Rocky Mountains with 42 degrees on the south to 54.40 degrees on the north as its boundaries. The northern boundary was later established at 49 and from this has come the new states of Washington, Idaho and Oregon and a part of the states of Montana and Wyoming: Hence Oregon claim of the "Mother of States."

While the presidential campaign slogan of "44-54.40 or fight" was never realized it did lead to Territorial possession by the United States with 49 degrees as the Northern boundary.

Extensive commercialism preceded any note worthy emigration from the states. The Hudson Bay Company, the recognized agents of the British Government, dominated the commercial, religious and political conditions of the Territory. London merchants having a positive knowledge of the prolific occupation of the western land of North America by valuable fur bearing animals organized this company and were granted a charter of almost unlimited power by Charles II in 1669.

This company continued its operations; its fortunes varying with the British Government's relations to American Territory. We find the first four decades of the nineteenth century recorded as years of immense profit to this company whose operations, (while their granted rights limited them to the vicinity of Hudson Bay), extended over Canada and south to the borders of Mexico. This company used every means to prejudice the Indians against the emigrants from the states and resorted to trickery and treachery to cripple, destroy or absorb the various American Fur and Trading companies who sought to operate in the North West. It is recorded they led the Indians to believe the white emigrants were all women and would not fight this belief seemed to exist with the red man for many years and is said to have had its influence in the Whitman Massacre of 1847, which led to the Cayuse war:

The power and purpose of the Hudson Bay Company as Agents of Britain to rest from the United States the domains on the Northwest coast if permitted to continue, was recognized by the United States in 1824 and the initial steps toward the establishing of military posts were enacted in that year. From the published correspondence of the Quarter Master General's office for that year I note the first reference to commodity values.

"As the proposed posts on the Columbia, it is believed they might be supplied immediately at a low rate. Wheat may be obtained in New California at about 25 cents per bushel and beef cattle at \$3 to \$4 each."

The Hudson Bay Company not only had trading posts all over the North West but along the trails as far south as Mexico. The published statement of this company for the four years-1834 to 1838 states that 23,418,109 valuable fur animals were destroyed for their pelts. The debates in congress just previous to the extension of United States jurisdiction over the territory showed that in the thirty years the subject was being considered this foreign corporations profits from fur obtained on United States territory was over \$30,000,000.

Brown's Political History says "Even in the decadence of this powerful company after a remarkable career of nearly two centuries there were on Nov. 17, 1847, 239 proprietors or members representing a capital stock of over \$2,000,000."

In 1834 the records of Willamette Cattle Company states the purchase in California of 800 cattle at \$3 per head and forty horses at \$12 each.

I find no mention of money as a circulating medium up to the early forties; wheat being the main factor of exchange, gradually rising in value with increased emigration to \$1.00 per bushel in 1848.

An emigrant in '42 makes the statement in '48 that the only money he saw in four years was one silver quarter.

The term "rocks" as applied to money is believed to have its origin in Oregon, for it is recorded: "In 1844 there were but two places in Oregon that had grown beyond the customs of the frontier trading post, one was located at Vancouver (now in Washington) the other at Oregon City. George Abernethy, a merchant at the latter city, and later provisional governor found the change question a perplexing one and endeavored to meet the difficulty in rather a novel manner. The chips of flint rocks as left by the Indian in his manufacture of arrow heads were collected by Mr. Abernethy shaped up and pieces of paper glued on them. On this was written the date, the amount change (due) and his signature." One that I have seen is for 35 cents. To those who had then good fortune to have "something coming" no doubt literally enjoyed the possession of a "pocket full of rocks."

As evidence of the prejudice, ignorance or lack of foresight I quote from the recorded arguments in the United States Senate in 1844 on the Oregon Question.

Senator W. L. Dayton of New Jersey read the following from a late issue of the Louisville Journal:

"What there is in the Territory of Oregon to tempt national cupidity, no one can tell. Of all the countries on the face of the earth, it is one of the least favored of heaven. It is the mere riddling of creation. It is almost as barren as the desert of Africa, and quite as unhealthy as the Campania of Italy. To leave the fertile and salubrious lands on this side of the Rocky Mountains and to go beyond their snowy summits a thousand miles, to be exiled from law and society, and to endeavor to exert food from the unwilling sand heaps which are there called earth, is the maddest enterprise that has ever deluded foolish man. We would not be subjected to the innumerable and indescribable tortures of a journey to Oregon for all the soil its savage hunters ever wandered over. The journey thither, from all accounts, is horrible enough, but it is paradisaean when contrasted with the wasting miseries which beset the wretched emigrant when he has reached a point where he fancied his unutterable woes were to cease, but where he finds they are to be increased beyond all endurance. Of the last party of emigrants that left Missouri for Oregon, only eight died of starvation before reaching Fort Hall, which is half way to the country that is reckoned inhabitable by those who are afflicted with the Oregon mania."

From the Christian Advocate he read:

"The west has land enough yet to settle and improve at home. The population cannot be so crowded for half a century to come as to be willing to incur the horrors of war to acquire waste lands on the other side of the globe.

Indeed, when we take into view the inducements which must be offered to a people circumstanced as the inhabitants of the western states and territories are, in order to induce them to emigrate and compare them with the Oregon territory presents, we should be inclined to think, the representation of their feelings as having been made on very insufficient grounds. We have some opportunity, from our position, to form a correct estimate of the soil, climate, productions and facilities of the country from the Rocky mountains to the Pacific Ocean, as we have had a large mission there for several years, distributed in small parties over the territory; and from all we have learned, we should prefer emigrating to Botany Bay. With the exception of lands on the Willamette, and strips along a few of the smaller water courses, the whole is among the most irreclaimable barren wastes of which we have read, except the desert of Sahara. Nor is this the worst of it. The climate is so unfriendly to human life, that the native population has dwindled away, under the ravages of its malaria, to a degree which defies all history to furnish a parallel in so wide a range of country; and the scattered remnants of the wandering tribes of Indians who still remain, exhibit a degree of decrepitude, loathsome disease and moral degradation which is unknown among any other portion of the aborigines. So entirely sunken and subdued are these wretched people; and so rapid has been their decay, that they predict their own annihilation from the "cold sickness;" as they have learned to call the ague, which is a

prominent symptom of the terrible malady which annually visits them in all their wanderings." Mr. Dayton followed with a long speech in which he said:

"The power of steam has been suggested. Talk of steam communication a railroad to the mouth of Columbia? Why, look at the cost and bankrupt condition of railroads proceeding almost from your capitol traveling your great thoroughfares. A railroad across 2,500 miles of prairie, of desert, and of mountains. The smoke of an engine through those terrible fissures of the great rocky ledge, where the smoke of the volcano has rolled before. Who is to make this vast internal, or rather external improvement? Whence is to come the power? Who to supply the means? The mines of Mexico and Peru disembowled would scarcely pay a penny on the pound of the cost. Nothing short of the lamp of Aladdin would suffice for such an expenditure. The extravagance of the suggestion seems to me to outrun everything which we know of modern scheming. The South Sea bubble, the Dutchman's speculation in tulip roots, our own in town lots and multicanlis, are all common place plodding in comparison."

In contrast to this is the prediction of Senator Benton of Missouri made in a speech delivered at St. Louis, Oct. 19, 1844.

"I say the man is alive, full grown, and is listening to what I say (without believing it perhaps) who will yet see the Asiatic commerce traversing the North pacific ocean-entering the Oregon river-climbing the western slope of the Rocky-mountains-issuing from its gorges-and spreading fertilizing streams over our wide extended union. The steamboat and the steam-car have not exhausted all their wonders. They have not yet found their amplest and most appropriate theaters-the tranquil surface of the North Pacific ocean, and the vast inclined plains which spread east and west from the base of the Rocky mountains. The magic boat, and the flying car, are not yet seen upon this ocean, and upon this plain, but they will be seen there, and St. Louis is yet to find herself as near Canton as she is now to London, with a better and safer route, by land and sea, to China and Japan, than she now has to France and Great Britain."

With a general election throughout the territory early in 1845 came an established Provisional Government. The total votes cast were 594, George Abernethy was the choice for the governor and by his re-election in 1847 (a campaign in which religion played a big part) he continued in office until the Territorial Government was established by the United States. The capitol and seat of government was at Oregon City.

To be Continued.

Short History of the English Coinage.

STERLING P. GROVES.

In 1810 the work of coinage was transferred from the Tower of London, where it had been carried on for many centuries to the present mint on Tower Hill, not far from the Bank of England. The head of the department is the chancellor of the exchequer for the time being, who is ex-officio master of the mint, the practical direction of the work being placed in the hands of a permanent officer, the deputy master, who is responsible for its due performance. From the English mint is supplied the coinage for the whole of the British Empire, including the colonies, with the exception of Australia; the latter and the East Indies are supplied from branch mints established at Sidney and Melbourne, and the mints of Calcutta and Bombay. In addition to the gold, silver, and bronze coins current in the United Kingdom, the English mint strikes gold coins of the value of two dollars for Newfoundland; silver coins of the value of fifty, twenty-five, twenty, ten and five cents and bronze one cent respectively for Newfoundland and Canada; bronze pence and half-pence of special design for the Island of Jersey, and nickel pence, half-pence and farthings for the West Indies. The number of coins of each separate denomination issued varies considerably in different years, the demand for special denominations of coin naturally determining the supply.

The British sovereign or twenty-shilling piece was first issued by proclamation dated July 1, 1817 superseding the guinea or twenty-one-shilling piece. Crown pieces of the nominal value of five-shillings were first struck in the reign of Henry VIII, six-pences and three-pences are first mentioned in the reign of Edward VI while the groat or four-penny piece was coined as early as the reign of Edward I; the florin or two-shilling piece was introduced in 1849. Copper money was first coined by Charles I in 1665, but does not appear to have been issued until 1672. Copper was replaced by bronze in 1860.

The Maundy money of England is given to a selected list of poor people by the reigning sovereign once each year. Every person on this list receives as many pence as the sovereign is old. They are little silver coins of the denominations of 1 penny 2, 3, and 4 pence. The 3 pence Maundy money is the same type as the regular issue of the English coinage, but there is now no 4 pence-piece struck in Great Britain, and the old 4 pence has a figure of Britannia on the reverse instead of the large figure 4 as on the Maundy coin.

Following is the complete English Coinage:--Gold, five pounds, two pounds, sovereign, half sovereign; Silver, crown, four shillings, half-crown, florin, shilling, six pence, groat or four pence, three pence, two pence, (Maundy money), penny, (Maundy money); Copper and bronze, penny, half-penny, farthing, half farthing, third farthing and quarter farthing.

A few facts about the Rosa-Americanas and Woods Series.

RICHARD A. MARTIN.

As is well known the Rosa-Americanas were coined under a patent issued by the King of England to William Wood. It was afterwards discovered that the Dutchess of Kendal, a court favorite, was to share in the profits of this scheme of Wood's.

At first Wood attempted to put the currency in use in Ireland, but was met by such a vigorous opposition on the part of the Irish that the money was quickly withdrawn from circulation.

On the unanimous refusal by the Irish of Wood's currency Swift wrote this poem: "Wood an Insect," in which he alludes to this in the following lines:

"Such a worm was Will Wood when he scratched at the door
Of a governing statesman or favorite W——."

Swift also writes in 1724.

"He (meaning William Wood) has already tried his faculty in New England, and I hope he will meet at least with an equal reception here; What that was I leave to public intelligence."

After the money had been withdrawn from Ireland such men as the Duke of Newcastle and Lieut. Governor Dummer used their influence to have the coinage used in New England. In the "Defence of the conduct of the People of Ireland in their unanimous refusal of Mr. Wood's Copper Money," the author says: "The money was rejected in a manner not so decent as that of Ireland."

The money was probably never used in New England as the greater amount found came from the Southern States.

From Snelling's "View of the Coins struck for the West India Colonies," I quote the following:

"We have been informed that Kingsmill Eyres Esq., Mr. Marshland, a hardwareman in Cornwall, and several others were concerned in the scheme; the dies were engraved by Mr. Lammas, Mr. Stanbroke, and Mr. Harold, some of which were in the possession of Mr. Winthrope, who went to New York; his father lies buried at Beckingham. They were struck at the French Change, in Hog lane, Seven Dials, by an engine that raised and let fall a heavy weight upon them when made hot, which is the most expeditious way of striking Bath metal, of which they were made."

When Ireland and New England had both refused the money the king and his friends withdrew and many of the principals died in poverty.

Notes on Some Interesting Token Books and their Original Owner.

— — —
S. H. HAMER.

Token Collectors whose interest in the subject extends beyond the mere accumulation of specimens, will always appreciate such information as may from time to time be discovered.

The Virtuoso's Companion in 2 Vols., C. Pye's Octavo Plates, and Samuel Birchall's List of Tokens, are books known to most collectors. These to which I am about to refer, were formerly the property of the late Rev. William Robert Hay, M. A. (joint issuer with two other gentlemen of the Buxton Tokens, of which a statement will appear in due course.) He was Vicar of Rochdale in 1820, he died December 10th, 1839, aged 78.

The books of engravings he evidently subscribed for, and had them, and Birchall's "List of Tokens," bound in whole calf, of uniform size, viz., 9½ inches deep by 7½ inches wide. They are all interleaved and, as the watermark on the paper is 1796, we may infer that the binding was done at a time contemporary with the completion of the issue of the plates of engravings.

Mr. Hay has inserted in each volume the cost of the parts and of binding the same.

Samuel Birchall's List of Provincial Copper Coins or Tokens, was evidently a gift from the author, as no price is inserted, simply "binding 4s."

This has been used as a sort of catalogue of Mr. Hay's collection, and there are not so many manuscript notes as in the other books. He has added to Birchall's list of names of Collectors of Tokens:—

Mr. Levi, 39, Piccadilly, London.

Mr. Thos. Thompson (his natural son, M. P. for Evesham.)

Mrs. Latham

Mr. Tomlinson, surgeon, Manchester.

Mr. Welch, attorney, Birmingham.

Rev. Mr. Blick, Sutton, nr. Litchfield.

Dr. Southgate, of ye Museum, since dead.

Mr. Hay has a query to Mr. Birchall's Anglesey Penny No. 6, which Mr. Birchall describes as edge plain. As to whether it should not be "Payable in London or Anglesey?" on this being stated to Mr. Birchall, he says "Pennies No. 6 I have stated right agreeable to one in my possession." Evidently this being as per Atkins Anglesey 118b, and the one which Mr. Hay had, being No. 118, or No. 118a, which shows, that at that time varieties of edge reading were not so well recognized as at present.

Referring to Birchall's Anglesey Pennies, No. 7, Mr. Hay asked Mr. Birchall if it should not have been "Reverse, cypher, P. M. Co. Legend. We

promise to pay the Bearer one penny," 1790 above the cypher edge. On demand in London, Liverpool, or Anglesey.**

Mr. Birchall in his letter says, "No. 7, I find is an imperfect piece, which has been struck without the former piece being removed from the reverse die. Of course it has received a proper impression of the obverse die: and a sunk impression of the preceedingly coined piece. July 14th, 1796.

It will be interesting to know whose cabinet now holds this mis-struck piece.

At page 14, No. 63 (Atkins, Suffolk 27,) Mr. Hay has a note "The front is of the Abbey Gate, Angel Hill, Bury St. Edmund's. Rackham's shop is opposite to it. The representation in Pye has nothing on ye edge,—that probably a mistake." Here again we see the lack of knowledge of edge-readings. Atkins records six different edges.

At page 24, No. 15 (Atkins, Dublin, 145 or 146) there is an extract from a letter from Mr. Birchall, July 14th, 1796. "Of the Dublin Halfpence with the cypher (R. L. T. & Co.) there are many varieties that I have seen that I could evidently perceive were struck from not less than 15 different dies."

At page 47, No. 10 (Atkins, Yorkshire, 27) there is a note, "Birchall had only a small number struck, and those merely for the purpose of exchanging for such as were so particularly rare, as scarcely to be obtained by or means."

In Mr. Birchall's book there is no mention of the varieties of edge-reading on this Token. as stated in "Atkins," and in all probability he knew nothing of their existence, otherwise he would have recorded them. See a reference to a note on the Buxton Tokens. C. Pye in his quarto 1801 edition states in the index, "Many with improper edge, &c., intended by the proprietor (S. Birchall) to make scarce varieties."

At page 112-80 there is a note, evidently an extract from a letter from Mr. Birchall, "There is no mistake in my statement of No. 80. The names are—Calmac, Ryan, and Calmac. I have lately met with several varieties not inserted in my list; amongst which there are several with the obverse of B. No. 2 (page 7) and B No. 80, and nearly all the reverses that are in my list to each as well as several varieties of edges."—Birchall.

On page 118, No. 41, Mr. Hay queries "Is not this meant for the same as is in Deutn. plate 4, No. 2? If so the cypher shd. be L&R." Birchall's answer to this says, "I believe thy suggestion is right respecting No. 41. It appears to be a mistake in the cypher. I stated it from Young's description and not having seen the coin, I cannot positively say. July 14 | 96."

This ends the principal manuscript notes in S. Birchall's "List of Provincial Copper Coins or Tokens."

The two volumes of "The Virtuoso's Companion" cost Mr. Hay 20s. each for the numbers, and 7s. each for binding.

In Vol. 1. he writes "In this volume are contained 40 numbers, which were originally intended by the publisher, and were so published, as four separate volumes.

The 8 volumes which here are bound up in two, were originally edited by one M. Denton, who first lived at Hospital Gate, West Smithfield, and afterwards removed to No. 7, Mead's Row, near the asylum, Lambeth."

"The work came out in sixpenny numbers, ten numbers to a volume; was published weekly. Denton was an engraver and printer, but a man of no eminence in his art, and was intimate with all the inferior manufacturers and jobbers in Provincial Tokens, indeed it is probable that the work is supported by them, in order to induce hasty Collectors to buy the trash they circulated. Thus we may account for many of the disgraceful dies here represented, as well as the infinite interchange and pirating of dies. Considering the lowness of the price at which they were sold, the plates were not ill-executed, but they are by no means to be depended upon as accurate. In that respect they are not to be spoken of in comparison either with the 8vo. or 4to. work of Pye. And in execution they are not to be named with them. Towards the close of the 6th volume, the work seems well less executed than before the 7th and 8th volumes were published by T. Prattent, 46, Cloth Fair—these are most miserably done. This Prattent put forward a wretched Token represented in plate 167, No. 3 "The London Commercial Token, the dies of which, he in the same way as his predecessor had done, intermixed with others, equally bad, and this he did to a great extent. At the close of the 8th volume the publication ceased."

To be continued.

Hooper's Restrikes.

JOS. HOOPER.

NOT CLASSICAL.

Teacher—What is the Roman numeral for one?

Pupil—Uno.

Teacher—Which is evidence that you do not.—New York Telegram.

COINS FOR JAPAN.

The Japanese government has ordered in Germany 2,000,000 kilograms-weight of bronze coins, about the size of an American quarter, which will be stamped in the Japanese mint.

THE "BAWBE" OF SCOTLAND.

The word "bawbee" is derived from the laird of Sillebawby, a Scotch mint master. The laird of Sillebawby, notwithstanding his designation, and its suggestions of siller bawbee, was a real person; on September 7, 1541, Kirkealdy of Grange, the treasurer, accounted for amounts "in argento receiptis a Jacobo Atzinsone et Alexandro Orok de Sillebawby respective."

DEMAND FOR HALF-CENT PECES.

There has been a revival of the proposition to call into existence the half-cent or five-mill copper piece. Five or six years ago a bill with that purpose in view was introduced into congress, but seems to have died out of inanition. The call for the half-cent comes strongest from large cities in which there are great department stores, though it is quite likely that in all other cities the event of the new money piece would be welcomed. Competition in trade in the great shopping centers is now so keen that a difference of half a cent in price often determines the mind of a would-be purchaser.

PLOUGHED UP ROMAN COINS.

While a plowman was at work on Smalley Bight Farm at Stanley, near Leeds, the plowshare struck an earthenware vase and disclosed some 6,000 old bronze coins, all dating from the time of the Roman occupation of Great Britain, and many of them in a very good state of preservation.

Most of the coins are about the size and thickness of a sixpence. On some of the best preserved appears the name of Constantine, and others bear a design depicting the legendary foundation of Rome.

WHEN LEATHER WAS MONEY.

Leather was very early used as a currency, the Romans employing it for this purpose before either gold, silver or brass came into common use. History is full of references showing that leather was used by the ancients as a sort of circulating medium of exchange. It is said on good authority that

so late as during the reign of Louis XII. of France the country became so impoverished and as a consequence money was so scarce that little pieces of leather with a small silver nail driven through each were in general use as money. Some few specimens of this leather money are still in existence, but are only to be found in the possession of numismatists, by whom they are highly prized.

CORONER AND TREASURE-TROVE.

Several picturesque incidents were disclosed at the inquiry held by Mr. Troutbeck at the Westminster Coroner's Court to discover "when, where, how, and by what means certain gold coins were found and to declare if the same were treasure-trove." The manner in which these coins were found and the behavior of the people who found them were surprising. An old building in Kensington High street was being demolished and a carman found beneath the foundations what he described as "a lot of yellow-looking coins." He picked up a handful and stuck them in a sack; other men also picked up coins. The carman showed some to his foreman, who said they were no good, and that he had better make a "check chain" for his horse out of them. When the carman got home he threw the coins in handfuls to his children and took what remained to the police station. A coachman hard by had a coin thrown at him by some one unknown, who told him "to get a drink with it." This witness sold three of the coins which he picked up for 2 shillings. Another man also was given three coins "to get a drink with," but threw them away. On second thoughts, however, he picked them up again and pawned them for £2 18s. An unknown man threw the coins at people, who would not have them and threw them back at him again. The coins thus universally condemned turned out to be mainly gold pieces, such as spade guineas, of the eighteenth century.

Columbus is to have a Numismatic society. A meeting was held in the office of Dr. J. M. Henderson, quite a number of persons being present who are interested in collecting old coins, and a temporary organization was effected.

Robert King was elected president pro tem., and Dr. Henderson was elected secretary pro tem, Mr. King exhibited a very rare and interesting collection of English half-penny tokens.

The meeting for permanent organization will be held Wednesday evening, January 10, at Dr. Henderson's office, after which it is intended to affiliate with the national organization, the American Numismatic association.

There are many interesting collections of old coins in Columbus, and any one wishing to join the society is invited to attend the next meeting.—Columbus (O.) Evening Dispatch, Dec. 29th.

American Numismatic Association.

Board of Officers.

President—Albert R. Frey, 673 Greene Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
1st Vice President—Farran Zerbe, Portland, Oregon.
2nd Vice President—Jeremiah Gibbs, 20 Ashley St., Hamilton, Ont.
Secretary—Howland Wood, 93 Perry St., Brookline, Mass.
Treasurer—Dr. Geo. F. Heath, Monroe, Mich.
Librarian and Curator, Ben. G. Green, Room 1533 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.
Counterfeit Detector—Chas. Steigerwalt, 130 E. King St., Lancaster, Penn.
Board of Trustees—Dr. B. P. Wright, Chairman, 158 Jay St., Schenectady, N. Y.; L. B. Tuthill, South Creek, N. C.; A. C. Gies, 52 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.; F. G. Duffield, 1181 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md., and J. C. Lighthouse, Rochester, N. Y.

Report of Secretary.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following applications have been received by the Secretary. If no objections are made prior to February 7th, they will be declared elected to membership.

Albert V. Harcourt, 1839 Ramsay St., Baltimore, Md.
Vouchers: F. G. Duffield & Howland Wood.
Luman S. Drowne, 77 Round Hill, Northampton, Mass.
Vouchers: W. G. Jenness & Howland Wood.
John A. Wood, 108 Cathcart St. Hamilton, Ontario.
Vouchers: Dr. Heath and Howland Wood.
John J. Sullivan, 613 Hickory St., Syracuse, N. Y.
Vouchers: W. H. Hetzel and Dr. Heath.
Eswald Pettit, 651 Englewood Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Vouchers: Theo. E. Leon and B. G. Green.
 J. F. Fuller, station A. Box 2134, Pasadena, Cal.
 Vouchers: Jacob Weigel and Dr. Heath.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

19. Charles G. Bailey, 46 Basset St. Lynn, Mass.
 41. Ralph R. Barker, 99 Spring St. Newport, R. I.
 72. J. M. Potichke, 639 Michigan Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 220. J. S. Morrison, 120 South 9th St., Mt. Vernon, Ill.
 223. E. W. Leonard, 2 Westport, Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
 294. Martin Anderson, Box 122, Greenwood, B. C., Can.
 426. Hal A. Day, Lock Box 113, Pottsville, Pa.
 479. J. C. Lighthouse, 3101 26th St. San Francisco, Cal.
 628. Walter G. Jenness, 90 Pearson Ave., Somerville, Mass.
- HOWLAND WOOD, Secretary
- Brookline, Mass., Jan. 9, 1906.

The Chicago Numismatic Society.



The 24th regular meeting of the above named Society was held in their rooms, 1123 Masonic Temple, on Friday evening, Jan. 5th, President W. F. Dunham, presiding.

A communication was received from Lyman H. Low, who presented the Society with some statements regarding the four Confederate half dollars, which the Secretary was instructed to acknowledge.

Chas. Blumenschein, Eswald Pettet, Clayton C. Herr, Capt. Emile Dietrich, Thos. L. Elder, J. B. Holmes, Edward T. Newell, J. M. Henderson, C. C. Northern and W. E. Pearse were elected to membership.

The President appointed V. M. Brand, M. P. Carey and H. C. Whitehill a committee on revision of the constitution and by-laws, and instructed them to report at next meeting. The following officers, having been duly elected at the December meeting, were then installed:

President G., W. Tracy.

Vice President, E. C. Verkler.

Secretary, Ben G. Green.

Treasurer, F. Elmo Simpson.

Librarian and Curator, Virgil M. Brand.

Censor, W. F. Dunham.

Executive Committee, Dunham, Brand and Green.

On motion the name of C. L. Burlingham was dropped from the membership roll for non payment of dues.

The President appointed Messrs. Green, Brand and Dunham a committee to audit the books of the Treasurer.

The cabinet received several donations, among which were twelve Chicago store cards.

On motion a vote of thanks was tendered the out-going officers for their faithful and efficient efforts during 1905.

The question box was opened and a considerable discussion of the various inquiries followed.

Under exhibitions Mr. Pearse showed a gold mohur of India, Mr. Dunham a fine ancient aes, Mr. Brand some double and triple thalers and Mr. Green his collection of U. S. freak coinage. Those present were supplied with sets of the nickel coinage of Jamaica for 1905, and one set was placed in the cabinet.

Books received since last meeting were: *Histoire Monetaire de Geneve* by Demole; *Nineteenth Century Tokens* by W. J. Davis; and *Histoire Numismatique Belge* by Guioth. Spink's *Numismatic Circular*, *The Numismatist*, Arnold's *Numismatic Guide* and catalogs of sales of Low and Green were also received.

The Secretary reported a total of fifty members, of which twenty-six were elected in 1905.

Adjourned to meet Friday evening, Feb. 2, 1906.

BEN G. GREEN, Secretary.

The Columbus Numismatic Society.

This Society was organized on Wednesday, January 10th, 1906 with the following officers elect.

President—Robert T. King, Columbus, O.

Vice President—H. E. Buck, Delaware, O.

Librarian and Curator—Arthur B. Coover, Columbus, Ohio.

Secretary and Treasurer—Dr. J. M. Henderson, Columbus, Ohio.

Meetings will be held the first Wednesdays of each month at 7:00 p. m.

A constitution of Bi-Laws was adopted which among other things provides for the building up of a Library and Cabinet.

All members are to be Active members.

Anyone interested in numismatics may become a member under proper recommendations, and non-residents may become member.

Mr. Coover read a paper on Ohio Paper Money, and illustrated it with his collection of the same.

Adjourned to meet the first Wednesday in February.

J. M. HENDERSON, Secretary.

13½ E. State St., Columbus, O.

Various Reverses of the Morocco Falus.



Scranton, Pa., Dec. 23rd, 1905.

Editor of the NUMISMATIST:

In looking over a lot of Morocco coins lately purchased by me at an auction sale I was surprised at the many varieties of these comparatively common pieces. Particularly this is noticeable in the smallest value, the 1 falus coin. I am sending you some drawings of these which may be interesting to your readers. I have many other varieties in the lot but these are the most distinct types.

O. C. T.

Exchange in Tibet.

It was pleasant to watch the big Sikhs and Pathans cheerfully haggling for some coveted sugar plum, sitting down on their heels for half an hour to cheapen it an anna, and then, after they had made their bargains, looking in a bewildered way at the little-irregularly shaped scraps of silver which a voluble young Tibetanese had given them in change. For in Lhasa a

"tanka" has a hole gouged in the middle, has its corners filed off, and is then cut across the middle without ceasing to be legal tender.

The official rate of exchange was three tankas to a roupee, but this, inevitable for reasons of convenience, represented an enormous profit to the Tibetans, for the intrinsic value of a tanka is about four and a fifth pennies. The first principles of the exchange were grasped at once by the inhabitants, who would go up and down the bazaar holding out tankas in threes and badgering everyone they met for a Queen's headed rupee in exchange, with the pertinacity and importunity of a stall holder in a fashionable bazaar. The new rupee with the King's head was looked upon at first with suspicion. The old one is called the "Lama" rupee, from a belief that the Queen's veiled head represents a famous teacher. (From *The Opening of Tibet*, by Percival Landon, Pg. 370.)

Our readers will be interested to know that a large coin catalogue is about to be published. Whether it will take the place of Scott's Catalogues, so long out of print, remains to be seen. Everyone recognizes the fact of the necessity of such a catalogue brought up to date.

The Third Public Auction Sale Catalogue of coins, medals, etc. issued by Mr. Elder is a finely gotten up piece of work. The sale occurred on the 26th and 27th of this month and consisted of 1411 lots covering every field of our collecting.

In Mr. Green's 20th Sale which took place lately, a \$1 00 "Stella" in fine condition sold for \$42 50, and a lot 37 encased postage stamps brought a total of \$230.00. A number of beautiful silver coins and medals from the cabinet of a Dutch nobleman brought good prices.

The new numismatic society at Columbus, O., starts out with the beginning of the year under the most favorable auspices and with such an excellent lot of officers cannot fail being the means of much profit and enjoyment to all its members and an honor to our collecting.

"The Elder Monthly" is announced by Thos. L. Elder, our New York dealer. The publication will be monthly and the first issue will be sent out about the first of February. It will be devoted to numismatics, antiquities, historical and kindred subjects, in fact collecting in its various phases. The subscription will be 50 cents for a years subscription and we confidently believe our readers will never regret sending on this small amount for the Elder Monthly.

Any information concerning our Honorary Members is always welcome, and our readers will be interested, we think, in the following extract which Mr. Frey sends us, from a letter recently received from London: "Mr. Barclay V. Head is retiring from the British Museum next July; a couple of years before he is pledged to do it. You know for some years past he has been living in a house in the Museum, one of those that are granted for the use of keepers. He still means to live in London. He is not so young as he was, like the rest of us, and now and then he has the look of an old man. He has had all sorts of honors lately; Oxford Honorary Degree, and now an appointment as corresponding member of the French Institute. He is going on with his work after his retirement and hopes to live to bring out a new addition of his great book on the Greek coins of Asia Minor."

A Noble Feeling.

From the Boston Globe.

"If all the mints in the United States began to coin to-day, and kept it up at the rate which they have worked since 1792, making double eagles, eagles, silver dollars, halves, quarters, dimes, nickles and pennies, they would complete \$1,000,000,000, on Aug. 20, 2016 A. D.'" Now you will have some idea how much you will have when you get to be a millionaire.

Mottoes on Chinese Coins

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"All coins have mottoes," said a numismatist. "Ours say piously, 'In God We Trust.' The most interesting coin mottoes are the Chinese.

"A coin of the Wu Tsung reign has for motto: 'Prefer true virtue.' Another has: 'Prevailing prosperity, heavy money.'

"Hwang's coins all have odd mottoes. Some of them are:

"Use for good alone."

"Remember the poor."

"The wise hoard not."

Bag of Money Found in Old Hotel.

From the Baltimore Sun.

The residents of Fruitland, Wicamlico county, are interested over the finding of a bag of silver money in an old house which is being torn down. Mr. James H. Cathell made the discovery in the old Forktown Tavern, which is one of the oldest houses in the county.

There was in the shot bag 120 pieces of silver, ranging from half dimes to dollars. The coinage dated from 1700 to 1846, and nearly all the money was new. There was some English money, Spanish coin, Mexican coin and United States coin. Among the lot were a half dozen silver coins dated 1836-7-8-9.

The old building was used as the Forktown Tavern for a long time. William Smith kept the hotel for many years, when it used to be the stopping place for travellers using the old stage road from Princess Anne to Salisbury. Smith was found dead in his stateroom on the steamer Wilson Small in 1858, and the hotel was afterward kept by William Shockly.

Rest.

The man who has money might rest if he would:
And the man who has none, he might rest if he could:
But never, till manhood has gone out of style,
Will the man who's a man want to rest all the while.

Just to be Sure.

An old negro went to the bank in which he kept his hard-earned savings, and asked the paying teller to give him all the money he had deposited. He offered no explanation of his sudden desire to withdraw his funds, and after vain argument with him the teller counted out the bills and delivered them to the old man. He eyed the paper money a moment and said:

"Kin I git dat in silver, boss?"

The teller assured him he could, and forthwith made the exchange. The old negro retired to a neighboring desk, remained crouched over it a long time, and then, to the teller's great surprise, returned to the window and gleefully thrust his money back through the pigeon hole. Before he could speak, the old man said grinning widely:

"Thanks, boss, you kin take it back. I jest wanted t' see ef it wuz all there."

Canadian Currency—In the early days all sorts of coins were used in Canada; but subsequently various Acts of the Legislature established a valuation for these pieces. In 1858 the Province of Canada adopted dollars and cents, pounds, shillings and pence as the only moneys of account. In 1871 the Federal Parliament passed an act which gave to the provinces of the Dominion a uniform currency, the single gold standard adopted being that of the British sovereign of the weight and fineness prescribed by the laws of the United Kingdom to pass current at \$4.86 2-3. Provision was also made that, until otherwise ordered by Her Majesty's proclamation, the gold eagle of the United States, of the fixed weight of 10 penny-weights and 18 grains troy and of a settled standard of fineness, should be legal tender in Canada. The same act provided for a gold coinage for Canada, but special Canadian gold coinage has not been minted. Silver coins were made legal tender to \$10 and minor coin to 25 cents. The silver coins in use are 50, 25, 10 and 5 cents; and they are minted for the Canadian Government by the British Mint.

The Making of Coins.

It is difficult to realize that before B. C. 700 there were no true coins, that ingots or buttons of gold and silver were weighed at every mercantile transaction. The Lydians of Asia Minor are credited with having been the first to cast and stamp with an official device small oval gold ingots of definite fixed weight, an invention strangely delayed, but of inestimable importance to industry and commerce. The bright, far-flashing intellect of Greece saw the import of the Lydian invention and adopted it quickly, and every Greek state, nearly every city, island, and colony, established a Mint, generally at some one of the great temples, for all early coin types are religious in character. They bear symbols of some god, as a pledge of good faith. The offerings, titles, and rents of the worshippers were coined and circulated as money. Temples thus became both Mints and Banks. Our word "money" is said to have been derived from the Roman shrine of Juno "Moneta," the earliest Latin Mint.

Wanted it Cool.

"I'd like to have a small piece of ice," said the millionaire in hades.
"No, sir," responded Satan, "Money was your god. You can have all the money you want, but nothing else."
"Well, then," retorted the millionaire; recollecting that he was a member of the press humorists' association, "let me have a cool million."—
Louisville Courier-Journal.

Weight of a Million Dollars.

The United States gold dollar contains 25.8 troy grains. A troy pound contains 5,760 troy grains, but the ordinary pound of currency, avoirdupois, weighs 7000 troy grains. Therefore \$1,000,000 in United States gold coin weigh 3,686.4 pounds avoirdupois. A United States standard silver dollar weighs 412.5 troy grains, and \$1,000,000 in United States silver coin of the present standard weight 56,931 pounds avoirdupois, or nearly 28½ tons.

Wanted, to Exchange or For Sale,

This department is under the control of our readers to use as they may think best. Under the FOR SALE head a moderate charge of one cent a word will be made. Otherwise it will be gratis and all are cordially invited to make the best possible use of the department.

FOR SALE:—Proof sets, 1879 to 1903. Lafayette Dollars; Philippine Proof sets, 1903. Address: Thomas R. Spencer, Lebanon, Ohio.

WANTED:—All kinds of American coins in fine to proof condition, rare varieties preferred. Have many choice duplicates, for instance half dollars, 1794, very good; 1815, extra fine and uncirculated; 1836, milled edge, extra fine; 1851 and 1852, uncirculated brilliant, '72, '73, '81, '83, '84, and '85 brilliant proofs, etc. A. J. Fink, 604 So. Jefferson St., Dayton, O.

WANTED:—Oddities and Freaks in Coins. I have 18 different dates of gold dollars, half and quarter dollars, and about 150 "hard times tokens" and Store Cards to exchange for anything "freakish" in coins not in my collection. Send description, rubbing or drawing of what you have, and I will send dates of gold pieces I have and numbers according to Low of the tokens for you to choose from. I also want Colonials in fine condition. W. E. Deeds, 603 Linwood St. Evansville, Ind.

WANTED:—To receive coin and paper money catalogues from all dealers. Especially those of ancient coins. Joe Miller, 44 The Colonial Flats, Cleveland, O.

FOR SALE:—Excellent duplicates in stamps at 66½ discount. Rev. G. W. Hawley, Samaria, Mich.

TO EXCHANGE:—Souvenir Post cards in every locality. Mrs. Hal. A. Day, L. Box 113, Pottsville, Pa.

WANTED:—Fractional Currency, Broken Bank Bills, Colonial and Continental paper money, for cash or exchange in stamps. I desire only crisp. Rev. G. W. Hawley, Samaria, Mich.

WANTED:—To receive Auction Coin Catalogues and price lists from all dealers. J. A. Nordell, Carbondale, Colo.

WANTED:—Half dollars, 1815-1852. Cents, 1799 and 1804. Will buy or exchange other coins. J. M. Henderson, 13½ E. State St., Columbus, O.

FOR SALE:—Cents 1799 (both 9s show) fair for this date. 1804 plain date. 1856 flying eagle, extremely fine, for best offer. A. C. Hunter, L. Box 19, West Branch, Iowa.

TO EXCHANGE:—I desire to exchange Canadian stamps, coins, and view cards with collectors in every country in the world (except Canada and U. S.) or will correspond without exchanging. Register all letters and I will do same. Dealers are requested to send me their lists. Oscar D. Geldart, Moncton, N. B. Canada.

EXCHANGE: B. 509, 530, 661, 945, A. Kruger's pond and a number of Bouquet Sous. What am I offered for B. 934 fine? R. M. Bateman, M. D. Pickering, Ont.

WANTED:—Colonial and Continental paper money. Will exchange bills or stamps, or will buy for cash. Only bills in fine condition wanted. F. C. Allen, Marengo, Iowa, Box 185.

TO EXCHANGE:—Souvenir post cards of Monroe for those of any other locality. Address, (Miss) Helen Heath, Monroe Mich.

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WANTED:—Will buy at a bargain any variety of gold coins. S. D. Kiger, 2104 North Alabama St., Indianapolis, Ind.

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WANTED:—To receive auction coin catalogues and price lists of all dealers. Also to buy for cash U. S. coins and fractional currency. C. C. Northern, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED: To hear from collectors who are interested in Greek and Roman coins (particularly Greek). Also English foreign coins, medals, etc. Address, E. T. Seltman, Kinghoe Great Berkhamsted, near London, England.

TO EXCHANGE:—For other coins or cash; and 1856 eagle cent, loops removed, fine condition, almost uncirculated. \$3.00 gold 1855, fine \$1.00 gold, 1849 O mint, fine. \$1.00 gold 1853, P mint, very fine. M. P. Lyons, 3326 Cumberland St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED:—Some 127 coins, Breton's Catalogue, to complete my collection. Canadian communion tokens and medals. What have you to offer? Can offer some Canadian duplicates. Catalogues of coin sales solicited. Address full particulars to R. W. Williams, Three Rivers, Prov., Quebec, Canada.

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"I look forward to the arrival of the NUMISMATIST each month with a great deal of pleasure, as I know it is so full of meat concerning coins." M. A. Wilber, Richmond, Va.

WANTED:—English War Medals, particularly those with ribbons. Please send description and lowest cash price. Frank T. Noble, Augusta, Maine.

"Your magazine has already proved itself worth many times its subscription to me, and with best wishes for its long life and prosperity from one who has been benefited by it, I remain, W. Gedney Beatty," New York City.

WANTED:—Vols. No. 21, 23, 24 and 25 of the American Journal of Numismatics. Will pay cash or exchange for the same in coins of equal value. W. A. Hutchinson, 607 Market St., McKeesport, Pa.

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WANTED:—Cincinnati "Copperheads," Store Cards, War Tokens (1861-4); Cardboard Promises to pay 1861-2; Paper Money. Shipplasters, Wild Cat Money, Bank Notes; Bank Note Reporters; "Cincinnati Mining & Trading Company" Gold Pieces (\$5.00 and \$10.00); Encased Postage Stamps of Cincinnati firms; in fact anything pertaining to Cincinnati. Address with full particulars, H. C. Ezekiel, 334 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

"It gives me much pleasure to enclose my subscription to the NUMISMATIST. I am lost without it." Charles M. Clark, Braddock, Pa.

WANTED:—To correspond with every member of the association interested in Canadian coins. Send me your address. J. E. Carswell, Box 134, Plattsville, Ontario.

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FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE:—For U. S. gold dollars or \$4.00 pieces, one full collection of U. S. cents, also nearly a full collection of Hard Times William Rose, Chaplin, Conn.

TO EXCHANGE:—Coins, stamps and Masonic Pennies for the same. I have 1852 silver and 1864 gold dollars, both pierced. J. B. Holmes, Bloomington, Ill.

"This is my 7th year with the NUMISMATIST and it is all right." George T. Hart, Lynn, Mass.

TO EXCHANGE:—I will exchange three volumes of the NUMISMATIST (XVI, XVII and XVIII), for two gold dollars of any dates. I want old U. S. gold pieces only—have some fine copper cents and a good slug to exchange. Dr. C. H. Morris, New London, Conn.

"Enclosed please find \$1.00 for my subscription to the NUMISMATIST for 1906 (Agilt edged investment). You are to be congratulated on the appearance of the magazine. Irving F. Clark, Gloversville, N. Y.

WANTED:—A small stamp collection or some good U. S. and foreign duplicates. No common 1 and 2 cent stamps wanted. Will pay cash or will trade U. S. fractional currency, new and crisp for same or will trade stamps for stamps. H. Glover Bennett, 2012 First St., Louisville, Ky.

WANTED:—The following Canadian coins in fine condition. 523 (1839), 525, 728, all letters on barrel showing, and 954. I have for the same B. 717 good 857 very fine, 887 very good, 899 unc., 989 very good, and a fine bank of Montreal penny with reverse of City Bank, very rare. J. E. Carswell, Box 134, Plattsville, Ontario.

FOR SALE:—Powder Horns, Lee Metford Bayonets, Boer War Government marked, \$1.50 each postpaid. The Connoisseur, great collector's paper, illustrated, Sept. 1901-1905, \$2.50 a year. Regular price \$4.00. Copy 40c. Collector's Cabinets. R. James, 26 Plateau St., Montreal, Canada.

TO EXCHANGE:—Coins, Books and Sale Catalogues. Send lists of what you have and what you want. C. A. Mathis, R. F. D. 21, Greenwood, Neb.

"The NUMISMATIST is as welcome as the first Delaware shad in Spring." Albert S. Elwell, Bridgeton, N. J.

"The NUMISMATIST is a welcome visitor." Erwin G. Ward, Springfield, Mass.

"I cannot do without it." W. B. Speer, Chatanooga, Tenn.

"I do not want to be without it." Alfred S. Twichell, Alameda, Cal.

"I can't afford to miss a number." Clarence A. Mathis, Greenwood, Neb.

Thank Heaven! You don't have to! The thing is wound up now to go. Why we couldn't stop it at its present momentum if we tried. (The Editor.)

TO EXCHANGE:—200 U. S. half dollars, all before 1830, for old fire arms. J. C. Laidacker, Saint Clair, Pa.

"I find the NUMISMATIST to be too interesting to be without." John Bossler, Hamburg, Pa.

WANTED:—To hear from collectors of buttons and war medals, particularly Colonial buttons. Anyone having the same that they wish to sell will please write to Stephen K. Nagy, 1621 Master St., Philadelphia, Pa.

"I must have the NUMISMATIST to read every month or I would think something was wrong." J. F. Trowbridge, Piqua, O.

WANTED:—Breton's No. 867, 868, 873, 879, 886, 888, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 997, 1004 1812, 1008, 1010 and 1012; also to correspond with collectors interested in this line. Dr. Courteau, St. Jacques, Quebec, Canada.

WANTED:—Any fine lot of U. S. copper coins, silver dimes, half dimes, twenty cent pieces, dollars dated before 1800, 1 and 3 dollar gold pieces, fractional currency and Confederate bills. Wm. A. Rosso, 163 Robertson St., Mt. Clemens, Mich.

WANTED: I will give coins catalogued at \$5.50 for a copy of the Elementary Manual of Roman Coins" by F. Gnechi translated by A. W. Hands, or will give stamps. Dr. Hassler, Santa Ana, Cal.

TO EXCHANGE: Set of U. S. Copper Cents 1820 to 1857 inclusive, all good. Also fine 1904 Silver Dollar for Rare dates of U. S. coins or offer. S. B. Alexander, 214 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

WANTED:—Confederate bills 1861, \$100.00 train of cars and \$50.00 three negroes; also several letters of many others. Have \$50, two females, 1861 and hundreds of others to trade. Fractional currency and Colonial bills to exchange. A. P. Wylie, Troy Grove, Ill.

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THE NUMISMATIST

February
1906

An Illustrated Monthly
devoted to the
Science of Numismatics.

GEO. F. HEATH, M. D. Monroe, Mich.

Vol. XIX



No. 2

The Numismatist.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR THE COIN COLLECTORS,
AND OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF

The American Numismatic Association.

Editorial and Publication Office, Monroe, Mich.

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The Numismatist.

VOL. XIX.

MONROE, MICHIGAN, FEBRUARY 1906.

NO. 2.

TOKENS AND MEDALS

Relating to Numismatists and Coin Dealers.

A. R. Frey, F. R. N. S.

J. J. H. ECKHEL.

LI.



Johann Joseph Hilarius Eckhel, who has been called "the brightest star in the numismatic firmament," *was born at Enzesfeld, near Vienna, on January 13, 1737, and died May 17, 1798. His father placed him in the college of the Jesuits at Vienna where he studied philosophy, mathematics, theology and languages. In 1751 he was received as a member of the Order, and in 1772 he went to Rome to pursue the study of archaeology.

In 1774 the grand-duke Leopold employed him to arrange his cabinet, which contained thirty thousand antique coins; Eckhel was the first to adopt an entirely new classification, based upon a chronological and geographical distribution. Both the ancient coins and medals had been arranged, prior to his time, according to an alphabetical system; under his new classification he was able to bring the various pieces of an epoch together, and thus indicate the gradual growth and improvement of the science.

Eckhel was shortly afterwards appointed the director of the imperial

*Vide. J. Bergmann, *Pflege der Numismatik in Oesterreich im achtzehnten Jahrhundert*. Wien 1856-1863.

cabinet of coins and medals at Vienna, a position which he held until his death. His works are as follows:

Numi veteres anecdoti ex Museis Caesareo Vindobonensi, Florentino Magni Ducis Etruriae, Granelliano nunc Caesareo, Vitziano, Festetisiano, Savorgnano Veneto, aliisque, Viennae, Austriae, 1772, Quarto.

Catalogus Musei Caesarei Vindobonensis numorum veterum distributis in partes duas, quarum prior monetam Urbium, Populorum, Regium, altera Romanorum complectitur. Vindobonae, 1779. Folio.

Syllogium numorum veterum anecdotorum thesauri Caesarei cum commentariis Josephi Eckhel, Viennae, 1782, Quarto.

Descriptio numorum Antiochiae, Syriae, sive specimen artis criticae numariae, quod rei veteris numismatice studiosis exhibit J. Eckhel, Viennae, 1786.

Anfangsgrunde zur alten Numismatik. Wien, 1788.

Doctrina numorum veterum. Vindobonae, 1792-1798. Quarto, in eight volumes.

This latter work, notwithstanding the progress which the science has made since the time of Eckhel, is still a trustworthy guide, and its publication immediately placed the author at the head of all the writers on the coins of the ancients.

In 1837, on the occasion of the centenary of Eckhel's birth, Count Maurice von Dietrichstein, who was at that time the director of the imperial cabinet of coins and medals at Vienna, had the medal struck which is pictured at the beginning of this paper. He wrote to Luigi Manfredini, the well known medalist of Bologna concerning this project, and Manfredini executed the medals gratuitously. The reverse shows Minerva seated and in the act of crowning a volume lettered D. N. V. (*Doctrina numorum veterum.*) The medal occurs in bronze and silver.



In 1880 in Numismatic Society of Vienna celebrated its tenth anni-

versary and to commemorate this event the above beautiful bronze medal of Eckhel was issued. It is the work of Anton Scharff and the material for its construction was obtained by melting antique coins.

D. ARCHAMBAULT.

LII.



The token illustrated above, (number 634) in Mr. Breton's catalogue,) is one of the rarest of all the Canadian pieces and but very few collectors possess it.

Mr. Archambault was born February 26, 1864, at Pointe-aux-Trembles, where his father, Joseph Archambault, was engaged in farming. After receiving an academic education at the College de Paronnes, he entered upon the goldsmith's trade in 1884, and is still engaged at this vocation.

In 1890 he began collecting coins and in 1892 he issued his first token. Only twelve were struck, for, having noticed errors in the spelling of the word "monnaie," he had the matrices recast and issued fifty-five of what is commonly known as Breton number 635.



This latter token was struck both in copper and in white metal, but the former exists in copper only. There exist also proofs in white metal of both of these tokens; they were struck before the dies were finished, and a blank space appears in place of the Western Hemisphere on the ordinary issue. About ten of these were issued.

SOME HISTORY OF THE OREGON COUNTRY.

Early Commercialism, "Rocks" "Beaver" Coins.

FARRAN ZERBE.

Continued from page 15.

The first currency legislation recorded was an act passed Aug. 19, 1845:

"That cash or the following articles, at their current value, shall be a lawful tender in the payment of all demands in this territory where no special contract had been made between the parties, viz: Available orders, wheat, hides, tallow, beef, pork, butter, lard, peas, lumber or other articles of export of this territory: Provided the same be delivered at such points on the navigable streams, or such other places as may be established as depots of such articles.

This act to take effect and be in force, from and after its passage."

This is recorded as "retained" and while in a sense it was operative it never received the Governor's approval.

The census for 1845 is given as: Total population (white) 2109, heads of families 407. At the census taken was paid at the rate of \$5 00 per thousand and it is not believed he "missed any."

The wheat crop of 1846 is recorded as 150,000 bushels.

The votes at the spring election in 1847 were 1074.

The Governor's message to the legislature in 1846 includes this reference to the currency:

"In my message of 1845, no copy of this message is available. I recommended that in addition to gold and silver, wheat should be the only article used in the country as a legal tender. The legislature added treasury drafts, and orders on solvent merchants. I would recommend the repeal of that part of the act which makes treasury drafts and orders on solvent merchants and lawful tender, receiving treasury drafts, however, in payment of taxed and debts due the government. Gold and silver are much more plentiful in the territory now than two years ago, and could be made the only lawful tender without detriment to the community, still, I think wheat had better remain in connection with gold and silver, it is a staple article and can always be disposed of to merchants and others."

"The spectator" May 13, '47 reports the exports for the month of April as 1736 barrels of flour, 171,000 feet of lumber and 96,000 shingles.

The difficulty with over land communication with the east is indicated by the first knowledge of the acts of congress being received by way of the Sandwich Islands.

Oct. 27, 1847. (a few days over eleven years after the establishing of the Mission) the first general massacre by the Cayuse Indians took place at a Methodist Mission within a few miles of what is now the City of Wall Walla, Washington, resulting in the death of Dr. Marcus Whitman and wife (emigrants from New York State) and several others, and the capturing of numerous women and children. Among the causes for the massacre is recorded:

"When the large immigration arrived it was attended by the measles, a disease not necessarily serious, but spreading among the Indians was the cause of considerable fatality—being aided by their sweat-house and cold bath system of treatment, making the disease as fatal as small-pox.

Dr. Whitman undertook to cure them with the same medicine that he was giving to his white patients, without the care and conditions that were necessary for their recovery. The white patients recovered while the Indians died. As was natural aided by ignorance, the suspicion soon arose that he was poisoning them, which fallacy was used with great effect by Joe Lewis, an educated half-breed Cherokee, who had come that year with the immigration from Fort Hall and who claimed to be a Catholic. He told them that the doctor was poisoning them for the purpose of obtaining their land, and unless they killed him and all the Americans, they would do as they had done with his own people—send a few missionaries at first to be followed by thousands of Americans who would drive them from their country. He said that he had overheard a conversation between Whitman and Spalding, in which the proposition was made to poison the entire tribe and gain possession of the country. Now if they would rise and kill all in their portion of the country, they could go to the Willamette valley and "clean out" the whole settlement, and that they could get all the powder and ball that they needed from the Hudson's Bay Company. By this species of argument, assisted by the various other circumstances before enumerated, the fiend in human shape was the controlling spirit in the massacre."

It is said the defence made against the attack was the first knowledge the Indians had that the "easterners" were not women and could fight.

Not until Dec. 23, were those captured liberated. Forty-eight are recorded as ransomed on that day, the rescuing party paying to the Indians in ransom: "Sixty-two blankets, three point; sixty-three cotton shirts; twelve company guns; six hundred rounds of ammunition; thirty-seven pounds of tobacco and twelve flints."

Depredations by the Indians followed and the rewards offered for their capture was always in blankets and merchandise. These outrages led to the Cayuse War which was financed and fought under the Provisional Government. To finance the war a Loan Commission of three was appointed to solicit subscriptions and pledge "the faith of the territory in obtaining aid."

The currency conditions of the Territory indicated that cash was at a premium. Extract from the Commissions final report Feb. 8, 1849, says.

"There is another matter I wish to explain. When I commenced to collect funds, I was not able to obtain any money, except orders on the stores in Oregon City. In consequence of this, it was impossible for the Commissary General to obtain articles for the use of the army. He told me he could not get axes and spades, and these articles were very much needed to make roads for wagons to pass up the Columbia river. Philip Foster had subscribe \$50 to be paid on the stores, and John B. Price \$25, to be paid also on the stores. These gentlemen told me if I would give them 25 per cent premium, they would let me have cash, I told them I would do so. Mr. Foster gave me \$36.50 and I gave him a bond for \$50, Mr. Price gave me \$18.75, and I gave him a bond for \$25. This I did for the best but should your honorable body think otherwise. I am ready to pay this Government out of my funds the amount of premium that I found at that time necessary. The Commissary General or his agent, Mr. A. J. Hembree obtained a loan of \$196.50, from Thos. Justins, for which they agreed to get him a bond for \$216.35. I at first refused to give the bond for the amount, but the Commissary General being very much in need of cash, upon consideration, sooner than the money should be returned, I executed the bond for the amount.

All bonds issued by us bear interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum, and are signed by the Governor and countersigned by the Secretary of the Territory."

Great hardships were suffered during this war. A report to the commander says:

"There are 150 of our boys in the very heart of the enemy's country, almost without ammunition-wholly without bread. I shall be constrained to remain here until I receive orders from you, for which I shall look with all possible speed. Their situation is truly a critical one, and there is no ammunition here to take to them. If there is a continuation I hope there will be more patriotism shown in the Willamette valley. Indeed there must be or we are lost. Fathers; Please evince your patriotism by sending a little bread to him who is fighting through cold and hunger to protect your warm and comfortable hearths. Mothers, evince that pure and noble patriotism characteristic of your sex, by sending up a few warm garments—and daughters evince your angelic influence for your country's good, by withholding your fair hand, and fairer smiles from any young man who refuses to turn out to defend your honor and your country's rights. Were this universally adopted in the valley there would be old bachelors enough to close this matter at once."

The Indians were finally subdued, five of the leaders in the massacre were captured tried and convicted. Their execution took place at Oregon City May 21, 1850. "The instigator, Joe Lewis, was never captured and nothing is known of his fate."

The population of the Oregon Country in 1858 is placed at 12,000 whites. The debate on the Oregon Bill in the U. S. Senate in '48 is said to have

provoked the first positive utterances on a division of the Union and which led to the Civil War. The bill had passed the house and was now before the Senate. Jefferson Davis offered the following to go at the close of the bill:

Resolved, That nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to authorize the prohibition of domestic slavery in said territory of the United States.

A heated debate followed in which Mr. Davis said:

"As to the introduction of slavery into Oregon, no southern Senator had ever asked it. The fact that the slave is property, which its owner may carry with him into any part of the Union, was what they were desirous of seeing recognized." He spoke depreciatingly of the persons who had assumed in Oregon the right to make laws for the Territory, contending that they were without qualifications for the task. They were far inferior in intelligence, in morals, and in personal wealth, to the population lying south of the Oregon boundary. Continuing he said: "But if nothing would satisfy the North short of the destruction of this institution, then was the time for dissolution come, but let us separate peacefully, and with good feelings toward each other. Let not the battlefields of our country be stained with the blood of brother fighting against brother."

I accept these expressions as a true index to the heart and the man history knows as Jefferson Davis.

Senator Calhoun the acknowledged leader of the South said:

"I believe if the great struggle should come, the calamity will not fall the heaviest on the South. In the North, the divisions are so numerous to keep the people distracted and disunited. While in the South all were united I admit that the South is poor in comparison with the North, but if slavery had impoverished the South, had it impoverished the North? Slavery had benefitted all mankind—all countries but the South. Slavery like the waters of the Nile, had spread its fertilizing influences over all the world. It had benefitted all but the southern planter, who had been the tutor, the friend, as well as the master of the slave, and had raised him up to the civilization; and the South had made great concessions to the North for the purpose of cementing the Union."

Senator Webster of Mass. followed in which is recorded as:

"He only spoke for himself, he did not speak for the North. He did not know what the North is or where the North is. He had been among the earliest to oppose the acquisition of foreign territory. He was not one of those who accustomed themselves to speak of such a contingency. He believed there was a disposition everywhere to support the Union, and that five out of six of our citizens would be glad to give back the new Territories we had acquired."

The contention of the Southern Senator were finally defeated, the session continued into the second day and at 9:30 a. m., Sunday, Aug. 13, 1848, the bill establishing the government of a free Territory for Oregon was finally passed.

In the spring of '48 news came to the Oregon country of the discovery of gold in California. This received but little credence from the people, they did not enthuse over gold discovery, gold had previously been found on their own domains but not in believed paying condition. Brown's History says:

"The people who had immigrated to this coast had come to establish homes and build up the country on the same principle that the Western states had been settled. They were frugal in their mode of living, their wants were few, and these were gradually being supplied and augmented by the natural resources of the country. No thought was entertained of sudden and immense fortunes. Wheat was the currency at \$1 a bushel, and that was the price of a day's labor. Horses and cattle were cheap and increased rapidly, requiring but little care. All was now peace and tranquillity among the people. The inhabitants were happier at that period than they have ever been since, while looking forward to the time when the home government would extend its aegis of protection over them. But how soon was this peaceful rustic condition changed. The Schooner *Honolulu* arrived at Portland, and her commander, Captain Newell, after purchasing all the picks and shovels he could, announced that extensive and rich gold "diggings" had been discovered in California. This was at first doubted, but on August 9th, the brig *Henry* arrived from San Francisco, not only confirming the report, but bringing marvelous tales of the discovery by J. W. Marshall, who had come to Oregon in 1844 and thence to California in 1848, also statements of Charles Bennett and Stephen Staats, who had gone to California in 1847. All three were well known to the citizens of the valley."

J. W. Marshall who emigrated from New Jersey is credited with making the first discovery of paying gold in California. This was at Sutter's Mill Jan. 24, 1848.

With a confirmation of the discovery there was an immediate stampede to the "gold fields." This ripening harvest, except that which could be garnered by the women, was abandoned and fully two thirds of the population capable of bearing arms left for California. Only five men (aged) were left in Salem (now the capital) three of comparative infirmity were all that remained in what is now the city of Portland.

The existing newspaper at Oregon City, "The Spectator" first issued Feb. 6 1846 (ante-dating the first paper published in California by over six months) was for a time forced to suspend for lack of compositors. The legislature due to convene Dec. 5, is reported as demoralized by the "yellow fever" and could not command a quorum and deferred its organization until Feb. 5, 1849. The tendency of the whole Oregon Country is believed to have been fittingly expressed in the following rhyme by John Corly, a pioneer of '44 and a resident of Yamhill, published in the "Spectator" Nov. 10, 1848.

Come hither, Muse, and tell the news
Nor be thou a deceiver,
But sing in plain poetic strain
The present "Yellow Fever."

Nor long ago I laid me down
To rest in quiet slumber,
And whilst I slept I dreamed a dream
And coined it into numbers.

I thought I saw on every hand
A mighty congregation
A heterogenous mass of men
Of every name and nation.

And each pursued with keen delight
Some honest occupation
Whilst rosy health, the laborer's wealth,
Filled every situation.

And then I looked and lo, I saw
A herald bright advancing;
A being from some other clime
On golden pinions dancing.

And as he neared this mighty crowd
He made this proclamation
In tones so clear, distinct and loud.
It startled half the nation.

"Why do you labor here" he cried
For merely life and pleasure;
Whilst just beyond the mountain gray
Lies wealth beyond all measure?"

"The road is plain, the way is smooth,
'Tis neither rough nor thorny;
Come, leave this rugged vale, and go
With me to California."

There wealth untold is bought and sold;
And each may be partaker;
Where fifty tons of finest gold
Are dug from every acre.

At sound of "gold" both young and old
Forsook their occupation,
And wild confusion seemed to rule
In every situation.

An old cordwainer heard the news
And though not much elated
He left his pile of boots and shoes
And just evaporated,

The cooper left his tubs and pails
His buckets and his piggins;
The sailor left his yards and sails
And started for the "Diggins".
The farmer left his plow and steers,
The merchant left his measure,
The tailor dropped his goose and shears
And went to gather treasure.
A Pedagogue, attired incog,
Gave ear to what was stated—
Forsook his stool, bestrode a mule,
And then absquatulated.
A boatman, too, forsook his crew,
Let fall his oar and paddle;
And stole his neighbor's iron gray
But went without a saddle.
The joiner dropped his square and jack,
The carpenter his chisel,
The peddler laid aside his pack,
And all prepared to mizzle.
The woodmen dropped his trusty axe,
The tanner left his leather,
The miller left his pile of sacks,
And all went off together.
The doctor cocked his eye askance
The promised wealth descriing
Then wheeled his horse and off he pranced
And left his patient dying.
The preacher dropped his Holy Book
And grasped the mad illusion,
The herdsman left his flock and crook
Amid the wild confusion.
The judge consigned to cold neglect
The great judicial ermine;
But just what way His Honor went
I could not well determine.
And then I saw far in the rear
A fat, purse-proud attorney
Collect his last retaining fee
And start upon the journey.
And when each brain in that vast train
Was perfectly inverted,
My slumbers broke and I awoke
And found the place deserted.

To be Concluded.

A New Token of the Hard Times Period.

F. G. DUFFIELD.



Obv. FAIR MOUNT [—o—] H. HERRING [—o—]

Rev. The date, "1834" within a circle formed of 33 olive leaves. White metal. Size 23, 37 mm.

The above token has but recently come to light, and inasmuch as it is dated within the Hard Times period the publication of some facts in connection with it should prove of interest to collectors of this series. The illustration is from the only one of these pieces known to exist and belongs to Dr. B. P. Wright, whose series of the Hard Times Tokens is nearly complete. It was purchased by him about two years ago, and he forthwith began a research for historical data, but the place of issue was not learned until a few weeks ago. The name "Fair Mount" is so suggestive of Philadelphia that in the absence of any proof to the contrary H. Herring's card was attributed to the City of Brotherly Love. After investigation, however, the home of the piece has been proven to be Baltimore.

As will be seen in the illustration, the name "Fair Mount" appears as two words, which seems to have been the usual method of writing it at that period for both the Baltimore resort and for the Park of that name in Philadelphia. The latter-day style is to make it one word—"Fairmount."

In the early part of last century that elevated section of East Baltimore in the vicinity of Broadway and Pitt (now Fayette) street, where now stand the Church Home and Infirmary and the Wilkey I. O. O. F. Monument, was known as Hampstead Hill. It was on the summit of this hill, at that time on the outskirts of the city, that Mr. Henry Herring, in 1834, built and opened his famous Fair Mount Hotel and Gardens, and the name "Hampstead Hill" gave way to "Fair Mount," by which name this section was afterward known. The Gardens occupied the entire block now bounded by Baltimore street, Broadway, Fayette street and Jackson place, and what is now Jackson Square was at that time a portion of the Gardens.

In the art gallery of the Maryland Historical Society hangs a well preserved lithograph of "A View From Fair Mount." In the foreground is seen what we may assume was a faithful picture of the Hotel and Gardens. The Hotel, at the corner of Broadway and Pitt street, was a large two-story frame structure, surrounded on all four sides with broad porches, and stretching away to the east and south were the well laid out Gardens, the promenade grounds being lined on each side with shade trees and shrubbery.

In the spring of 1834, H. Herring published the following advertisement in the Baltimore American and Commercial Advertiser, which is here given just as it appeared nearly three-quarters of a century ago:

FAIR MOUNT.

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Baltimore that he has purchased that elevated and commanding site formerly known as Hampstead Hill, in the eastern part of the city, and is erecting at great expense a large and elegant House, laid off the grounds and planted it with trees for the purpose of making it a most respectable and delightful Promenade and Pleasure Ground and every way worthy the patronage of the respectable part of the citizens of Baltimore.

He feels confident that an establishment got up in the style that this will be and conducted in a proper manner, they will aid and assist him in his undertaking by subscribing for one year at least, and therefore respectfully invites all who have not visited it to call and ascertain for themselves the extent and beauty of the improvements going on, and he feels assured that it only requires of them to make a visit to admire, approve and aid the undertaking.

It is his intention to superintend the establishment himself and see that it is conducted in a proper manner and make it in every respect one of the most pleasant places of resort near the city. His terms of subscription for a gentleman, his family and friends, to visit on all occasions for one year from the first of May next, \$5

For genteel young men without family, with the privilege of visiting for two ladies and himself for one year, \$2.

H. HERRING.

Fair Mount Gardens was the resort where fashionable Baltimoreans of both sexes were wont to gather in the late 30s and early 40s for recreation during their evenings of leisure. The spacious grounds afforded ample opportunity for promenading for the beaux and belles during the intervals of dancing or social chat on the hotel porches. During the winter season indoor entertainment of various kinds was provided by Mr. Herring.

The high standard of respectability set by Mr. Herring for the conduct of the resort was maintained throughout his connection with the place. After it passed from his hands it ceased to cater to the better class of the population and passed out of existence in the 50s. The grounds were later divided into building sites and a street cut through the Gardens which was given the name of Fairmount avenue.

Mr. Herring was also for a number of years one of Baltimore's leading lumber merchants. He was born in 1791, and engaged in the lumber business here about 1825, in which he was interested up to the time of his death March 7, 1868.

Notes on Some Interesting Token Books and their Original Owner,

S. H. HAMER.

(Continued from page 20.)

"Mr. Pye's 4to. publication came out afterwards, and up to the time which he professes to cover, is a valuable acquisition to Collectors, as comprising as near as may, everything that is genuine."

Then follows a manuscript index to the 480 plates, the first column being for the Nos. of the plates in the book; the second for the Nos. of the plates in "Pye's" 8vo. work where a corresponding illustration appears; the third for "Birchalls" reference; the fourth for Mr. Hay's private catalogue (which passed into the hands of Canon Raines); the fifth, refers to the No. of the drawer in his cabinet and also to the No. of the Token in the drawer, No. six column being left for any remarks. This index extends to the 22nd page.

In reference to the Political Tokens he writes,—“Few of them are well executed, the dies being sunk, in general, by one James, but in some instances by Jacobs, and are estimable only as showing the industry of Spence and those who led him on in the cause of democracy, and as they may be explained by the circumstances of the day.

Prattent in his continuation of "Denton" admitted some more of these mischievous medalets, but whether through fear of prosecution, or accident, some of the most notorious are omitted by them. Spence was not content with forming mules by intermixture of his own dies, but it should seem that he and Skidmore, another dealer, and who was an ironmonger in Holborn, accommodated each other."

Referring to the Tokens having a view of Newgate, he writes—"they seem

to have been issued for the purpose of drawing popular odium on the long terms of imprisonment, the heavy fines etc., to which the persons named on the *Reverse* were sentenced. Symonds was tried for sedition, and on the 8th of May, 1793, sentenced by K——B—— to pay a fine of £100 for having published "The Jocky Club," and to be imprisoned one year in Newgate, this to take date from the expiration of his former sentence to two year's imprisonment there, for publishing the second part of "Paine's Rights of Man." For publishing "Paine's address to the addressers," he was sentenced to a further imprisonment of one year, and to a fine of £100. He also was to enter into security himself in £500, with two sureties in £250 each, for his good behaviour for five years.

Winterbotham, a Dissenting Minister at Plymouth, was found guilty at the Devon Summer Assizes, 1793, of having preached at Plymouth two seditious discourses, one on the 5th, and the other on the 18th of November, 1792. He was on the 27th of November, 1793, sentenced for each offence, to pay a fine of £100, and to be imprisoned two years in Clerkenwell Bridewell. He was to enter into security, himself in £500, with two sureties in £250 each for his good behaviour for five years from the expiration of his four years' imprisonment. The similarity of his sentence to that of the other seems to have procured him a place with the three residents in Newgate.

James Ridgway, a bookseller, on the 8th of May, 1793, received judgment by K——B—— for the publication of three libels—"The Jockey Club," "Paine's Address to the Addressers," and the second part of "Paine's Rights of Man." For the first he was to be imprisoned two years in Newgate, at the expiration of which to be further imprisoned one year, and pay a fine of £100 for the second, for the third a further imprisonment of one year, with another fine of £100. To enter into security himself in £500, with two sureties in £250 each, for his good behaviour for five years.

Daniel Holt, printer of the *Newark Herald*, was on the sixth of August, 1793, tried at the Notts. Assizes, and found guilty of selling "Paine's Address to the Addressers," and of printing and re-publishing "An Address to the Manufacturers, &c., of unrepresented Towns, on a Parliamentary Reform." On the 27th of November, 1793, he was sentenced by K——B—— to pay a fine of £100 for each offence, and to be imprisoned in Newgate two years for each offence, and to enter into security in £200, with two sureties in £150 each for his good behaviour for two years. Holt had at the Spring Assizes for Notts. 1793, been found guilty of a libel on Mr. Brough, and on the 12th of May, 1793, sentenced by K——B—— to pay a fine of £50, and to be imprisoned for six months.

Then follows similar notes in reference to Daniel Isaac Eaton, Thomas Hardy, J. H. Tooke, Esq., John Thelwall, and others, followed by references to the Political Medalets and Tokens issued by Thomas Spence, concluding with the following remarks:-

"There were various other dies, which, though not apparently mischiev-

ous in themselves, were capable of making a strong impression when mixed with others I have selected, which are more striking, as they have come to my hands, and, without arrangements of them, one could scarcely conceive how industrious and ingenious these Jacobins were, in the instance of Medals, to poison the minds of the community. Should any further information respecting Medalets of this character occur, it must find place in some future notice".

At the Murdock Sale Dec. 12th, 1904, Lot 195 was a Medal (or Penny it was catalogued as) issued by the London Corresponding Society to celebrate the acquittal of Daniel Isaac Eaton, 14th of March 1794. Mr. Hay records this and states "this is a very scarce medal being presented to very few persons. I think to the counsel in the cause, to each of the jury. to the members of the society and probably other members of the cause."

This specimen from the Murdock sale is in silver and in beautiful conditions, it fell to my bid @ £7-5:0. I have never seen one before and do not know of another having been offered for sale. If as many were given away as Mr. Hay suggest, the probability is that the majority would be in white metal.

"May Despotism be trampled under the hoofs of the Swinish Multitude." was a toast given on the 29th April, 1794, at the Anniversary Dinner of the Constitutional Society, at the 'Crown and Anchor,' Lord Temple in the chair.

I now give such extracts from Mr. Hay's MS. notes referring to the Tokens illustrated. On page 2, No. 3, he has a query, "Had not he (James Tebays) the care of the Packet Boat? He became bankrupt in 1797."

Page 8:31 "End of Pain. Rev. Pandora's Breeches." "This may be considered one of, if not the first, of the Political Tokens. By reference to the *Reverse*, the *Gents' Magazine*, 1792, it will be found that on the 9th of that month it was discovered that an attempt had been made to set on fire the House of Commons. In a small closet above the privy, made for turning water into the closets above stairs, was found a pair of old breeches, containing combustibles on fire and in part consumed. This should have been placed before No. 30. It was executed as a joke by Messrs. Jordon and Hancock. The head of Priestley, by Hancock. The die on which Pandora's Breeches was sunk having broke after a few impressions were struck off, they executed another. *Reverse* as No. 30 "May the knave of Jacobin Clubs never get a trick," a trefoil above, and a pentagonal star below, both ornamented, and within a similar border to that on the die of the Pandora's Breeches."

No. 32 "Was not executed by ye same hands as Nos. 30 and 31, but probably struck for somebody at Manchester (Mr. William Lings, a Corn Dealer, 25, Whithy Grove.)

T. Paine's trial at the Guildhall, before Lord Kenyon, for writing and publishing the 2nd part of "The Rights of Man," was on the 19th of December, 1792. The 21st January, 1793, was the day of which Louis 16th was executed."

Plate 28, No. 136 (Atkins 264-6, but without border to hood). "This was the next attempt for an Anglesey Penny after the monogram. I believe they were never put into circulation, but were given as presents.

Plate 28, No. 138 (Atkins 262-2). "This should have been placed the first, as it was in point of striking. This, commonly called the Monogram Penny, was, I believe, the first attempt made for an Anglesey coin. It was executed by Milton, in the Tower, and after a very few were struck the die of the monogram was broken." (In Pye's 1801 edition he states that Milton was the die-sinker, and J. Westwood the manufacturer. S. H. Hammer.)

Plate 29, No. 140 (Atkins 255-48). "Pye says that on enquiry he understands that the *obverse* of this was made from a broken die of the Exeter token, altered by converting the comb into a chalice; the impressions were struck on any pieces of metal that came to hand.—See *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1796, p. 992."

Plate 32, 162 (Atkins 96-236.) "This with the small boar is the original, and exceedingly scarce. The smaller boar being considered out of proportion, the die was surpressed, and a larger substituted."

Plate 32, No. 164 (Atkins 338-83, but with four strings). "This, though of a posterior date to the one immediately preceding it, is said to be the first coinage. H. M. & Co., i. e., Hibernian Mine Company. It was struck for the purpose of giving a celebrity to the Company, but I hear that neither this nor the one represented in Denton 18-3 is the original, but one which has two iron instruments lying across each other in the exergue of the reverse, and S.P.F. in small figures between 'ONE HALFPENNY' and '1798.'"

Plate 33, No. 170 (Atkins 68-3). "This was certainly paid by Ball, but it is nothing but the head of the Lancaster Plate 1, No. 3, and the reverse of Fieldings, Manchester, as represented in Plate 12, No. 58. Thomas Ball was a grocer and ironmonger, his name appeared as a bankrupt in ye *Gazette* of May 27th, 1797."

Plate 34, No. 172 (Atkins 152). "This representation is taken from a genuine one given to Mr. Pye by Mr. Rebello. Mr. R. died in May, 1796; see *Gents' Magazine* 1796, page 441, aged 55. After his death a counterfeit was struck, for which I gave 2s., which see Denton plate 102, No. 408, and the *obverse* and *reverse* were struck on Penny Tokens and interchanged with others. It is curious that a Jew should have made choice of a parochial church for the design on one side of his Token."

Plate 34, No. 174 (Atkins 290-2.) "*Obverse*—Head of Jestyn, the note of Gwrgan, Prince of Glamorgan, 1091. *Reverse*—Britannia. Inscriptions—"THE KING AND THE LEGAL CONSTITUTION," see Denton 52-206, and no, thereto."

Plate 35, No. 177 (Atkins 50-13). "This is not the original one, but that which has on the edge 'PAYABLE AT THO' HAYCRAFTS DEPTFORD.' Pye speaking to this query says that the engraving is perfect, and he imagined an early impression of the die; see *Gents' Magazine* May 1796, p 754 and 992."

Plate 36, No. 186 (Atkins 189-26c). "Michael Apsey was an ironmoner at Bury St., Edmund's in Suffolk; his name appeared as a bankrupt in the *Gazette* of April 4th, 1797."

Probably the subject matter of some of these notes may be known to some Collectors, but as there will be many to whom the information will be new, I have given them fully, rather than risk supression any.

The life of the Rev. W. R. Hay, M.A., will be found in Canon Raines "Vicars of Rochdale."

Halifax, Yorks.

The Mint of the United States at Denver.

Feb. 9, 1906.

MR. GEO. F. HEATH, Monroe, Mich.

Sir:—Replying to your inquiry I would say this institution has coined a few half and quarter dollars. No proof coins have been struck and there probably will be none.

Respectfully,

FRANK M. DOWNER, Superintendent

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Bureau of the Mint.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 2, 1906.

COINAGE EXECUTED AT THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE
CALENDAR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1905.

Denomination.	Pieces.	Value.
Double Eagles.....	1,872,011	\$37,440,220.00
Eagles.....	570,328	5,703,280.00
Half Eagles.....	1,183,008	5,915,040.00
Quarter Eagles.....	217,944	544,860.00
Lewis & Clark Dollars.....	35,041	35,041.00
Total Gold	3,878,332	\$49,638,441.00
Half Dollars.....	3,661,727	1,830,863.50
Quarter Dollars.....	7,082,250	2,020,562.50
Dimes.....	24,807,549	2,480,754.90
Total Silver	36,551,526	6,332,180.90
Five Cents.....	29,827,276	1,491,363.80
One Cent.	80,719,163	807,191.63
Total Minor	110,546,439	2,298,555.43
Total Coinage	150,976,297	58,269,177.33
Coinage for Philippine Islands.....	17,331,313 pieces	
Coinage for Panama.....	2,724,862 pieces	
Coinage for Costa Rica.....	900,000 pieces	

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 1, 1906.

COINAGE EXECUTED AT THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE
MONTH OF JANUARY, 1906.

Denomination.	Pieces.	Value.
Double Eagles.....	267,596	\$5,351,920.00
Eagles.....	271,070	2,710,700.00
Half Eagles.	261,300	1,306,500.00
Total Gold	799,966	9,369,120.00
Quarter Dollars.....	200,000	50,000.00
Dimes.....	750,000	75,000 00
Total Silver	950,000	125,000.00
Five Cents.....	7,612,000	380,600.00
One Cent.....	4,906,000	49,060.00
Total Minor	12,518,000	429,660.00
Total Coinage	14,247,966	9,923,780.00

Coined for Government of Mexico—100,000 Ten-peso pieces (Gold.)

American Numismatic Association.

Board of Officers.

President—Albert R. Frey, 673 Greene Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
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 tady, N. Y.; L. B. Tuthill, South Creek, N. C.; A. C. Gies, 52 Frankstown
 Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.; F. G. Duffield, 1181 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md., and
 J. C. Lighthouse, Rochester, N. Y.

Report of Secretary.**NEW MEMBERS.**

787, Albert V. Harcourt; 788, Luman S. Drowne; 789, John J. Sullivan;
790, Eswald Pettet; 791, John A. Wood; 792, J. F. Fuller.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following names have been received by the Secretary. If no objections are received prior to March 7th, they will be declared elected to membership.

Gus J. Reinke, 1098 75th St., Chicago, Ill.

Vouchers: Ben G. Green and Theo. E. Leon.

Edward L. Steele, 902 Main St., Hartford, Conn.

Vouchers: J. C. Mitchelson and Geo. F. Heath.

Grant Marcy, Camp Bird, Colo.

Vouchers: Farran Zerbe and Dr. Heath.

Theodore J. Garlic, Box 264, Coffeyville, Kansas.

A. G. Fletcher, Keeseville, Essex Co., N. Y.

Vouchers: Dr. Heath and Mr. Ragan.

Ralph Sachs, 60 East 80th St., New York, N. Y.

Vouchers: S. Kroch and Dr. Heath.

R. S. Dobarganes, Care Havana-American Co., Key West, Fla.

Vouchers: Heath and Ragan.

CHANGES IN ADDRESS AND CORRECTIONS.

149. James Schofield, 638 Pleasant St., Worcester, Mass.

155. R. L. Reid, 859 Thurlow St., Vancouver, B. C. Can.

327. John Dow, 759 St. Andre St., Montreal, Que.

546. Arthur B. Coover, 1432 Hunter Ave., Columbus, Ohio.

553. Is. G. Pitman, 211 York St., Savannah, Ga.

RESIGNED.

586. Edward Wilkinson.

676. H. B. Simington.

EXPELLED.

478. L. D. Vail, Bushnell, Ill.

HOWLAND WOOD, Secretary

Brookline, Mass., Feb. 12, 1906.

The Chicago Numismatic Society.



The 25th regular meeting of the above named Society was held in their rooms, 1123 Masonic Temple, on Friday evening, Feb. 2nd, with the largest attendance the Society has ever had. G. W. Tracy, presided.

The committee on revision of Constitution and By-Laws reported progress. The auditing committee made a full report upon their examination of the Treasurer's books and accounts, which was accepted and the committee discharged.

Communications were read from H. E. Mcrey, Geo. B. Vail and Dr. J. M. Henderson.

Elmer S. Sears and Clifford G. Palmer were elected to membership. The resignations of S. C. Stevens and A. R. Frey were accepted.

Papers on the most beautiful and artistic coin were read by G. W. Tracy, F. Elmo Simpson and Ben G. Green. The question box was then opened and the contents disposed of.

It was moved and carried that the Executive Committee keep a set of books showing all financial transactions of the Society.

Uncirculated minor sets of Hungary were supplied to those present at cost, and one set placed in the cabinet. An informal auction netted the Society \$3 25 for the binding fund.

Mr. Brand exhibited a double scudo of Genoa 1676; a crown of Halberstad 1691, a crown of Brunswick 1725, a scudo of Placentia 1591, a 1st brass, remarkably sharp of Julia Mamae, a Magdeline Island penny in proof condition, an Owens Ropery uncirculated and a 5 cent encased postage stamp of Schapker and Bussing. Mr. Tracy showed some Russian coins and medals; Mr. Simpson an artistic double thaler and Mr. Green a bronze Masonic Mark penny.

Accessions to the library since last meeting were, Coins of Venice by Schweitzer, 2 vols.; English coinage by Folkes; Coins of the Jews by Madden; Mint Manual of Coins by Snowden; Hard Times Tokens by Low; Saxonia Numismatica by Tentzell, 2 vols.; Australian Tokens by Stainsfield, and

priced catalogs of Green's 19th and 20th Auctions. Magazines received were Spink's Numismatic Circular, the Numismatist, the Coin Cabinet, Numismatische Correspondenz and Numismatischer Verkehr, all for January. Auction catalogs were received from T. L. Eder and Kube, and catalogs with fixed prices from Sally Rosenberg, Frankfort, and Morchio and Majer, Venice.

Adjourned to meet March 2d, 1906.

BEN G. GREEN, Secretary.

A few Facts Regarding the Gold Stella.

This coin was issued as a pattern piece at the Philadelphia mint in 1879. Late in the year, the House Committee on Weights and Measures called a meeting at which time Mr. Alexander H. Stephens obtained leave to report favorably on a resolution requesting the Director of the Mint to strike off 100 pieces each of the gold Stella four dollar piece, the silver metric dollar, and the Goloid dollar, for the uses of the Committee. It is reported that 450 sets of this series were struck off at a cost of \$6 75 a set, and distributed among the members of Congress and a few officers, and by them to their constituents in different portions of the country. Each coin was composed of 6 grams of pure gold, three parts silver and seven of copper, to make a total of 7 grams. (See also Volume X. pp. 159 and 160 of the NUMISMATIST.

The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, the leading organization of its kind in the United States, and including in its membership many of the most prominent residents of this city, is about to make an important move.

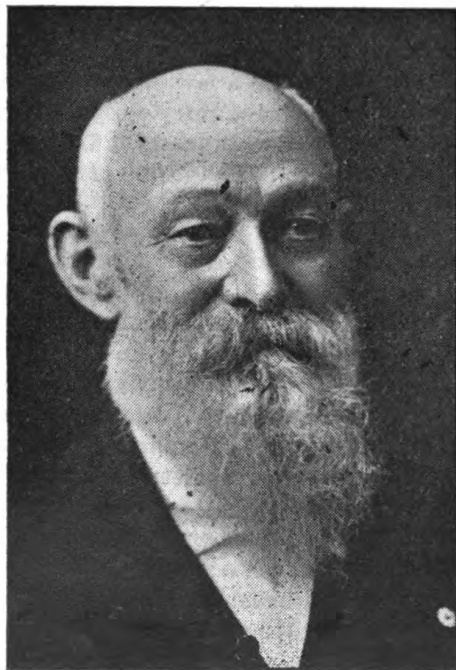
Its president, Mr. Archer M. Huntington, as will be officially announced at the annual meeting of the society next Monday evening, has purchased property adjoining the building of the Hispanic Society, in West 156th street, and will present it to the Numismatic Society. The two lots comprised in the purchase give a frontage of fifty feet on the street and run back 100 feet.

Even before the official announcement, the fact of Mr. Huntington's purchase and generous intention having become known to some of the members, a building fund had been started, and it is purposed to erect a beautiful and dignified structure on the property. Such a building would be in keeping with the objects of the society, which are the collection of medals and coins both ancient and modern, of which it owns many fine examples in its cabinets, and the purchase of books relating to numismatic art. It has the finest collection of American political medals and tokens and of Masonic tokens in the world.

For many years the society had rooms in the old University building,

in University place. It moved when that historic structure was torn down and is now at No. 1271 Broadway. Its officers, besides Mr. Huntington, are Messrs. Daniel Parish, Jr., Richard Hoe Lawrence, B. Lowe Belden, Henry Russell Downe, Charles Pryer, S. Whitney Dunscomb, Jr., and William Poillon, and among its members are Messrs. William K. Vanderbilt, George J. Gould, John Aspinwall Hadden, Henry O. Havemeyer, Moses Taylor Pyne, William Rhinelander Stewart, Edward D. Adams, Stephen Baker, Robert Hewitt, Woodbury G. Langdon, Andrew C. Zabriskie and Alexander E. Orr.

A little over a year ago the society nearly split over a proposition to unite with the New York Historical Society, but the opponents of the move carried the day, and since then all has been quiet along the numismatical Potomac.—N. Y. Herald, Jan. 19th.



ROBERT T. KING.

"Once on a time," as the fairy tales begin and this was some years ago, the editor of the NUMISMATIST and the subject of this sketch met for the first time in a neighboring city. Both were there on their own particular

business and neither had before this probably ever heard of the other. During leisure time each seeking those places that are the haunts of collectors, the heretofore diverging line of our lives came together, brought about by kindred interests, and a most pleasant acquaintance here began. We talked on numismatic matters in which he was keenly interested, and we told him of the A. N. A. and The NUMISMATIST, and found him a willing convert and he has remained steadfast in the faith from that day.

Robert T. King was born near Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, on the 16th of August 1835. The next year his parents removed to Chesterfield. It was during this period that he cut his teeth on a Mexican Sun dollar and became inoculated with the numismatic microbe that has never been removed from his system. The same dollar proved the nucleus of his later collection and for these reasons has secured an honored place in his cabinet, not on the account of its numismatic rarity but for old acquaintance sake.

Mr. King learned the trade of tanner but relinquished it for that of blacksmithing which occupation he has followed for forty-two years. In 1865 he was in the employ of the B. & O. S. W. Ry., and two years later built the Cincinnati & Indianapolis Junction road from Connersville to Rushville, Ind. In 1868 he was with the Hocking Valley R. R., and removed to Columbus, O., where he still remains in their service in a responsible position. He was married in 1858 to Miss Harriet Warrell. Two children resulted from this union, one, a son surviving.

Mr. King is a prominent Mason and has enjoyed many honors from the fraternity. He is now and has been for the last sixteen years, President of the R. R. E. Building & Loan Co., with headquarters at Columbus. His numismatist collection numbers about 2,000 pieces. In January of this year he was chosen President of the Columbus Numismatic Society.

The accession of Frederick VIII to the throne of Denmark, and his son, Haakon VII, to the throne of Norway without doubt means a new series of coins for each of these countries during the year.

Chicago, Feb. 9.—Three counterfeit silver half dollars were found in a consignment of money which reached the United States sub-treasury yesterday from Texas. The coins cannot be detected as spurious except by the close inspection of an expert. Chief John E. Wilkie, of the United States secret service, identified them as some of a lot of counterfeit coins which were circulated in the United States three years ago, and were made in China by expert counterfeiters. They contain the legal amount of silver.

COMING COIN SALES

Feb. 26. Mail Auction Sale No. 16, 698 lots. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co., 115 No. 11th, St., St. Louis, Mo.

Feb. 27th. Collections of Ernst May and E. B. Sturgis. 656 lots. Lyman H. Low, 44 East 23rd St., New York, N. Y.

March—Auction Sale of Coins, Medals, Paper Money, etc. Thos. L. Elder, 32 E 23rd St., New York, N. Y.

March 5th. Collections of Saxon and Polish Coins & Medals, Numismatic Books, etc. 2633 lots. Adolf Hess Nachfolger, Mainzer Landstras. 49, Frankfurt a Main, Germany.

Also by the same party on March 12th. A Collection of Greek from the Royal Cabinet of Berlin. 1169 lots.

March 26th. The collection of Joaquim Jose Judice Dos Santos, consisting of coins and medals of Portugal, Brazil, Portuguese India and Africa; also money and medals of the Brazilian Empire. 2419 lots. J. Schulman, Keizersgracht 448, Amsterdam, Holland.

HOBBIES.

The best thing in the world for nerves is sleep, the next proper food. But as good as these is a hobby,

How often does one hear the expression. "Oh, that So-and-So's hobby," spoken rather disparagingly. It is the tendency of the average mind to regard a person who has a pronounced enthusiasm as a species of harmless lunatic, rather to be pitied. The truth of the matter is, that anyone who has any especial fad is greatly to be envied, as it probably provides more interest and amusement for its possessors than anything else, asserts a writer in the New York Globe. Any decided interest in life, whether it is dignified by the name of an occupation or is simply an enthusiasm, or even mentioned slightly as a fad, is eminently desirable.

"I have never seen a genuine collector that is not happy when he is allowed by circumstances to gratify his tastes," remarked a student of human nature. "and a bent in that direction should always be encouraged. It is a curious phase of our humanity that we will work diligently to make provision for our material needs when we are old, and quite neglect to store up metal resources that will interest and amuse us until we are called hence.

Hobbies help one to forget sorrow and give us pleasure in the present. They are among the best things in life, promoters of health, peace and happiness.

Wanted, to Exchange or For Sale.

This department is under the control of our readers to use as they may think best. Under the FOR SALE head a moderate charge of one cent a word will be made. Otherwise it will be gratis and all are cordially invited to make the best possible use of the department.

FOR SALE:—Proof sets, 1879 to 1903. Lafayette Dollars; Philippine Proof sets, 1903. Address: Thomas R. Spencer, Lebanon, Ohio.

WANTED:—Fractional Currency, Broken Bank Bills, Colonial and Continental paper money, for cash or exchange in stamps. I desire only crisp. Rev. G. W. Hawley, Samaria, Mich.

WANTED:—To receive Auction Coin Catalogues and price lists from all dealers. J. A. Nordell, Carbondale, Colo.

WANTED:—Half dollars, 1815-1852. Cents, 1799 and 1804. Will buy or exchange other coins. J. M. Henderson, 13½ E. State St., Columbus, O.

WANTED:—Colonial and Continental paper money. Will exchange bills or stamps, or will buy for cash. Only bills in fine condition wanted. F. C. Allen, Marengo, Iowa, Box 195.

TO EXCHANGE:—Souvenir post cards of Monroe for those of any other locality. Address, (Miss) Helen Heath, Monroe Mich.

WANTED:—The following Sous in fine condition. Bretons 685, 686, 696, 698, 705 and 706. J. Gibbs, 20 Ashley St., Hamilton, Ontario.

WANTED:—Will buy at a bargain any variety of gold coins. S. D. Kiger, 2104 North Alabama St., Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED:—To receive auction coin catalogues and price lists of all dealers. Also to buy for cash U. S. coins and fractional currency. C. C. Northern, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED: To hear from collectors who are interested in Greek and Roman coins (particularly Greek). Also English foreign coins, medals, etc. Address, E. T. Seltman, Kinghoe Great Berkhamsted, near London, England.

WANTED:—Half cents, Fractional currency, and Gold dollars. Charles M. Clark, 448 Fourth St., Braddock, Pa.

WANTED:—To purchase for cash. Washington, Lafayette and Franklin pieces; Masonic Medals, Badges and Mark Pennies; also Masonic Books in any language. State lowest prices. Benno Loewy, 206-208 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

"I cannot live without the NUMISMATIST. It is the cream of my reading matter. J. C. Mitchelson, Tariffville, Conn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE:—A duplicate collection of forty-six varieties of Canadian Communion Tokens. Tokens not in my collections preferred. H. L. Doane, Truro, N. S. Canada.

"For the past eleven years I have been receiving the NUMISMATIST and cannot get along without it now. I have lost all my collection but hope in the near future to make another start." J. M. Potichke, Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE:—Full set of small cents, 1857 to 1905, 1857 to 1863 uncirculated. 1864 to 1905 in proof. Also a set of Three Cent nickle coins, 1865 to 1889 proofs. A. W. Crans, Davenport, Iowa.

WANTED:—English War Medals, particularly those with ribbons. Please send description and lowest cash price. Frank T. Noble, Augusta, Maine.

"Your magazine has already proved itself worth many times its subscription to me, and with best wishes for its long life and prosperity from one who has been benefited by it. I remain, W. Gedney Beatty," New York City,

"There are some things we can do without, but the NUMISMATIST is not one of them." Frank T. Noble, Augusta, Me.

WANTED:—Vols. No. 21, 23, 24 and 25 of the American Journal of Numismatics. Will pay cash or exchange for the same in coins of equal value. W. A. Hutchinson, 607 Market St., McKeesport, Pa.

WANTED:—Cincinnati "Copperheads," Store Cards, War Tokens (1861-4); Cardboard Promises to pay 1861-2; Paper Money. Shinsplasters, Wild Cat Money, Bank Notes; Bank Note Reporters; "Cincinnati Mining & Trading Company" Gold Pieces (\$5.00 and \$10.00); Encased Postage Stamps of Cincinnati firms; in fact anything pertaining to Cincinnati. Address with full particulars, H. C. Ezekiel, 334 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

"It gives me much pleasure to enclose my subscription to the NUMISMATIST. I am lost without it." Charles M. Clark, Braddock, Pa.

WANTED:—To correspond with every member of the association interested in Canadian coins. Send me your address. J. E. Carswell, Box 134, Plattsville, Ontario.

"Am very busy now as manager of the Delaware & Magnetic Springs Ry. Co. But always have time to read the interesting parts of the NUMISMATIST. Who has an 1802 half dime?" H. E. Buck, Delaware, O.

"I have pleasure in sending the "necessary" to renew my subscription for THE NUMISMATIST. While too busy to follow the science as closely as in former years, I have no intention of giving up. I like the NUMISMATIST, and congratulate you on furnishing the members with so valuable a journal. It is great value, and I hope to take it for many years to come." R. M. Stuart, Hamilton, Ontario.

WANTED:—Copper and Brass Coins of South and Central America. Will pay cash or exchange gold dollars for the same. Frank Brown, 90F Main St., Worcester, Mass.

WANTED:—To hear from any one interested in Encased Stamps. Will buy, sell or exchange. E. C. Stevens, 149 Main St. Fitchburg, Mass.

"Any one that takes an active interest in coins at all should have the NUMISMATIST, as there is a lot of information to be gathered from it, that would be hard to get elsewhere. I like it better than ever. W. Fletcher Taylor, Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

WANTED:—To buy a collection of stamps. Will pay cash or trade U. S. coins and new crisp Fractional Currency for the same. H. G. Bennett, 2012 First St. Louisville, Ky,

TO EXCHANGE:—Common coins and stamps, also foreign view cards, curios etc. Would like a good medical battery in exchange for any of above. Jos. H. Oddy, Box 570, St. Marys, Ontario.

FOR SALE:—Powder Horns, Lee Metford Bayonets, Boer War Government marked, \$1.50 each postpaid. The Connoisseur, great collector's paper, illustrated, Sept. 1901-1905, \$2.50 a year. Regular price \$4.00. Copy 40c. Collector's Cabinets. R. James, 26 Plateau St., Montreal, Canada.

TO EXCHANGE:—Coins, Books and Sale Catalogues. Send lists of what you have and what you want. C. A. Mathis, R. F. D. 21, Greenwood, Neb.

TO EXCHANGE:—200 U. S. half dollars, all before 1830, for old fire arms. J. C. Laidacker, Saint Clair, Pa.

TO EXCHANGE:—Souvenir Post cards in every locality, Mrs. Hal. A. Day, L. Box 113, Pottsville, Pa.

WANTED:—To hear from collectors of buttons and war medals, particularly Colonial buttons. Anyone having the same that they wish to sell will please write to Stephen K. Nagy, 1621 Master St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED:—Breton's No. 867, 868, 873, 879, 886, 888, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 997, 1004 1812, 1008, 1010 and 1012; also to correspond with collectors interested in this line. Dr. Courteau, St. Jacques, Quebec, Canada.

WANTED:—Any fine lot of U. S. copper coins, silver dimes, half dimes, twenty cent pieces, dollars dated before 1800, 1 and 3 dollar gold pieces, fractional currency and Confederate bills. Wm. A. Rosso, 163 Robertson St., Mt. Clemens, Mich.

WANTED: I will give coins catalogued at \$5.50 for a copy of the *Elementary Manual of Roman Coins* by F. Gnechi translated by A. W. Hands, or will give stamps. Dr. Hassler, Santa Ana, Cal.

TO EXCHANGE: Set of U. S. Copper Cents 1820 to 1857 inclusive, all good. Also fine 1904 Silver Dollar for Rare dates of U. S. coins or offer. S. B. Alexander, 214 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

WANTED:—Confederate bills 1861, \$100 00 train of cars and \$50.00 three negroes; also several letters of many others. Have \$50, two females, 1861 and hundreds of others to trade. Fractional currency and Colonial bills to exchange. A. P. Wylie, Troy Grove, Ill.

"Unpretentious as it is, I find the NUMISMATIST invaluable, and have derived a great deal of pleasure and instruction from its pages." Andrew B. Baird, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE:—For U. S. gold dollars or \$4.00 pieces, one full collection of U. S. cents, also nearly a full collection of Hard Times. William Ross, Chaplin, Conn.

TO EXCHANGE:—Coins, stamps and Masonic Pennies for the same. I have 1852 silver and 1864 gold dollars, both pierced. J. B. Holmes, Bloomington, Ill.

"This is my 7th year with the NUMISMATIST and it is all right." George T. Hart, Lynn, Mass.

TO EXCHANGE:—I will exchange three volumes of the NUMISMATIST (XVI, XVII and XVIII), for two gold dollars of any dates. I want old U. S. gold pieces only—have some fine copper cents and a good slug to exchange. Dr. C. H. Morris, New London, Conn.

WANTED:—A small stamp collection or some good U. S. and foreign duplicates. No common 1 and 2 cent stamps wanted. Will pay cash or will trade U. S. fractional currency, new and crisp for same or will trade stamps for stamps. H. Glover Bennett, 2012 First St., Louisville, Ky.

WANTED:—The following Canadian coins in fine condition. 523 (1839), 525, 728, all letters on barrel showing, and 954. I have for the same B. 717 good 857 very fine, 887 very good, 899 unc., 989 very good, and a fine bank of Montreal penny with reverse of City Bank, very rare. J. E. Carswell, Box 134, Plattsville, Ontario.

WANTED:—To receive coin and paper money catalogues from all dealers. Especially those of ancient coins. Joe Miller, 44 The Colonial Flats, Cleveland, O.

S. H. & H. Chapman,

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Country and Period.**

Ancient Greek and Roman, European and American Coins.

**Largest assortment of Medals, both Foreign and American
Masonic, Medical and War Medals. Colonial,
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Prices as from our frequent European tours we have
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In the very near future I will publish a complete record of the Auction Records of the last three years of the Copper issues of the U. S. This will contain the date of issue, number issued, types, variety and degree of rarity of all the half cents, large cents, small cents, two cent, colonial and pattern pieces that have been sold at public auction during the Last Three years. Number limited so order Now. Morocco, 50 Cents. Will also add the auction records of Books published on coins.

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10 Roman coins,.....	.75
25 Confederate bills ..	1.00
25 Broken bank bills ..	1.00

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I have purchased an entire lot of Coiu Books from the son of a deceased Numismatist, which have never been offered to the public collectors. Same has the pictures of all the coins of the world, showing the Gold from Silver by gilt impressions. My stock is running short; send your order with cash, \$1 postpaid, and perfect your library.

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Cincinnati, Ohio.

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**A. G. HEATON, 1618 17th St. N. W.
Washington, D. C.**

For Sale.

U. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Dollar 1836 milled edge, fine.	“ “ “ 1878 uncir.....	5.25
U. S. Dime 1804 near fine\$75.00	“ “ “ 1887 “	6.50
N. C. Bechter Gold dollars, fine. 5.00	“ “ “ 1888 “	6.00
“ “ “ “ uncir. 8.00	Quarter Eagle 1852 Uncir.....	3.50
Gold Dollar 1853 “O” mint mark, fine.	“ “ 1856 v. g.....	3.00
“ “ 1850 “D” “ “ “	Four U. S. dollars 1860 fine a....	1.15
“ “ 1853 Uncir.	100 good and fine Colonial coins cheap.	
“ “ 1856 “	1000 large U. S. cents 1830-56.	
Quarter Eagles (\$2.50) 1848 “C” mint mark, fine.	600 Foreign coins.	
Quarter Eagles (\$2.50) 1849 “C” mint mark, fine.	100 Civil War cents.	
Half Eagles (\$5 00) 1843) small “c” mint mark, near uncir.	50 U. S. Half Cents.	
Half Eagles (\$5 00) 1844 large “C” mint mark, fine.	Large quantity of U. S. Fractional Currency.	
Gold $\frac{1}{2}$ Dobra 1750 v. fine 8.50	1750 Confederate Bills.	
“ “ 1752 v. good..... 8.00	400 Old Bank Bills.	
Gold Guinea (Geo. III) 1771 v fine 5.25	2000 State Bills.	
\$3.00 U. S. gold 1874 fine..... 5.00	Revolutionary and Civil War guns.	
	Pistols, etc., Flint lock rifles, etc.	
	10,000 Indian arrow points, spears, etc.	

I am closing out my private collection—have over 1000 more coins to sell.

I will exchange any of my Revolutionary, Civil War and Indian relics for coins on account of having no room to keep them.

Large collection of Rare Confederate stamps and locals. Will exchange for cash or diamonds.

Make me offer on those not priced above.

Satisfaction Guaranteed. Send for Bargain List. Enclose 2 cent stamp.

R. D. HAY,
Winston-Salem, N. C.

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Have on sale a splendid stock of Genuine Greek, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, English, Scotch, Welsh, Manx, Continental and Colonial Coins, Tokens and Medals in gold, silver, Copper and billon at Low Prices

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The Numismatist,

Monroe, Mich.

THE NUMISMATIST

March
1906

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devoted to the
Science of Numismatics.

GEO. F. HEATH, M. D. Monroe, Mich.

Vol. XIX



No. 3

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AND OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF

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The Numismatist.

VOL. XIX.

MONROE, MICHIGAN, MARCH 1906.

NO. 3.

SOME HISTORY OF THE OREGON COUNTRY.

Early Commercialism, "Rocks" "Beaver" Coins.

FARRAN ZERBE.

Continued from page 48.

The first gold dust to be sold at Oregon City "at the stores" is reported as in Jan. '49. That it came in abundance and by a diversified number is evident from the prompt coinage legislation that followed.

The last session of the Provisional Government legislature convened Feb. 5, '49. The Governor in his message said:

"As the probability is that the legislature of Oregon will convene at no distant day, under the new Government, when the laws passed will have more permanent basis to rest upon than at present, I would recommend that after the indispensable business of the session is attended to you adjourn."

Of the then currency situation Brown's History says:

On the return of the settlers of Oregon from the California mines, they brought with them a large amount of gold dust and it immediately became the circulating medium. The only way that its value could be approximately arrived it was by weight on small apothecary or good scales. The gold dust contained a large percentage of black sand and other impurities that could not be separated in the then crude mode of mining, and the ruling price was \$16.00 an ounce. There soon grew up a difference of opinion between the purchaser and seller as to whether the transactions were equitable, the receiver claiming that the gold was not up to the correct, or accepted standard, while the owner claimed it was worth more. Consequently gold and silver coin, what little there was commanded a premium. To obviate this difficulty Mr. Wm. H. Rector, of Salem, conceived the idea of establishing a mint, and as the provisional legislature was then in session at Oregon City he petitioned that body to pass a law authorizing a company to assay and coin gold into ten and five dollar pieces. The legislature passed the following law, which was approved February 16, 1849, by Governor Abernethy.

An act to provide for the Weighing and Assaying of Gold and Melting and Stamping the same.

Whereas, A large amount of gold, in dust and particles, mixed with other metals and impurities, is being brought to and bartered in this Terri-

tory, and great impositions may be practiced upon the farmers, merchants, and community generally of the Territory, by the introduction of the spurious and impure metals, and great irregularities may exist in the scales and weights used by the different individuals dealing in the said article: therefore.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the House of Representatives of Oregon Territory, That a place be established at Oregon City for the weighing and assaying of gold, and melting and stamping the same; and that said establishment shall be kept open daily, Sundays and holidays excepted, from 10 a. m. till 4 o'clock p. m., and shall be under the superintendence management and control as hereafter provided.

Section 2. There shall annually be elected by the House of Representatives, one director, one assayer, one treasurer, one melter and one coinor who shall severally take the oath of office, and give bonds and security, to be approved by the Governor, payable to the Territory of Oregon, in the penal sum of thirty thousand dollars each, for the faithful performance of the duties herein assigned them, and who shall receive as a compensation for their services per annum the sum of nineteen hundred and ninety-nine dollars each, for the time such officers shall be employed, to be paid quarterly out of the proceeds of the establishment created by this act.

Sec. 3. Said director is hereby authorized and empowered, immediately after being properly qualified, to pledge the faith of the Territory, and the net profits or income arising from the establishment, to secure the necessary materials to put the establishment in successful operation. and he is hereby enjoined and empowered to devote so much of the first profits arising from the concern to the payment of the necessary expenditures incurred by the purchase of the said materials and putting the establishment in operation, as soon as the same shall come into the treasury; and his draft shall be good on the treasurer for the amount. It shall be the duty of the director to have a superintending control over the entire establishment, and to see that the provisions and requirements of this act are carried into effect; to constantly review and inspect the several departments, and require and enforce their perfect efficiency; to direct the operations of the several departments, where the same are not herein specially provided for; and to publish quarterly a statement of the doings and condition of the establishment by inserting in some newspaper if any there be published in the Territory, or in case there be no newspaper printed in the Territory, then by sending to the Clerk of the County Court of each county a copy of their quarterly report, and annually report the same to the Legislature,

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the assayer to weigh and ascertain the purity of whatever gold may be offered for sale to the establishment, before its purchase, and, when the weight, purity, and worth of said gold is ascertained, to attest the same and deliver the gold to the treasurer, with a proper certificate of the facts.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the treasurer to purchase such gold as shall properly have passed the assaying department, allowing sixteen dollars and fifty cents per ounce for gold of virgin purity, or twenty-four carats in fineness; he shall file away the assayers's certificates, and keep a correct account of the receipts and disbursements of his office.

Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of the melter and coiner to melt and prepare the gold for stamping, without the interposition or intermixing of any alloy whatever with the said gold; to stamp it in pieces weighing five penny weights, and ten penny-weights each, no more and no less, upon such dies as hereafter described; he shall receipt to the treasurer for all gold received in his department, and the treasurer shall receipt to him for all the stamped gold returned by him; and the value of said coin shall be one dollar per penny-weight, and be a legal tender throughout the Territory.

Sec. 7. The dies for stamping shall represent on one side the Roman figure five, for the piece of five penny-weights, and the Roman figure ten for the pieces of ten penny-weights; the reverse sides shall have the words "Oregon Territory" and the date of the year of stamping around the face, with the arms of Oregon in the Center.

Sec. 8. All the disbursements of the establishment, together with the pay of the officers of the same, shall be made in the stamped pieces hereby authorized, and whatever remains of profits, after deducting the expenses of said establishment, shall be set apart to pay the public debt for and on account of the Cayuse war; and the same shall be applied according to such regulations as may hereafter be made by law.

Sec. 9. That so soon as this establishment shall be ready to go into operation, the Governor shall issue a proclamation of the fact.

Sec. 10. Any individual weighing or pretending to weigh and stamp gold in this Territory, or stamping or pretending to stamp gold, or shall pass or pretend to pass or attempt to circulate the same, when so stamped, knowing the same to be counterfeited or stamped without authority of this act, shall for each and every offense of act of this kind, be fined for the use of the Territory, any sum not less than one hundred dollars, and imprisonment for not less than one year; and any individual or individuals, or any company, body politic or corporate, counterfeiting or using the arms, or any part thereof of this Territory, as a stamp of mark upon any metal, either pure or adulterated, shall be fined in any sum not less than one hundred dollars, and imprisoned not less than one year for each offence, by indictment in a court having competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 11. The criminal provisions of this act to take effect thirty days after passage, the balance to take effect from the date of approval.

GEO. AEBRNETHY,
Governor.

L. A. RICE,
Speaker.

The act passed the legislature by a vote 16 to 2. The two opposing

made strong arguments against a law of this kind. Member W. J. Martin asked that it be recorded in the Journal of the House, That he protested:

"1st. "Because I believe it an open violation of the constitution of the United States to coin money other than is directed by the Congress thereof.

2nd. Because I have good reasons to believe that the United States have extended their jurisdiction over the country and it will be in a short time in full operation.

3d. Because it is making the Territory a shaving machine by only allowing \$16 50 per ounce."

It should be remembered that while the United States had provided for a territorial government the previous August, that the news had not yet been received in the Territory. That it was anticipated is evident and why coinage legislation such as would be warranted by a government excepting perpetuity was enacted is unexplained. The last act of the Provisional legislature was the appointment of the following mint officers.

James Taylor, director; Truman P. Powers, treasurer; Wm. H. Wilson, melter and coiner; Geo. L. Curry, assayer. This is the last reference in an official record in any way bearing on the coinage.

"The first territorial governor, General Joseph Lane of Evansville, Ind., arrived March 2, 1849, and on the next day assumed the reins of the government issuing a proclamation calling for an election."

While historians state (without citing authority) that the mint was established and coinage completed during the less than twenty days between the passing of the act and the new territorial government, that cannot be accepted as it was then a physical impossibility to have equipped a "mint" and struck the pieces within that period. That the coins were struck as private issues and not under the legislative act is clearly evident and records relating thereto are believed to have been destroyed in the State House fire at Salem in 1855.

The coins were issued by the Oregon Exchange Company and in no way conformed to the legislative act. Positive history regarding the Oregon Exchange Company is not of record but it is believed that since the almost immediate establishment of the Territorial government prevented the proposed coinage by the Provisional government and the needs for establishing a generally acceptable value for gold existed: as a remedy, the Oregon Exchange Company was formed composed of men recognized for their ability and integrity. The company is referred to as having had no commercial existence other than producing and guaranteeing the stamped value of the gold pieces. This company was composed of and emigrated from:—

William K. Kilborne, Mass.

Theopolis Magruder, New York.

James Taylor, Pennsylvania.

George Abernethy, (Provisional Governor) New York.

William H. Wilson, Mass.

William H. Rector, New York.

James Gill Campbell, Scotland.

Noyes Smith, Albany, New York.

The mint, a one story frame structure was located at Oregon City. Brown's History says:

"Mr. Rector who was a man of considerable mechanical ingenuity, was authorized to build the rolling mill, and furnish the dies and stamps. He went to Salem and employed Thomas Powell, an excellent blacksmith, to do the forging. In a letter to the historian on the subject the writer says "Thomas Powell was employed to do the forging at \$1 per pound for iron used. They had considerable difficulty in obtaining the iron, but by using old wagon tires and such scraps as could be found, they eventually by welding the pieces together, made a very good machine, for which he (Mr. Powell) received \$60.00. Mr. Rector did the lathe work himself, but Mr. Powell assisted during the whole process and received \$40.00 extra pay, although he did not expect it, as he wished to see the work go through. Mr. Hamilton Campbell did the engraving on dies."



\$5.00 "BEAVER" COIN.

OBVERSE: K M. T. A. W. R. G. S. representing the initials of the family name of the members of the "Exchange Company" which with small branches each side of 1849 form a circle which surrounds a representation of a beaver, under which is T. O. The branches are suggestive of the forest, the beaver of industry. The beaver is described as having been, in his native state, a very industrious animal making new earth, building dams, etc., any of which if destroyed by man or elements was rapidly re-constructed. The position of the "T" and "O" was an error, the purpose being to place them O. T. (Oregon Territory.) The G. is also an error intended for C. (Campbell.)

Reverse—Oregon Exchange Company in circle surrounds 130G | NATIVE | GOLD | 5D. in four lines.



Obverse—K. M. T. R. C. S. separated by branches from the date—1849, surround. Seven Stars (representing the seven counties of Oregon) form a semi-circle over the cut of a beaver in the center, with O. T. below. The letters "A. and W." (Abernethy—Wilson) are omitted. Regarding this omission I have not found explanation.

Reverse—Oregon Exchange Company in circle surrounds 10D, 20G | NATIVE | GOLD | TEND. in four lines.

Of the number of pieces I have examined I have found the \$5 pieces with both plain and milled edges. The \$10.00 pieces were all with milled edges. While it is believed the dies were made by the same person the five dollar pieces indicate better workmanship. There is a superfluous use of periods on the reverse of the ten dollar pieces. The die for the obverse of this denomination appears to have been cut too deep, particularly in the center. All the pieces that I have examined give evidence of circulation, while the device near the edges is perfectly distinct the "beaver" is more or less abraded.

These pieces according to their stamped value and weight would be equivalent to a fraction more than \$18 75 per ounce and as the price of dust and bullion averaged about \$17.00 per ounce the gross profits on the entire coinage, if the number recorded 6,000 \$5 pieces and 2,850 \$10 pieces is correct was about \$5,500.

The following is an extract from a letter written a few years ago by John P. Rector a son of Wm. H. Rector who proposed the coinage.

"Father petitioned the legislature allowing a company to coin gold dust (that was fast becoming the circulating medium of the country,) into bullion in the shape of five and ten dollar coins, it was granted, and a company was formed giving him the privilege of making the mint, and also the money. He went to work at once to make the machine which gave him great credit in the opinion of the people. The work was done in Salem in the shop of Thomas Powell, a blacksmith. He did the forging, father superintending all the work. Father did all the turning in Joseph Watt's shop on Mill Creek, east part of Salem. Hamilton Campbell engraved the dies, and he claimed to have the tools. I saw him put the engravings on the five dollar dies, if you remember there was a mistake in the order of the initials, O. T. They were reversed and read T. O. This was a source of great dissatisfaction to father,

but it required so much work to make a new die, that it was concluded to let it go. On the completion of the mint, father went to Oregon City and coined all the gold dust that the people brought in, charging a certain per cent. but I do not know what that was. The company then met and ordered the dies destroyed, and there was a committee of three appointed for that purpose. They were ordered to throw them from a high rock that stands below the falls at Oregon City. Whether they did so or not I do not know, as there was some doubt in after years. The stamp I know nothing about." Brown's History says:

"The committee spoken of by Mr. Rector, did not throw the dies into the Willamette river, as Hon. D. P. Thompson afterwards rented a room of Mr. McKenzie, and in cleaning out the rubbish, he found the dies and sent them to the Secretary of State (S. E. May) to be kept by the State, and they are now in the vault of that office. There is also one \$10 piece kept at the same place. The author has seen the dies several times and made impressions of them in block tin. The rolling mill was sent out some where in Southern Oregon, but the locality is doubtful, probably Umpqua."

"A great many inquiries have been made in regard to the amount of gold coined, and the best information that can be obtained is, that \$30,000 were coined in five dollar pieces and \$28,500 in ten dollar pieces—being \$58,500. As small an amount as that now appears, it was a great relief to the community, but as there had been a large amount of gold and silver coin received in California from Mexico, and some from Philadelphia, after the organization of the Territorial government, the necessity and legality for this institution passed away. All this money was bought up by the U. S. Mint at San Francisco at a premium, as it contained more gold than the standard value, there being no alloy in the coin."

It is recorded that these pieces commanded a premium of ten per cent in exchange against government gold coinage. The gold from which they were coined was all brought from California. The pieces are a prized curiosity to the people of the Oregon Country. An industrious inquiry located but a very few on the coast. They are exceedingly rare particularly the \$10 denomination.

Ashes of Bank Note.

Among the curios preserved in the Bank of England is a bank note that passed through the Chicago fire. The paper was consumed but the ash held together and the printing is quite legible. It is kept carefully under glass. The bank paid the note.

On the Utility of a Cabinet of Historic Coins.

(T. LOUIS CAMPARETTE, CURATOR.)

From the Report of the Director of the Mint, 1905.

Since taking up, a short time ago, the duties of curator I have devoted considerable attention to discovering the needs of the collection and how it can be made most serviceable to the public. The most pressing needs appear to be a new catalogue and a rearrangement of the coins in the cases. Accordingly new plans for both have been devised and the work is to begin at once.

As to the service the cabinet aims to render the public, that will be found more fully set forth in the appended paper. "On the utility of a cabinet of historic coins."

In 1838 Dr. R. M. Patterson, the Director of the Mint, authorized the establishment of a cabinet of coins and metals in the Philadelphia mint, following thereby the example set by the mint administration of nearly every other civilized nation. The cabinet began with a small collection of "proof pieces" and some of the more interesting foreign coins that had been sent in as bullion, which the coiner, Mr. Adam Eckfeldt, had preserved. This small collection, for many years under the oversight of the assay department, has been augmented from time to time by purchases out of a small fund allowed by Congress and by donations until the number is now about 15,000 pieces, and includes many rare and scientifically important specimens.

An apparent tendency to give undue preference to rather expensive rarities for exhibition as "show pieces" has resulted in restricting the numerical development of the collection, in the increase of certain series at the expense of others, and especially in the neglect of the coins of lower denomination, which are much less attractive to the average visitor but necessary in order to gain a proper idea of the complete coinage of a given country or period and highly valued by the better informed. This more serious purpose better harmonizes with what is felt to be the worthier function of the collection, for the attitude of the cabinet has been from the first that of an educational institution. To carry out this purpose the collection has been so installed as to be easily accessible, and a corps of guides has been maintained, whose duties are to give intelligent direction and instruction rather than to amuse the visitors. Too commonly are coins regarded as mere curios, a notion fostered by a certain class of dealers and by coin collectors generally. This is a grave error, which the cabinet strives to correct. Since, however, the value of such a collection of coins and medals is doubtless a debated question in the minds of many, and particularly since the future policy regarding its administration must naturally be shaped chiefly according to its

general usefulness, it will probably not be amiss to point out the culture value a study of the world's coinages possesses.

The educational value of historic coins is a comparatively modern discovery. Excepting Pollux, a Greek writer of the first half of the second century of our era, who devotes a short chapter to the subject, there is no evidence that the ancients took any interest in historic coins. It remained for Petrarch, who contributed so much to the revival of letters, to lead the way in this field also and point out to his contemporaries how much of ancient greatness in history and art was indicated on their still extant money. From Petrarch to the present day the science, if science it may at last be called, has never lacked numerous devotees among all classes.

The peculiar value of historic coins is due to their possessing in a unique manner a national character, being most intimately involved with the life and history of the people that produced them. More accurately than any other monuments they record the vicissitudes of political, financial, and commercial history, and express a nation's artistic sense and artistic development; for metallic money is generally free from arbitrary elements as regards its standard and from personal or extraneous influences, in the case of an independent nation, on the choice and execution of the design it bears. Monetary standards, incorrectly fixed by arbitrary measures, have always brought financial disaster, while a coin type, to be acceptable to the people, must bear a national emblem so represented as to express the people's highest artistic appreciation. Only among barbarous nations, devoid of artistic sense, and among the modern nations, where commercial interests overshadow and overwhelm every other consideration, can an inartistic coin type or design that is not national in character be tolerated for any length of time.

Because, therefore, a product of the chiefest of national interests and national sentiments, coins are invaluable as trustworthy records of historical events and social progress. A very important example of the historic value attached to them was given in our own time when the late Professor Mommsen, Germany's greatest historian, turned from his labors in Roman political and constitutional history to write an extensive work on Roman coinage in order to put the rich mass of material the coins possessed into a convenient shape for use in his historical investigations. Being an authentic and official epitome of history, they often served to correct and control the story which an uncritical historian compiled from perhaps questionable sources, or which had been rendered untrustworthy by faulty tradition of the text or through fraudulent interpolations or alterations.

Some concrete illustrations of the foregoing assertions will make clearer to interested persons the culture value of the study of historic coinages and how a well classified and properly installed collection of genuine coins and medals stimulates and promotes such study.

To be Continued.

Chicago Numismatists and their Society.

CHICAGO DAILY JOURNAL, FEB 9TH.

With several members who have some of the best individual collections of coins in the country, one of which is worth a quarter million of dollars, and with the largest active membership of any organization of its kind in the United States, the Chicago Numismatic society after three years of growth has assumed a place as one of the most important bodies of numismatists in the world.

American coin and medal collectors without hesitation give the local society the honor of being the banner branch of the American Numismatic association.

Following the recent election of officers, the society has outlined plans for the coming year which will bring to this city in greater number than ever before coins, medals, and tokens as well as books and publications on numismatics from all parts of the world. The society's reference library and cabinet collection kept in its rooms in the Masonic temple already are considered the best in the country. When private collections of the individual members are included in the consideration, the society takes place with the leading organizations of its kind any place in the world.

IS A GROWING SOCIETY.

The activity of the Chicago coin collectors has attracted the attention of numismatists all over the globe. Recently applications for membership have been received from Germany, Australia and Japan. At the present time there are twenty-six active Chicago members and fourteen corresponding members. The club is expected to double its size during this year. In two years it has grown in size from a society of ten members.

About 1,000 different species of coins are included in the society's cabinet collection. No estimate of value has ever been put upon them, but they are worth several thousand dollars. An important feature of the society's work which will be pushed during the coming year is the collection and tabulation of old metal business cards issued by Chicago business firms. Many of these cards in bronze, aluminium, silver and nickel are already in the cabinet. They tell in themselves a story of the development of Chicago's great commercial houses. This specialty has now and will have in the future great historic value.

The members of the club can make an exhibition, with three or four exceptions, of every coin struck off by the United States mint. One of the exceptions is the \$20 gold piece of 1849, of which there is only one extant, kept in the mint cabinet at Philadelphia.

HAS \$250,000 COLLECTION.

Virgil M. Brand, the millionaire brewer, who is one of the charter

members and present librarian and curator of the society, has the most extensive and most valuable collection of coins in the west, and probably in the country. Its owner is very modest about his collection and rarely speaks of it except when he is among enthusiastic numismatists like himself. A valuation of \$250,000 has been put on it by competent judges. Mr. Brand buys on an average \$1,000 worth of coins a month to add to his collection.

W. F. Dunham, censor of the society and owner of the famous Dexter dollar, has the next largest collection. He is one of the few collectors in the country who possess the silver dollar of the coinage of 1804. The piece was purchased by Mr. Dunham for \$1,100. Its market value is now placed at \$2,000, but the owner has been offered and declined \$3,500 for it. Mr. Dunham has a complete set of the United States coins from the copper half-cents to the \$20 gold pieces except the half-cents of 1842 and 1845, the half-dime of 1802, the quarter dollar of 1827, the quarter-eagle of 1826, the \$3 gold piece of 1875, and the eagles of 1815, 1822 and 1827. The most important piece in his collection is the 1804 Dexter Chicago silver dollar, which is the most famous silver coin in the world.

COLLECTS RUSSIAN COINS.

Benjamin G. Green, the society's secretary has the best collection in the country of Masonic mark pennies. At the present time he has 650 of these pennies, collected from all parts of the world, and in various metals. President G. W. Tracy has made a specialty of Russian coins and of other European moneys. M. P. Carey, another of the charter members, has the best collection of modern copper pieces in the west. W. J. Jerrems, also a charter member, has one of the finest American collections of ancient coins.

Charles Morris, one of the most active members, a few years ago offered his magnificent collection, worth \$30,000 to the Field Columbian museum. The museum directors, however, did not have sufficient funds to set the collection up and insure and guard it, and declined the gift. Recently Mr. Morris has sold many of his valuable coins to Philadelphians.

MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Following is a list of the members of the society: G. W. Tracy, president; E. C. Verkler, vice-president; Benjamin G. Green, secretary; F. Elmo Simpson, treasurer; Virgil M. Brand, librarian and curator; W. F. Dunham, censor; W. G. Jerrems, M. P. Carey, Walter H. McDonald, S. C. Stevens, M. L. Straus, Otto L. Schmidt, Judson Brenner, C. V. Jaeger, Charles Morris, Charles J. Burlingham, I. Excell, G. A. Larson, H. C. Whitehill, Paul F. Mueller, W. O. Staab, Alexander Klappenbach, John J. Lindman, Archie T. Doherty, Theodore E. Leon, C. D. Hagberg. The corresponding members are: A. R. Frey, Brooklyn; G. C. Adams, New York; B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Tex.; A. B. Baird, Winnipeg, Canada; Howland Wood, Brookline, Mass.; F. E. Ellis, St. Louis; George F. Heath, Monroe, Mich.; L. T. Brodstone, Superior, Neb.; Jacob Hirsch, Munich, Germany; Hal A. Day, Pottsville, Pa.; L. H. Low, New York.

The club holds monthly meetings. Auctions are held from time to time, at which duplicate pieces are disposed of. The money derived from these sales is used to extend the library and cabinet features.

That Number Fifty Again.

It will be remembered that in our issue for December 1905, we asked information regarding No. L. in Mr. Frey's article on "Tokens and Medals, etc. This has not been responded to as we had supposed it would. To be sure we have had numerous peculiar inquiries but all have been of a negative character and correspondence has produced nothing further regarding the peculiar and unique coin. We have it from authority that seems to us undoubted, that the Swami of Swat had this (or a similar piece possibly) in his possession some five years ago. So this coin may not possibly be unique. The following reached us late in December, 1905 from New York.

"Dear Editor:

I note the strange medal pictured on page 385 of the December issue of The N. If this is the medal that puzzled certainly learned numismatists of this city when shown to them one evening not long since, I think I can throw some light on it. Kindly let me know. Constant Reader"

We immediately wrote "Constant Reader" thinking that we were on the track but up to this time he has failed to make good. A communication from a correspondent in Chicago led us to believe that one of those pieces was in that city but investigations has proved that the rumor was unfounded. A prominent numismatist in Buffalo who has travelled much is quite sure that he has seen one of these pieces in the Cabinet of the Bibliotheque National in Paris.

Mr. Frey has kindly turned over to us the following correspondence (presumably addressed to himself), together with all documents, in the original and translated, that have a bearing on the subject, with the hopes that the history, and place in numismatics of the coin, may eventually be ascribed.

Boston, Mass., May 19th, 1905.

My dear Sir:—

Since my last letter to you I have come into possession of the Bactrian piece I wrote to you about. Inasmuch as you make a specialty of these pieces and I do not, I am sending it on to you as an appreciation of the many favors you have done me in the past, and trust that you will enjoy the possession of this, as I am inclined to think, unique coin.

After much trouble and detective ingenuity I at last ran to earth among the narrow and crooked streets of Boston, the gentleman from Bokhara that I mentioned in my last letter. After much persuasion I finally prevailed upon the individual to show me his treasure. As he had concealed it next his person, this operation took considerable time, since he had to divest himself of layer after layer of vermin-infested garments. But on beholding the glittering gem my patience was indeed rewarded. A bit of his narrative which he unfolded to me may be germane to the subject.

"Five years ago Ramchid, the son of Hassan the goat herd, with two

companions unearthed this most wonderful coin from among some slumberous ruins in the fertile vale of Kashmir."

During the course of his narration my strange oriental mentioned that since its discovery it had cost the lives of several greedy and avaricious men (Vide Document B.) He therefore settled his affairs in far distant Bokhara and providing a suitable competence for his family, sold his herds to defray his expenses for a long and arduous voyage to search for some prospective customer.

For four years he wandered through the Capitals of Europe, visiting the great museums and seats of learning, also erudite collectors; but everywhere he was treated with scorn and suspicion by the leading savants. At his funds were approaching that state when reliance could no longer be placed upon their being recouped, he decided to cross the seas to this country of which he had heard so much of in the course of his wandering. Here he met with a like reception and was totally immersed in despair when I crossed his path. This was undoubtedly foreordained by the Planetary Systems being in accord with my Horoscope. It is needless to say that, the conditions being as they were; the low ebb of the Sard's funds, the depressive influence of failure over the many rebuffs he had received; I was able to acquire the marvelous talisman of other days at a price that I have great hesitancy in revealing. However, I will say in passing, that he is now about ready to return home to live a life of ease among his people, and perhaps add to his household some fair houri of which the fabled East is said to produce in sufficient numbers for the elect in the Garden of Allah.

In regard to the documents; my being as you are aware stupid in Oriental lore, I have with much assiduity only been able to translate the major portion of the manuscripts, and having at last done so, consider my labors well worth while. I am sending the original documents on to you as they surely go with the coin, and despite the grease and dirt (the fellow has carried them next to his skin for years) are well worthy of preserving among the archives of your house.

I have not met with the same success in interpreting the coin as I have with the manuscripts, my knowledge of Greek being limited, therefore I leave the greatest of honors to you. As near as I can conjecture the piece is a coin of some long forgotten King of Bactria. I trust you will make your fame and reputation in identifying the monarch. I should think that a voluminous article on the piece to the Vienna Numismatic Society would be in order and perchance bring you the Knobel prize or a seat in the Institute. I should hazard the guess that there could not have been many of these pieces struck as you will notice on the obverse the die is cracked in many places, possibly done on the first impression.

Your sincere friend.

* * * *

DOCUMENT, A.

In the name of Allah, the Merciful, the Compassionate:

Done in the 26th year of his most *Exalted* Majesty, Sultan Abd ul Hamir, the Ever Successful.

(Know) that Ramchid bin Hassan, a wanderer from the land of Bokhara, is worthy of consideration at the footstool of Allah and beareth with him a massive piece of gold which he claims to have found at a place not far from the far off land of Kashmir and which he seeks to sell at some propitious market. As he intends to travel beyond the seas to dispose of this relic I herewith commend him to all true believers.

(Here follows a portion of manuscript we are unable to translate and the signature is undecipherable, but it would seem to us to be "Ahr doukdo dan.") Editor.

"He who has patience succeeds." Done on the 4th day of Rab'ia aw wal, 1319.

DOCUMENT, B.

By the hand of Ali, the scribe of the Bazaar of Sebzat, who writes truly as is told to me with the recompence of the smile of Allah and as much gold dust as a fly that is wet can carry adhered to its wings:

Before me appears Ramchid, son of Hassan and Aboo er Rahman of the tribe of Kabadian goatherds, bearing with them a heavy gold coin of many dinars with profane images forbidden by the Prophet to all true believers impressed upon its glittering surface, and herein is their story faithfully set down by Hatim the scribe.

"We Ramchid bin Hassan, Aboo er Rahman, and Yusef Ramu; while faithfully attending our flocks a half days distance from Khan Baju found this piece of gold among some forgotten ruins of Ploph of the great past. Knowing that foreign lords set great value on such forgotten things, we each one contended to hold it for his. The plower, (Yusef) of Ramu was loth to divide in this, left us swearing vengeance and later returned with Issak the water seller, and beset us with goads. We knowing the value of the piece of glittering gold defended ourselves with might and an hour before the setting sun left slain the son of Ramu and Issak the water seller. We therefore make this statement to clear ourselves before the Vale of Allah."

Next month we shall publish "a list of Ohio Banks from 1803 to 1861," a paper read by Mr. Arthur B. Coover before the Columbus Numismatic Society. This paper is a very exhaustive and complete one and will prove invaluable to those who are interested in the collection of paper money.

American Numismatic Association.

Board of Officers.

President—Albert R. Frey, 673 Greene Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
1st Vice President—Farran Zerbe, Portland, Oregon.
2nd Vice President—Jeremiah Gibbs, 20 Ashley St., Hamilton, Ont.
Secretary—Howland Wood, 93 Perry St., Brookline, Mass.
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Librarian and Curator, Ben G. Green, Room 1533 Masonic Temple,
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Counterfeit Detector—Chas. Steigerwalt, 130 E. King St., Lancaster, Penn.
Board of Trustees—Dr. B. P. Wright, Chairman, 158 Jay St., Schenec-
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Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.; F. G. Duffield, 1181 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md., and
J. C. Lighthouse, Rochester, N. Y.

Report of Secretary.

NEW MEMBERS.

793, Gus J. Reinke; 794, Edward L. Steele; 795, Theodore J. Garlic;
796, A. G. Fletcher; 797, Grant Marcy; 798, R. S. Dobarganes; 799, Ralph
Sachs.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following names have been received by the Secretary. If no ob-
jections are received prior to April 7th., they will be declared elected to
membership.

William R. Conrad, Peotone, Ill.

Vouchers: Farran Zerbe and Dr. Heath.

C. T. Stovall, M. D., Vienna, Ga.

Jas. McDonald, care the Marmet Coal Co., Cincinnati, O.

B. Evenvoid, Morenci, Ariz.

Vouchers: Dr. Geo. F. Heath and Howland Wood.

Adolph Mitchell, Monroe, Mich.

Vouchers: Heath and Ragan.

CHANGES IN ADDRESS.

238. H. S. Williams, 2170 E. 90th, St., Cleveland, O.

315. W. F. Sandrock, Cor. E. Water & Juneau Sts. Milwaukee, Wis.

418. Frank C. Higgins, 4721 Kingsessing Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

661. Claude R. Collier, 148 Conklin Ave., Binghamton, N. Y.

706. J. P. Pittman, Stronghurst, Ill.

Brookline, Mass., March, 7, 1906.

HOWLAND WOOD, Secretary.

The Chicago Numismatic Society.



The 26th regular meeting of the above named Society was held in their rooms, 1123 Masonic Temple, on Friday evening, March 2nd, with Vice President E. C. Verkler presiding.

The following gentlemen were elected to membership: Lester L. Falk, Dr. F. B. Merrill, S. D. Kiger, J. F. Trowbridge, Geo. B. Vail and Dr. B. P. Wright.

On motion of the Executive Committee was authorized to issue a membership medal during the year, one of which is to be supplied to each member, whether corresponding or active.

Mr. Larson read a paper on the history and coinage of Sweden from the years 1800 to 1805 inclusive, and exhibited specimens of the coinage of those years. Mr. Green read a paper on the history and coinage of Canada covering the same period.

Books received since last meeting were *Munzgeschichte der Schweiz* by Coraggioni; *Biographical Dictionary of Medalists* by Forrer, vols. 1 and II; *Monnaies de la Republique Romaine* by Babelon. 2 vols; and *Coins of Ancient Sicily* by G. F. Hill. Pamphlets received were *Catalog of American Store Cards* and *On the Utility of a Cabinet of Historical Coins* by Compardette. Magazines received were the *NUMISMATIST* and *Spink's Numismatic Circular* for Feb; *Philatelic West* for January; and the *Elder Monthly* for March. Auction catalogs were received from Low, Adams, St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co., Green and Otto Hess, Nachfolger (Munich,) two sales.

Some interesting exhibits were made, and some lively discussions developed.

Adjourned to meet Apr. 6, 1906.

BEN G. GREEN, Secretary.

Wm. V. Grand Rapids. We advise you to go slow regarding [those "genuine restrikes" of the U. S. cents of 1793 and 1795. If such have ever been issued we are not familiar with them and would like authorities on the matter.

Columbus Numismatic Society.

The second regular meeting of this Society was held at the office of the Secretary on Wednesday February 7th. President Robert T. King in the chair. John Lyday of the city was elected an active member. Other names were presented but action was postponed on them until next meeting.

Several communications were read congratulating the Society on its organization, offering suggestions and help, which were much appreciated by the members.

This was an "Exhibition" night, and each member had brought in some of his "pets" to exhibit and talk about. The choicest exhibit was that of Mr. D. L. Ziegler who showed a collection of uncirculated Mark Pennies.

Publications received were The NUMISMATIST, Philatelic West, The Virginia Coinage (Tatman) from G. C. Adams, United States Necessity Money (Green,) The Coins of the Russian Empire, and The Objects of Coin Collecting (Tracy) both from G. W. Tracy; also catalogues from several dealers.

Adjourned to meet Wednesday, March 7th.
13½ East State St., Columbus, O. J. M. HENDERSON, Secretary.

Communion Token Made of Lead.

A gentleman residing on Indiana avenue, Chicago, possesses a peculiar relic of bygone days in the shape of a bit of lead called a "communion token." It is a little more than a half inch square, an eighth of an inch thick, and bears on one side the letters

A. C.

R. Vt.

which symbolistic characters mean Associated Communion, Ryegate, Vermont.

The Town of Ryegate was settled by the strictest of Scotch Presbyterians and the communion tokens played a conspicuous part in their worship. A few days previous to the celebration of the rite of communion an examination meeting was held. Numerous and difficult questions relating to the tenets of the church were propounded to the members. If they were answered, well and good; the successful one was presented with a communion token like the one just described. The following "Kirk day" it was displayed at the church door, its owner was allowed to take his seat in a portion of the church reserved for such godly ones as himself and to partake of the sanctified bread and wine.

But the unlucky one who stumbled over intricate doctrinal points or was discovered to be a trifle shaky on foreordination or infant damnation received no little lead token, no reserved seat, and no participation in the communion. He was compelled to apply himself with assiduity to churchly lore that a succeeding examination might find him a successful candidate.

A Question of Arrangement.

s 1 to 9 inclusive and make 100.

It sounds impossible, but an expert "puzzler" shows that it is merely a matter of arrangement. Here is the demonstration:

15
36
47
—
98
2
—
100

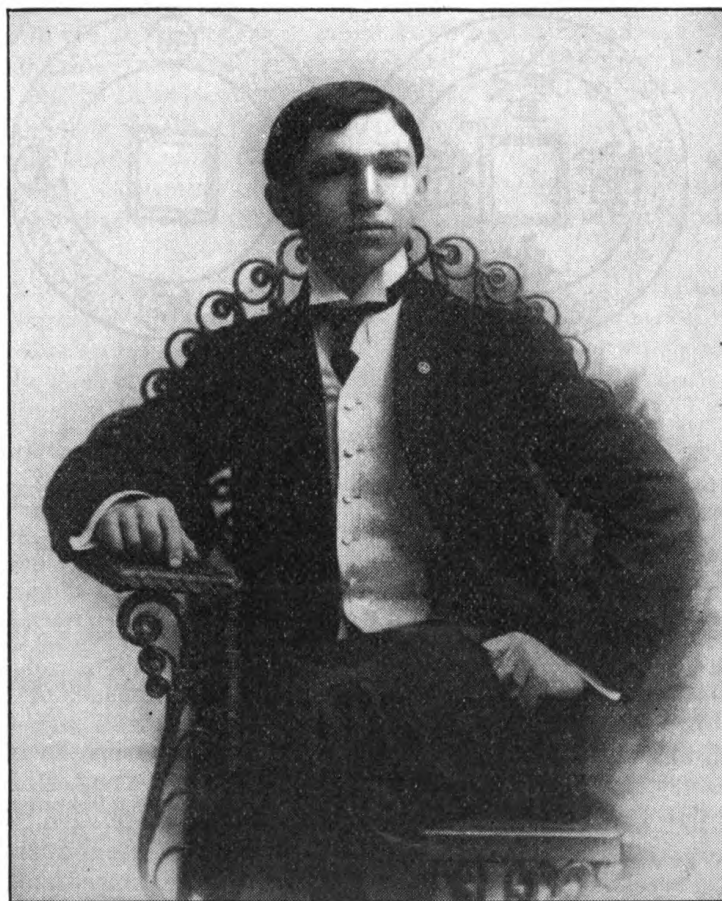
Money to Burn.

Youngstown, O.—The savings of a life time were unknowingly burned by the wife of Anthony Drukoski while the husband was away from home at his work. Drukoski lives in the southeast of Berea, and is a laborer. He came here from Poland several years ago and having little knowledge of the uses of banks, he kept his money about his home.

Several weeks ago, unknown to his wife, he hid many years savings—\$600.00—under the carpet in his bedroom. Mrs. Drukoski, who was cleaning house, removed the carpet and gathering up the old newspapers which had been beneath it, carried them into the yard and burned them, together with the \$600.00 which lay between the folds of the papers.

Cairo, Ill.—Nine hundred and thirty good dollars, representing the hard-earned savings of years, went up in flames in the kitchen stove at the residence of William W. Copeland. Mrs. Copeland drew the money from the bank to purchase some property and put it in an empty sugar pail. Her husband arose late and proceeded hastily to build a fire in the kitchen stove to get breakfast before starting to his daily toil. Finding the old wooden pail, with what appeared to be only some waste paper in the bottom of it he thought it would make good kindling. And it did. He soon had a roaring fire, but when he discovered that crisp bank notes had contributed to the crackling flames, it spoiled his appetite for breakfast.

Woodstown, N. J., Jan. 13.—Andrew Cooper recently received as a bequest a sack of old coins. Looking up the dates, he has discovered that many of them are rare and valuable. The coins had been collected by the late Joseph Parker, who for many years was keeper of the toll gate on the Woodstown turnpike.

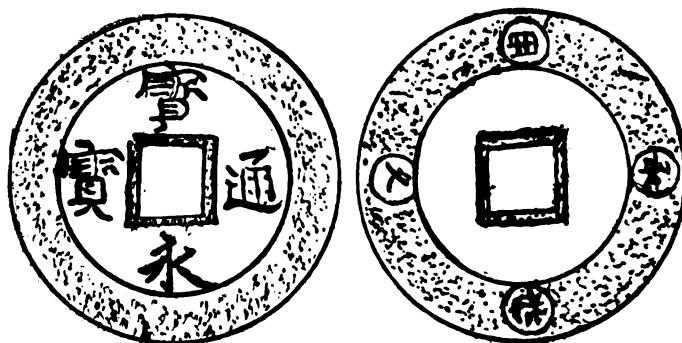


B. MAX MEHL.

Mr. B. Max Mehl was born in Lodz, Russia in 1884. In the following year his parents moved to Vilkomu, in the province of Kovno, where he lived up to 1895 in April of which year he came to America and has since resided at Fort Worth, Texas. He received his education in the public schools of that city.

He has collected coins since early childhood, in fact cannot remember the time when he was not interested in them as a collector. Two years ago he began dealing in them, more particularly in the United States series, and has gained the respect and confidence of the numismatic fraternity who find it a pleasure to do business with him.

Mr. Mehl is a member of the American Numismatic Association; an active member of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society of New York, the British Numismatic Society, and a Corresponding Member of the Chicago Numismatic Society. He is also affiliated with the Masonic fraternity; belonging to his local Lodge of F. & A. M.



F. L. C. Louisville. The coin of which you inquire is a Japanese 10 Sen piece of the Emperor To-sa-no-in. (1704-10.)

Obv. Kwan-yei-tsu-ho.

Rev. Yei-kiu-zi-yu, in four depressed circles.

Recent and Coming Sales.

February 27, Catalogue of Coins, Medals, Tokens and Books. 700 lots. Catalogue by G. C. Adams, New York, N. Y.

March 23 and 24. Fourth Public Auction Sale of Coins, Medals, Gems, Antique Jewelry, etc. 1485 lots. Thomas L. Elder, New York, N. Y.

April 13th and 14th. The extensive collection of Mr. Geo. W. Rice of Detroit. Attention is called to this sale in our advertising pages. Those who have not received a catalogue should send for one immediately. Cataloguer, F. E. Ellis, St. Louis, Mo. Sale to occur in Chicago.

Want Art in Coin Dies.

Mint officials in this city said yesterday that the designs on the face of some American coins may be changed shortly as a result of the complaint of persons of artistic temperament who have declared that so far as designs go the United States is lacking in the beauty of her coinage. This matter has been in the hands of a congressional committee for some time. With the closing of the work of the Commission of Mint Inspection in this city yesterday it was said that Augustus St. Gaudens, the noted sculptor, who was a member of this commission, may make some suggestion on designs for coins when the commission's report shall be presented to President Roosevelt within the next few days.

On March 5th Congress passed a bill providing for the striking of our minor coins in the different branch mints as well as at the parent mint. Heretofore all our minor coinage has been executed at the Philadelphia mint, and this change will be as welcome to our collectors as it was unexpected. The innovation is rather a politic than an economic one, still we can see no just reason why the branch mints should not issue minor coins as well as the one at Philadelphia. Collectors of mint marks will now have a large accession to their ranks and that branch of collecting will have added interest attached to it.

Mr. John A. Beck of Allegheny, Pa., is evidently a specialist in the line of \$50.00 gold pieces and is in danger of cornering the market. His collection contains no less than fifty-six of these slugs, five of which are incuse, and ten of the rare circular type including the rare Kellogg & Co.

Wanted, to Exchange or For Sale,

This department is under the control of our readers to use as they may think best. Under the FOR SALE head a moderate charge of one cent a word will be made. Otherwise it will be gratis and all are cordially invited to make the best possible use of the department.

WANTED:—Fractional Currency, Broken Bank Bills, Colonial and Continental paper money, for cash or exchange in stamps. I desire only crisp. Rev. G. W. Hawley, Samaria, Mich.

WANTED:—To receive Auction Coin Catalogues and price lists from all dealers. J. A. Nordell, Carbondale, Colo.

WANTED:—Half dollars, 1815-1852. Cents, 1799 and 1804. Will buy or exchange other coins. J. M. Henderson, 13½ E. State St., Columbus, O.

TO EXCHANGE:—Souvenir post cards of Monroe for those of any other locality. Address, (Miss) Helen Heath, Monroe Mich.

WANTED:—Will buy at a bargain any variety of gold coins. S. D. Kiger, 2104 North Alabama St., Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED:—To receive auction coin catalogues and price lists of all dealers. Also to buy for cash U. S. coins and fractional currency. C. C. Northern, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED: To hear from collectors who are interested in Greek and Roman coins (particularly Greek). Also English foreign coins, medais, etc. Address, E. T. Seltman, Kinghoe Great Berkhamsted, near London, England.

WANTED—Half cents, Fractional currency, and Gold dollars. Charles M. Clark, 448 Fourth St., Braddock, Pa.

WANTED—To purchase for cash. Washington, Lafayette and Franklin pieces; Masonic Medals, Badges and Mark Pennies; also Masonic Books in any language. State lowest prices. Benno Loewy, 206-208 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE:—A duplicate collection of forty-six varieties of Canadian Communion Tokens. Tokens not in my collections preferred. H. L. Doane, Truro, N. S. Canada.

WANTED: All kinds of "Wild Cat" and Broken Bank bills of Nebraska. Send me samples and prices. Have bought all we could of Chapman, Low and others. Write to L. Brodstone, Superior, Neb.

WANTED: Tolume XXI American Journal of Numismatics, also Trade dollars 1873 S mint; 1877 CC mint; 1878 CC mint and 1890 Standard in proof condition. W. A. Hutchison, 607 Market St. McKeesport, Pa.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE: Thirtyone (31) fine crisp 10 cent Meredith Fractional currency. Robert S. Woodard, Box 884, Hudson, Mass.

WANTED: To exchange Confederate Money, Stamps, etc. for Coins. Also want Catalogues and Price lists of Coins, Curios, etc. Dr. C. T. Stovall, Vienna, Ga.

I like The NUMISMATIST very much and think every collector should be a subscriber. C. W. Cowell, Denver, Col.

WANTED: I will pay fancy prices for the following coins: 1792, One Disme silver very fine condition; 1802, U. S. Half Dime in fine condition; 1823 and 1827 U. S. Quarters in fine condition; 1836 U. S. Silver Dollar proof Gobrecht below base; 1838, U. S. Silver Dollar proof plain edge; 1839, U. S. Silver Dollar proof plain edge; 1861, D Gold Dollar; 1854 C Gold Dollar. H. O. Granberg, Oshkosh, Wis.

WANTED:—Bills of Grand Prairie Bank of Urbana, Ills. R. H. Steele, Urbana, Ill.

WANTED:—U. S. Silver and Paper dollars prior to 1880; Stellas; \$50.00 slugs; and catalogues and price lists of dealers selling the above. Stoval, Vienna, Ga.

"There are some things we can do without, but the NUMISMATIST is not one of them." Frank T. Noble, Augusta, Me.

WANTED:—To correspond with every member of the association interested in Canadian coins. Send me your address. J. E. Carswell, Box 134, Plattsville, Ontario.

WANTED:—Vols. No. 21, 23, 24 and 25 of the American Journal of Numismatics. Will pay cash or exchange for the same in coins of equal value. W. A. Hutchinson, 607 Market St., McKeesport, Pa.

WANTED:—Cincinnati "Copperheads," Store Cards, War Tokens (1861-4); Cardboard Promises to pay 1861-2; Paper Money. Shinplasters, Wild Cat Money, Bank Notes; Bank Note Reporters; "Cincinnati Mining & Trading Company" Gold Pieces (\$5.00 and \$10.00); Encased Postage Stamps of Cincinnati firms; in fact anything pertaining to Cincinnati. Address with full particulars, H. C. Ezekiel, 334 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED:—Copper and Brass Coins of South and Central America. Will pay cash or exchange gold dollars for the same. Frank Brown, 901 Main St., Worcester, Mass.

WANTED:—To hear from any one interested in Encased Stamps. Will buy, sell or exchange. E. C. Stevens, 149 Main St. Fitchburg, Mass.

TO EXCHANGE:—Common coins and stamps, also foreign view cards, curios etc. Would like a good medical battery in exchange for any of above. Jos. H. Oddy, Box 570, St. Marys, Ontario.

TO EXCHANGE:—Coins, Books and Sale Catalogues. Send lists of what you have and what you want. C. A. Mathis, R. F. D. 21, Greenwood, Neb.

TO EXCHANGE:—200 U. S. half dollars, all before 1830, for old fire arms. J. C. Laidacker, Saint Clair, Pa.

WANTED:—To hear from collectors of buttons and wads, particularly Colonial buttons. Anyone having the same that they wish to sell will please write to Stephen K. Nagy, 1621 Master St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED:—Breton's No. 867, 868, 873, 879, 886, 888, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 997, 1004 1812, 1008, 1010 and 1012; also to correspond with collectors interested in this line. Dr. Courteau, St. Jacques, Quebec, Canada.

TO EXCHANGE:—Souvenir Post cards in every locality. Mrs. Hal. A. Day, L. Box 113, Pottsville, Pa.

WANTED:—Any fine lot of U. S. copper coins, silver dimes, half dimes, twenty cent pieces, dollars dated before 1800, 1 and 3 dollar gold pieces, fractional currency and Confederate bills. Wm. A. Rosso, 163 Robertson St., Mt. Clemens, Mich.

WANTED: I will give coins catalogued at \$5.50 for a copy of the Elementary Manual of Roman Coins" by F. Gnechi translated by A. W. Hands, or will give stamps. Dr. Hassler, Santa Ana., Cal.

TO EXCHANGE: Set of U. S. Copper Cents 1820 to 1857 inclusive, all good. Also fine 1904 Silver Dollar for Rare dates of U. S. coins or offer. S. B. Alexander, 214 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

WANTED:—Confederate bills 1861, \$100 00 train of cars and \$50.00 three negroes; also several letters of many others. Have \$50, two females, 1861 and hundreds of others to trade Fractional currency and Colonial bills to exchange. A. P. Wylie, Troy Grove, Ill.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE:—For U. S. gold dollars or \$4.00 pieces, one full collection of U. S. cents, also nearly a full collection of Hard Times William Ross, Chaplin, Conn.

TO EXCHANGE:—Coins, stamps and Masonic Pennies for the same. I have 1852 silver and 1864 gold dollars, both pierced. J. B. Holmes, Bloomington, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE:—I will exchange three volumes of the NUMISMATIST (XVI, XVII and XVIII), for two gold dollars of any dates. I want old U. S. gold pieces only—have some fine copper cents and a good slug to exchange. Dr. C. H. Morris, New London, Conn.

WANTED:—The following Canadian coins in fine condition. 523 (1839), 525, 728, all letters on barrel showing, and 954. I have for the same B. 717 good 857 very fine, 887 very good, 899 unc., 989 very good, and a fine bank of Montreal penny with reverse of City Bank, very rare. J. E. Carswell, Box 134, Plattsville, Ontario.

WANTED:—To receive coin and paper money catalogues from all dealers. Especially those of ancient coins. Joe Miller, 44 The Colonial Flats, Cleveland, O.

WANTED: Quarter eagles P mint; 1827, 1842, 1844, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1867 and 1875. S mint; 1854, 1856. O mint; 1841. D mint; 1840, 1841, 1852, 1854, 1856 and 1857. C. W. Cowell, 827 Santa Fe Ave. Denver, Col.

"I enjoy reading your interesting paper very much. F. E. Ellis, St. Louis, Mo."

WANTED: To buy four or five octagonal and round \$50.00 gold pieces. S. D. Kiger, 139 W. Market St. Indianapolis, Ind.

Rare coins bought or exchanged. Address J. P. Pittman, Coin Dealer, Stronghurst, Ill.

WANTED: To receive Coin Catalogues and price lists from all dealers. Will pay cash for U. S. cents of 1793, 1799, 1804, 1813. Also want a good stamp collection, or will exchange 1, 1, 2, 50, 3, 4, 5, 10 and 20 in gold. Address J. Sullivan, 613 Hickory St., Syracuse, N. Y.

WANTED: To receive Auction Coin Catalogues and price lists from all dealers. John Lampertz, 421 Olive St., St. Louis Mo.

For Sale.

U. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Dollar 1836 milled edge, fine.	" " " 1878 uncir.....	5.25
U. S. Dime 1804 near fine	" " " 1887 "	0.50
N. C. Bechter Gold dollars, fine. 5.00	" " " 1888 "	6.00
" " " " uncir. 8.00	Quarter Eagle 1852 Uncir.....	3.50
Gold Dollar 1853 "O" mint mark, fine.	" " 1856 v. g.....	3 00
" " 1850 "D" " " "	Four U. S. dollars 1860 fine a....	1.15
" " 1853 Uncir.	100 good and fine Colonial coins cheap.	
" " 1856 "	1000 large U. S. cents 1830-56.	
Quarter Eagles (\$2.50) 1848 "C" mint	600 Foreign coins.	
mark, fine.	100 Civil War cents.	
Quarter Eagles (\$2.50) 1849 "C" mint	50 U. S. Half Cents.	
mark, fine.	Large quantity of U. S. Fractional	
Half Eagles (\$5 00) 1843) small "c"	Currency.	
mint mark, near uncir.	1750 Confederate Bills.	
Half Eagles (\$5 00) 1844 large "C"	400 Old Bank Bilis.	
mint mark, fine.	2000 State Bills.	
Gold $\frac{1}{2}$ Dobra 1750 v. fine	Revolutionary and Civil War guns.	
" " 1752 v. good.....	Pistols, etc., Flint lock rifles, etc.	
Gold Guinea (Geo. III) 1771 v fine	10,000 Indian arrow points, spears, etc.	
\$3.00 U. S. gold 1874 fine.....		5.00

I am closing out my private collection—have over 1000 more coins to sell.

I will exchange any of my Revolutionary, Civil War and Indian relics for coins on account of having no room to keep them.

Large collection of Rare Confederate stamps and locals.
Will exchange for cash or diamonds.

Make me offer on those not priced above.

Satisfaction Guaranteed. Send for Bargain List
Enclose 2 cent stamp.

R. D. HAY,
Winston-Salem, N. C.

Adolph Hess Nachfolger, Numismatist

49 Mainzer Landstrasse,
Frankfort am Main
Germany

Established 1870

Large Stock of Continental
coins of all ages. Medals
artistic and historic, an-
cient and modern.
Catalogs on Application.
Several important Auction
Sales Every Year.

SPECIAL.

This for a Little Special Effort on
your part.

Send us two new subscriptions for
the NUMISMATIST for 1906 and we will
present you a complete back volume
postpaid.

Or this for your Pains.

On receipt of one new subscription
we will send you Foreign Coins to
catalogue value of at least \$1.00. These
may be sent you or new subscriber as
you wish. If this last offer is ac-
cepted add 10 cents for return postage.

The Numismatist,

Monroe, Mich.

Do You Collect Anything, or Have You a Camera or Hobby?

Send 10c to the undersigned and re-
ceive for three months, the oldest,
largest and best collectors' monthly
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tory and American Historical Dis-
coveries, Coins, Stamps, Curios,
Relics, Photography, Minerals, Sci-
ence, Illustrated Souvenir Post Cards,
Rareties and New Finds for all kinds
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Camera News**, Superior, Neb., U. S.
A., greatest of its kind in the world:
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tion and a free fifteen word exchange
notice in the largest exchange depart-
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Important Announcement.

Mr. Geo. W. Rice of Detroit, Mich., at present (and for many years) an officer of the American Numismatic Association, has sent us his splendid collection of coins, etc. for sale at Public Auction.

Catalog is ready for printer, and sale will be held in City of Chicago, Ills., on April 13th and 14th afternoon and evening.

The rooms of the Chicago Numismatic Society in the Masonic Temple will be used. Mr. Dan Long the veteran auctioneer, has been engaged to conduct sale.

Mr. Rice has been an earnest and painstaking numismatist for about 40 years, and his collection is one of the most interesting and important ever formed in the United States. Especial attention was always paid by him to varieties in United States Coinage. Many unique pieces will, therefore, be offered.

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There are many lines into which I have gone more or less extensively that are not now receiving the attention they merit; many interesting coins that will give pleasure and satisfaction to other Numismatists. I have accordingly placed in the hands of the St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co. a portion of my collection to be sold at auction.

A feature of the catalogue will be the offering of almost every coin singly, even the least important, thus each collector can buy what he wants without getting a number of coins he does not want.

The Mint Mark Silver Collection was begun when Specie Payment was resumed and silver began to circulate again and while the condition is not always what could be desired, it is a fair index of what can be done in this interesting line at this late day.

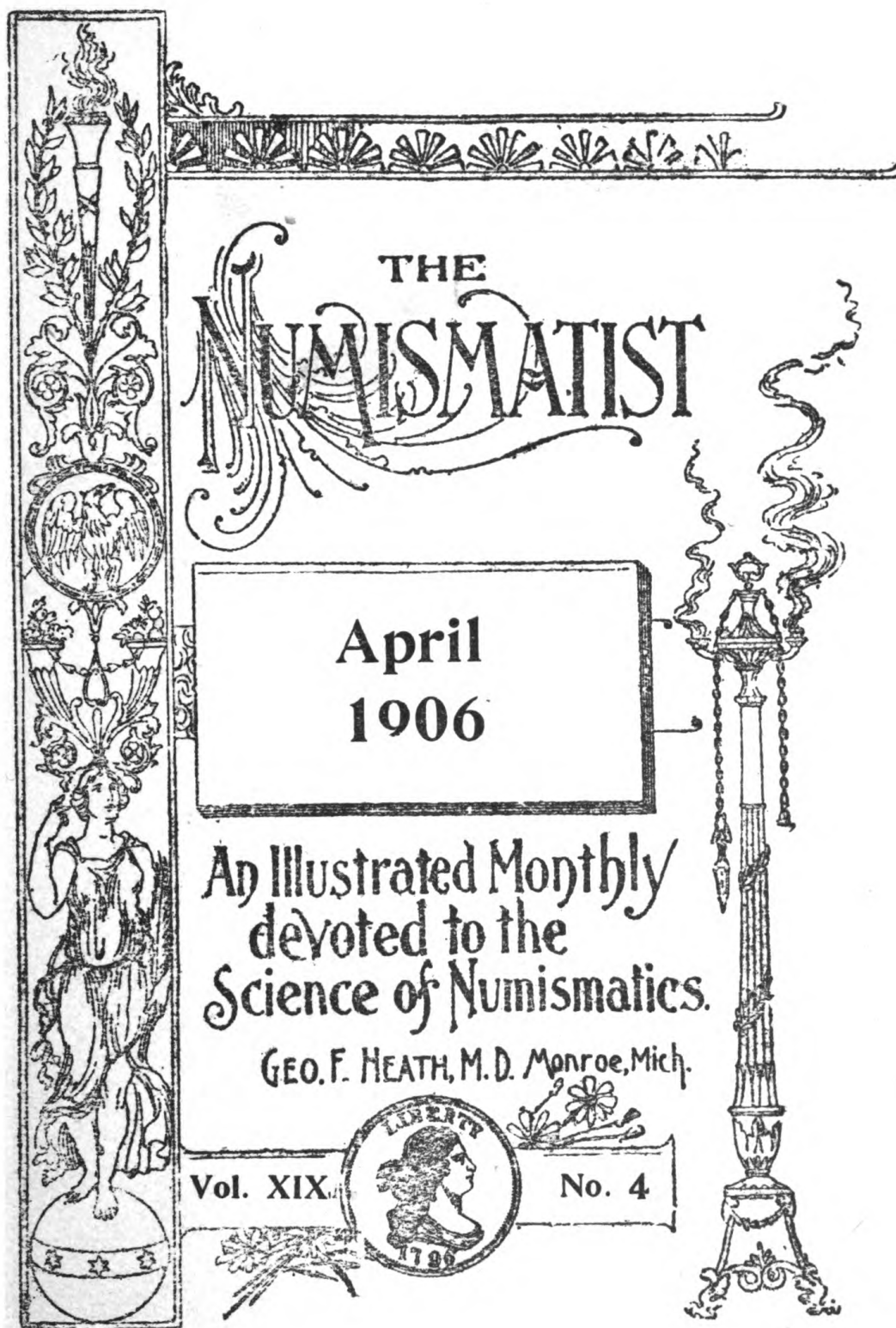
In the descriptions the St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co. have aimed to be perfectly fair to the buyer. The conditions being under-rated if anything where there is room for doubt, I make no quarrel with them on this score as I wish bidders to know exactly what they are buying.

I am not giving up the science, but still have lines enough to study and keep me interested during the rest of my life.

Fraternally yours,

GEO. W. RICE,

Detroit, Mich., March 1, 1906.



The Numismatist.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR THE COIN COLLECTORS,
AND OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF

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The Numismatist.

VOL. XIX.

MONROE, MICHIGAN, APRIL 1906.

NO. 4

Utility of a Cabinet of Historic Coins.

(T. LOUIS CAMPARETTE, CURATOR.)

From the Report of the Director of the Mint, 1905.

(Continued from last Month.)

On several accounts ancient coins are apt to prove of more intrinsic value as records. They are the products of civilizations that have passed away and with them went all but a paltry few of the monuments and institutions which their genius and energy created. Our knowledge of ancient life and history, though seeming vast, is withal very incomplete and faulty, and welcome is any source that can furnish an additional fact or correct a misconception. In a majority of cases the evidence of the ancient coins is only corroborative but occasionally there is a fresh revelation of vital geographical facts, as the extent of territory or location of a city, or of still more important historical events.

For instance, the history of Bactria, the kingdom between the Oxus and the Ganges that, with Persia, fell a prey to the arms of Alexander the Great, but which afterwards regained its independence, broke off relations with the West and reestablished intercourse with the Orient, would be lost in Cimmerian darkness were it not for the ancient coins of the country recently found in the cemeteries and elsewhere in Afganistan. They throw a ray of light through the six lost centuries of Bactrian history and furnish us with the long succession of her kings and—invaluable acquisition—excellent portraits of them. The standard of her money till 150 B. C. was the widely used Attic, when a native Indian standard was substituted. Along with the new standard there appeared strange oriental divinities in place of those of Greece, and Greek was supplanted by an oriental tongue. These changes of standard and types fix the date with remarkable precision when Bactria turned from the West and from Hellenism and established commercial and social relations with the East.

The case of Bactria, in which the coins are the only source of a nation's history, is unique, but the instances among the Greek city-states, where coinages corroborate or disprove suspicious statements of historians and illuminate obscure accounts, are withal numerous. It would be easy to cite a long series of examples illustrating this statement, as the coins that prove the existence of the Achaean League, the Boeotian Federation, especially the less

known Samian commercial league, the Defensive Alliance of the Greek cities of southern Italy, and of many other less known interstate commercial or political agreements, but the facts are too well known or easily obtained to require further mention.

An exhaustive history of ancient commerce, a work that will throw light on political events, will depend very largely on the history of the coin standards which, as extant specimens show, were repeatedly altered to meet a change of trade relations or to correspond with some other money, as the Athenian, or later the Macedonian, that had become practically an international currency.

It is, however, for the history of Greek art that their coins have been most serviceable to the modern student.

Two things contribute to the importance of Greek coins for the history of art. In the first place, the preparation of a design was intrusted to artists of recognized standing and not to artisans employed at the mint, so that the coin was representative of contemporary art. Secondly, the very meager remains of Greek art, consisting of a few originals and a large number of debased Roman copies, give enhanced value to a series of unquestionable original objects that represent at least the art of design and the workmanship in every period from the seventh century before Christ, when Greek art was still in the fetters of archaic ugliness, to the final passing of Hellenic originality and mastery of technique.

The tendency to discover instances in which Greek coins preserve representations of famous statues has probably been carried too far. That some exist has been proved. But they are chiefly serviceable in tracing the development of Greek art. They show its growth, its grandeur in the perfected archaism of Phidias, and its full splendor under Praxiteles and Scopas better than the extant bits of statuary, for they are numerous: original sculptures are few; they are intact; statues and reliefs have in most cases been "restored." The coin designs reflect, too, the dominant form of art in the country of issue, as the gem engraver's art of Sicily, the sculpture of central Greece, the painting of Asia Minor. The striking naturalism of Cretan art is plainly discernible in the coin designs of that country.

The introduction of portraiture on the coins of Alexander and his successors gives to the subsequent series an additional interest of the greatest to both investigator and general reader, who here has before him a strikingly realistic likeness of the benevolent king or tyrant, the record of whose deeds fills his printed page.

While the Greek coins, in addition to their very extensive contributions to religious ideas, mythology, history, and commerce, are especially noted for the light they throw on the history of Greek art, the vast Roman series, extending from probably 500 B. C. to the fall of Constantinople in 1453 A. D., has, with few exceptions, little artistic merit, but as records—a record of the traditions of dominant families under the Republic and later of the exploits of emperors—it is without parallel among the coinages of the world.

Roman, like Greek coins, were neglected by ancient writers, so that accurate knowledge of important monetary changes survived but a very short time the date of the change, and finally reliable information of Roman monetary history was so completely lost in the fall of the empire that the denomination of certain extant coins was a question of discussion until the whole subject was rescued from chaos chiefly by scholars of the present generation.

The importance, therefore, of the Roman coinage lies in the light it throws on the history and the life of that world empire. The very interesting story of the rise and decline of her coinage can now be traced with great accuracy. An echo of the barter period even is found in the tradition that the Commission of Ten (decemviri) appointed to codify the laws ordained that thereafter fines should be paid in money and not in cattle. The money referred to was doubtless the crude irregular masses of copper, of which some pieces are yet extant. Under Greek influence, as the workmanship proves, these masses were reduced to bars and stamped on one side with a design of a cow or a hog or a sheep. Later the bar becomes a circular coin, with Janus head on one side, ship's prow on reverse. The reduction in weight of this coin from a pound of 12 ounces to a half ounce in 89 B. C., tells a long story of financial vicissitudes, now of fiscal embarrassment and again of increased wealth and prosperity, which rendered a bronze coinage inadequate and caused the introduction of silver in 269 B. C., and, after many experiments, the coinage of gold immediately following the death of Caesar.

It is impossible to do more than hint at the service which a collection of Roman coins can be made to the teacher and historian. The reverses of the Republican coins strikingly illustrate numerous historical events. One sees illustrations of such incidents in the public life, as the citizen at the ballot box, the judges deciding the issue of a lawsuit, a priest sacrificing at an altar, the consul with his lictors. Richer still in historic allusion are the imperial coins which chronicle all the important exploits of the emperor. For the Romans themselves they have been pronounced the "Imperial Gazette," for as they are a priceless record of history. They illustrate, too, not only Roman history, but also preserve the outlines of many a noble monumental building, a valuable contribution to the history of the city.

The history of the Roman standard is as interesting as the types, and more important, but cannot be followed here in detail. For instance, the debasement of the coinage under Nero, a measure that hindered commerce because remote peoples would not accept the new coins, shows at once how keenly the inadequacy of the Augustan financial establishment was felt, and above all the prodigality of emperors who replenished their coffers at the price of national prosperity. Some attempts were made after Nero's reign to restore the currency. These efforts were short lived. The coinage shared the general fate of the crumbling state. Base-metal coins with a silver wash forced into circulation with the nominal value of the genuine illustrate the degree of degradation to which the currency sank. Reforms were inaugurated

by Diocletian, and again we meet with pure silver denarii and a new copper coin. Diocletian had put new life and vigor into the moribund empire, an achievement reflected by his money. In a most striking manner does the late coinage show the decay of the Roman empire. Portraiture vanishes and the intended likeness of the emperor becomes hard and angular, without individuality or truth. Their baseness constitutes a palpable index of the enfeebled state that issued them.

In the Eastern Empire the Roman coinage was continued for many centuries in the Byzantine series. This series, artistically and mechanically inferior, has been unduly neglected. Its valuable features are few but important. These concern chiefly religious ideas and Byzantine art. The student of Christian iconography, the description of the artistic representation of patron saints, finds important material and in great abundance on the coins of Byzantium.

While ancient coins lay claim to our interest because they throw a flood of light on the course and character of civilizations at the best but imperfectly known, mediæval and modern coins appeal to an even larger body of people and convey a larger fund of information to the masses of our population who have but a limited knowledge of history.

Could one bring together in a cabinet specimens of every kind of money or objects that in the progress of the world have been used as money, the collection would present a respectable course of study in the history of civilization. For a remarkable commentary on social and economic conditions are the strange and trivial objects that have in different places and times passed as money. Such a collection would show that in Russia the earliest currency known was the "whole skins, with claws and teeth intact, of squirrels, martens, and other fur-bearing animals." The use of metal was relatively of late origin. There would be found the small cowry shell employed as money in China and Siam as early as 2,000 years before our era, and for higher denominations the tortoise shell ranging in size from 1 inch to 1 foot 6 inches. The same country would furnish us specimens of cloth money, to say nothing of many very queer forms of metallic currency. Such specimens added to the unstamped masses of pristine Roman bronze, to the massive plate money of Sweden, and to the numerous "siege pieces," would tell the story of the many vicissitudes a circulating medium experienced in the progress of civilization, of the disasters of states, and the makeshifts of statesmen. Some of the earliest forms of currency have become exceedingly rare, some no longer exist, but the majority of them are still obtainable. Equally as significant as the money just alluded to, and almost as abnormal in some essential features, are the currencies that arose after the destruction of classical antiquity.

The coinage of the barbarous hordes that overran and destroyed the western part of the Roman Empire present but little of interest to the general reader or even to the careful student. They imitated, as closely as they could, the Roman coins of the countries they conquered, and the extremely

crude results show that they were devoid of artistic and mechanical abilities just as the absence of a currency before contact with Rome shows the primitive condition of these hordes from the North. Their barbarian instinct naturally gave preference to gold, which, owing to lack of genuine regal prerogatives, was struck without the name of the ruling king or chief. After all, their coins reflect with much truth the real condition of their respective realms.

This gold coinage of the Goths forms the transition from the Roman to the entirely new currency inaugurated by the Carolingian dynasty. We are now brought to the middle or dark ages, a period whose money possesses the greater value, because of the lack of printed records. The disintegration of the western Roman Empire has been completed. There are new social conditions, and political institutions as strange as they are novel have grown up on the disrupted parts of the ancient empire. The numismatic remains bear but meager records of those five voiceless centuries, nevertheless, in the absence of all others, they are important.

The coinage instituted by the Carolingian emperors was almost exclusively of silver, a metal that was adapted to the social and commercial conditions of their times, whereas the gold coins of the Goths and Vandals served rather as a convenient form in which the king received his tribute than for general circulation.

The new denier or denarius issued at this time was entirely unlike its predecessors in western Europe. It differed in standard, types, and workmanship. The general features of the coin underwent but slight modifications because of local influences, although it became the currency of all western Europe and continued such for about five centuries. Everywhere are found substantially the same types—the bust or monogram of a ruler on the obverse, on the reverse a cross or Christian temple. Along with this monotony of design they are found to bear a large number of princes' names, and thus afford a most striking illustration of the political conditions when the feudal system was established in western Europe.

The person who surveys carefully, though somewhat hurriedly, the cases of a cabinet becomes aware of an important change in the latter half of the thirteenth century. Gold reappears and the treatment is more artistic than any other since the decay of Greek art. Starting in Florence with the striking of the beautiful Florentine ducat (1252 A. D.) the attractiveness of the coin, and especially the urgent demand of commerce for a more valuable metal, caused it to be widely circulated and still more widely imitated. The new gold coinages of almost the entire continent were modeled after this ducat.

The coins of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries are valuable for their contributions to the history of art. They exhibit the artistic tendencies of the times, which, abandoning the simplicity of classicism and that restraint typified by gothic architecture, became elaborate in style and flamboyant in decorative details. These characteristics are very noticeable on the gold

coins of Louis IX. There is an excess of elaborate composition and decoration in the types with their numerous forms of the cross and of the treasure that surrounds it. Religious symbols disappear (the cross had ceased to be a symbol and had been made an essential part of the coin by modifying it into a device to prevent clipping) and heraldic devices are substituted. This introduction of heraldic devices added to the coins a fresh and vital significance. The religious symbols were common to all the countries that accepted Christianity, whereas the heraldic charges were national and individual. The historical importance of the coins is hereby greatly enhanced. A matter of equal importance and of greater interest is the appearance of portraits, which began on the Neapolitan coins about 1450. Especially noteworthy are the fine portraits that appeared on the papal coins, executed by such celebrated artists as Francesco Francia and Bellini. The fashion was quickly adopted by other nations, and the result was a long series of faithful and superior portraits. The reappearance of portraiture restored to coins one of their most valuable features, one that affords the reader of history the unique pleasure of turning from his written page to a trustworthy likeness of the subject of his narrative.

Before calling attention to the modern coins of western Europe and of the Americas, it seems best to mention some very different currencies, the money of peoples that differ from us in language, laws, and religion. The annals of oriental history are too little known to excite interest in oriental coins among any but specialists. The language, too, constitutes an even greater barrier to a study of them. In spite of these obstacles, however, there are some features of these strange oriental moneys that can not fail to interest western nations, while Christians generally are glad to become acquainted with the money so often mentioned in the Holy Scriptures.

The Jewish series rank first in importance among oriental coinages for Christian nations. After enduring for centuries the inconveniences of barter, of weighing the gold or silver to be transferred, inconveniences relieved only by use of foreign money, finally, under Simon Maccabæus (138 B. C.), a native money was established by reducing to coin form the oft-mentioned shekel weight of silver. The types are: Obverse, a chalice; reverse, a triple lily. These designs, of course, were in accord with the religious faith of the nation. Nor were the religious principles of Israel ever infringed by introducing the image of a person or of a pagan thing on the coins till the advent of the unpatriotic Herodian family.

Jewish history is strongly marked on its coins. Especially noticeable are those struck during the first revolt led by Simon, in the reign of Vespasian, when the legend, "The Deliverance of Jerusalem," expresses the general confidence in the successful issue of the rebellion. The actual results are portrayed on the Roman coins struck at Rome and at Jerusalem with the type of a weeping woman and legend, "Iudaea devicta"—Judea subdued, or *Iudaea capta*. Again in the second revolt, led by Bar-cochab, under Hadrian, the

national coinage was revived for the last time. The revolt was put down with an iron hand, the last semblance of nationalism was wiped out, the very name of Jerusalem was changed, and we hear no more of a Hebrew coinage.

The very extensive coinages of the Mohammedan states, likewise for linguistic and other reasons already mentioned, command the attention of only the few. Adhering strictly to the tenets of a religion which forbade making the likeness of any living thing, the followers of Mohammed, except in the case of a few minor, heretical dynasties, place no designs upon the coins save a beautifully engraved passage from the Koran, with the addition, in case of coins of the Ottoman Empire, of highly conventionalized and very artistic form of the monarch's monogram or *Toughra*. Their historic value has been found second only to the Greek series, for they sometimes fix the geographical extent of a ruler's territory and record the existence of once flourishing cities that have long since sunk into all but oblivion.

We have not reached the modern coinages, which began with the sixteenth century. But few words are needed to suggest the usefulness possessed by a cabinet of these coins. Commercial interests become dominant and commerce demands chiefly uniformity of coinage and accurately maintained standards. There has resulted frequent monetary conventions and monetary unions and a greatly reduced variety of denominations. There has resulted, too, great mechanical accuracy in the manufacture of coins; but art, there is none. An extensive gallery of hard inartistic but fairly trustworthy portraits of monarchs, a thesaurus for the general reader and student of modern history, a reproach of modern taste and negligence. Indeed, of the numerous interesting studies that can be made of a collection of modern coins, one of the very instructive is that of the pieces, inconvenient in shape and size, or unusually deficient in taste, which misguided officials have attempted to inflict upon the people, but which the latter indignantly rejected.

While therefore, it is useless to search the cases of modern numismatic productions for anything artistic, much less to find there a "grammar of modern art," the objective manner in which they set forth the entire course of modern history gives them an informational value deserving a wider interest than they now attract. They afford a good example of true merit discounted because of an ugly exterior. The zealous search of the collector after complete series or rare specimens of modern coins seldom signifies an appreciation of their real value. The general reader and student of history can best appreciate the modern coins. In mastering the complicated history of Europe, of single States as Germany or of a royal house, he finds few more efficient aids than the coins and medals. The kaleidoscopic career of the numberless petty German kingdoms, dukedoms, and principalities that were constantly combining, disuniting, springing into life and disappearing again, can be comprehended much more readily when the reader has access to the coins bearing the likeness of the actors in that comedy.

The fortune of the house of Napoleon are written on their coins. His own

career as First Consul, Emperor, his proposed invasion of England, Jerome's short-lived rule over Westphalia, the attempt to place Joseph on the throne of Spain, are all placed in objective form before the student. If one observes the heraldic advices on coins, as well as the portraits and legends he opens up an almost unlimited field for study and self-culture.

There is a healthy sign that coins and medals are now employed to a slight extent in the teaching of history in the public schools and colleges. The sanity of the movement will be apparent to everyone who appreciate the value of a tangible object for illustrating to young minds events that are distant in space and time. The medals, hard-times tokens, and war tokens are invaluable aids to the study of our own history. For other countries their coins and medals are even more helpful. And by employing the inexpensive copper coins and illustrations of the gold and silver coins, a working series of specimens are within the reach of nearly every high school or college. It is a movement that this cabinet aims to foster.

It is impossible to direct attention to all of the modern coinages within the limits set for this paper. The coins of England, whence our early institutions were derived, are especially instructive, indicating as they do the barbarous state of our forbears, how they learned the arts of civilization from the continent, the slow growth of social well-being, their domestic strifes and foreign wars, and the final achievement of a sound national life founded on a universal culture.

In respect to our own coins, no such reason of history or art can account for the curiosity and enthusiasm with which they are regarded by American citizens. It is true that the colonial series are excellent illustrations of the political and social conditions that existed before the Revolutionary war; artistic merit, however, they did not possess, a weakness inherited by the national series and retained to the present day. The marked interest of our countrymen, then, in our own coins is chiefly an expression of patriotism, and, in case of those pieces long since out of circulation, the pleasure at meeting a friend of former days.

Of less importance than coins are the medals, both public and personal, which are usually to be found in a numismatic collection. They are not so closely related to the political and social conditions of a people as the former. Medals are rather an expression of national sentiment, and the form is left largely to the caprice of the artist receiving the commission, uncontrolled by any national conditions or traditions, as in the case of coins. While, therefore, they are less valuable aids to those pursuits in which coins are found useful, they do furnish pleasing illustrations of events and particularly are they invaluable in preserving the likenesses of numerous historical personages whose features are otherwise unknown.

The medal was wholly unknown to the Greeks, and though the reverses of many Roman coins, as has been noted, have a medallic character, yet the medal, as known to-day, does not date back beyond the early part of the

fourteenth century. It is probably to Petrarch, whose connection with the study of historic coins has been alluded to, that the medal owes its origin. At least his friends, the dukes of Carrara, are the first to be celebrated in this way.

It was, however, the splendid series of portrait medals by Vittore Pisano and his pupils, about the middle of the fifteenth century, that ennobled this new art product and rendered it popular. The medals of Pisano are of large module, the reliefs are sufficiently high to give the artist a free hand, and the piece was cast, not struck. Some of the limitations under which the modern medalist works were thus removed, and the results, in the hand of the Italian artist, were a number of noble portraits and exquisite reverses that have hardly been equaled, never excelled.

The early medals in general served a purpose quite different from that of the modern. They were executed to do honor to a person, generally by the order and at the expense of the person thus honored, whereas the modern medal, with some exceptions, generally commemorates an event. The fifteenth century pieces, therefore, took the place filled by the portrait and modern photograph.

Except a few works by Dupre and an occasional specimen of German origin, the modern medalist has produced no worthy successors to the "Venator Intrepidus" of Pisano. When the former manages to avoid the Scylla of bad modeling and blundering composition, he too often steers direct into the Charybdis of pseudo-classicism and invokes the divinities of ancient Hellas as patrons of modern events or movements, with which only the wildest of imaginations would associate Athena or Hermes. Whatever the event may be—a world's fair, a presidential inauguration, or a contest of marksmen in the army or navy—a half garbed Athena or a nondescript female in Grecian attire is made to lend the inspiration of her presence.

A well-selected cabinet of medals therefore, discharges a double function. It presents many portraits of great personages with a running commentary on their deeds, and incidentally illustrates the degradation to which machine-made art can sink.

To be Concluded.

Ancient Coins of Sicily.

By Jeremiah Zimmerman, D.D., L.L.D., Syracuse, N. Y.

The island of Sicily occupies a conspicuous place among the great countries of the world, and into no other land, with as limited geographical boundaries have so much stirring history been crowded. It was for many centuries preeminently the battlefield of the world, where prominent nations met in

mortal conflict, battling for conquest or for the defence of their own possessions. Here Greek met Greek, as well as Carthaginian and Roman, and some Sicilian cities were swept from the face of the earth. Later Saracens, Normans and the countries of Europe contended for the supremacy, the uncertain fortunes of war bringing victory to some and disastrous defeat to others.

This island will always possess a special interest to the student of history as well as to the numismatist, for the coins of Sicily are inseparably connected with the history of the country and from its various mints were issued the most beautiful coins of any age or country.

The Greeks, with their transcendent genius for art and architecture, displayed their taste for the beautiful not only upon their statutes of gods and goddesses, and in the construction and decoration of their magnificent temples, but also upon their coinage which was used in the daily affairs of life as the medium of domestic and foreign exchange in the most ordinary and extensive and commercial relations at home and abroad. When they colonized other countries, the same culture that characterized the parent cities was introduced in the development of the newly founded cities, so far as the language, literature, and religion were concerned, for among the founders of the new settlements were capable men who possessed the same intellectual qualities that gave glory to their former country, and thus ancient Greece reproduced herself in the many foreign cities of Graeca Major, for they had great men, statesmen and poets as well as famous artists. Hence it is not strange that some distinguished sculptors and painters like Zenxis, and noted philosophers should have arisen in Sicily or have been attracted thither especially when she rivalled the mother country itself, and could boast of Syracuse as the greatest city in the world.

It is also an interesting fact that the most exquisite specimens of the numismatic art were produced in Syracuse, and during the period of the finest art—The Hellenic Coins are famous for their surpassing beauty, unequalled by any other nation, and yet those issued by the parent cities were surpassed by those of Sicily, whilst those struck at Syracuse constitute the *chef d'oeuvre* of the medallic art. No one can fail to admire these beautiful and perfect monuments of the past, and even those who have a very superficial knowledge of the intensely interesting history of Sicily, are fascinated by the remarkable productions of the famous engravers who have immortalized themselves by affixing their signatures to these imperishable treasures.

These coins of exquisite beauty possess a historical importance, inasmuch as they are monuments of antiquity that reproduce great events commemorated on the contemporaneous coinage of the country, and these records present themselves as the objective facts that were wrought out in the eventful history of the nations through many centuries of national development.

They not only bear the portraits of their gods and goddesses but later also of the kings and queens, and at times preserve the copies of some celebrated statues long since destroyed.

The Hellenic people who colonized Sicily gave the Greek impress of their mother country to every city that they founded, and they flourished in great wealth and magnificence, but their downfall is no less remarkable. I confess to a feeling of sadness as I contemplated the mournful history of Syracuse, once the greatest of all Greek cities, but devastated by successive wars for many centuries, and her glory has long since departed. She has been robbed of her many magnificent treasures of sculpture and not a single complete example remains, for that one grand and life like statue of Venus which is cherished as the gem of the Museum is headless and unable to blush at the crimes and desolations wrought by the selfishness of man, the greatest enemy to mankind.

It is a relief to ascend the stairway to study the celebrated collection of Coins of ancient Sicily. The cultured and obliging director, Prof. Orsi, showed me every courtesy and during the several weeks spent in Syracuse I returned many times to the Museum. It may interest American numismatists to know of a few of the choice treasures that I saw in the room containing the Coins.

In the first case I saw some 60 fine tetradrachms of ancient Syracuse issued between 550 and 478 B. C. There are only two examples of the incuse female head in the center. The others represent considerable variety in size and departure from the archaic type as well as in the arrangement of the hair.

The second compartment contains the choicest specimens in the collection,—eighteen magnificent dekadrachms, all perfect specimens of the famous engravers Kimon and Evaenetos. There the most fastidious lover of art may feast his soul and admire these remarkable examples when the medallic art reached its zenith. There are some of the masterpieces of the best artists ever employed as engravers in this art and they are justly famous for their marvelous beauty. There is no danger of exaggerating, for they transcend all description, and no one can imagine nor desire a more beautiful head than that of the goddess Arethusa by Kimon, and that still more resplendent head of Persephone by Evaenetos, a work of transcendent beauty. In these gems of the glyptic art we see to what perfection the engravers of Syracuse attained. The strength of artistic design, and yet cameo perfection in detail of execution excite the admiration of every lover of the beautiful, for it is the supreme triumph of the medallic art.

The third department contains some fine tetradrachms from the period of the democracy, (466—406 B. C.) but nearby is a perfect gem of the most exquisite beauty, belonging to the dynasty of Dionysius (405—345 B. C.)

This gold coin with the head of Arethusa in high relief is gem like in artistic execution and is manifestly an inspiration of Kimon, either direct or indirect, as is evident in the style and treatment. Although I studied it carefully and often with a magnifying glass I discovered no point for criticism but only revealed more clearly the perfection of its masterly execution. I cannot exaggerate it, but words fail to express all that I beheld and felt. What a fascination the old Greeks must have had for art, (if not for the reverence of their divinities) when they made even their money so beautiful. Those pieces of artistic beauty had far more than a mere commercial value, for they appealed to the innate sentiment of the cultured and art loving people. Adjoining was a similar gold coin, bearing on the reverse the well known representation of Hercules strangling the Nemean Lion; I saw a perfect tetradrachm by Eumenes, bearing his signature, and another by Eukleidas.

Whilst to the period of Dionysius belong the most beautiful coins, I found many others to admire, and especially the two gold pieces bearing the head of Zeus, and struck between 345—317 B. C. Outside of that rich collection we would call them superb gems. There I saw two fine gold staters from the period of Agathocles 317—288, and seven beautiful gold staters from the time of Nicetas, 287—278 B. C. There were also a number of fine coins in electrum.

I was interested in the coins of Hiero II, issued during his long reign from 275—216 B. C. There were two fine tetradrachms and many bronze pieces, but this museum could not afford the rare silver medallion. This lack is partly compensated for by the large collection of splendid tetradrachms of his wife Queen Philistis, there being no less than 35 fine examples, with one smaller piece, 36 in all.

The leading cities of ancient Sicily were represented by some specimens of their coinage, and there were many beautiful pieces from Messina, Leontini, Naxos, Segesta, Gela, Himera, Agrigentum, Selinus, etc. There were two fine examples of the remarkably interesting tetradrachm of Selinus, representing the celebrated sacrifices, but which I cannot explain in this limited space. The collection is also rich in Punico-Sicule coins with Punic inscriptions.

As I visited this collection as well as that in the Palermo Museum presided over by the scholarly director Prof. Salinas, I could not escape a feeling of disappointment that these coins could not continue their fascinating charm as an everpresent and unfailing source of enjoyment, for after a few months I must leave Sicily and then my eyes could feast upon them no more. I endeavored to compensate for this loss in part by visiting every coin dealer on the island, both great and small, in the hope of finding some attractive specimens, and I succeeded in adding many beautiful pieces to my own collection, for I was not looking for ordinary ones. These are so much more beautiful

than those I was able to find in a trip of two years around the world that I fully appreciate them.

I had many interesting and some amusing experiences in my search for these treasures and I saw not a few forgeries among the "moneta antiqua guaranteed," some of them so skillfully executed as almost to deceive the very elect. However, these imitations in no way affected the character of the genuine ones, and let no man suppose that the ancient Sicilian coins are cheap and abundant in this native country.

I shall not relate any of my personal experiences and many disappointments in various places in not finding the particular gems that I wanted, but it may enable collectors in America to acquire some of the choice pieces of ancient Sicily, discovered from time to time, if I give the names and addresses of a few of the reliable dealers where I made my purchases. The principal dealer by far in all Sicily is La M. Mario De Ciccio in Palermo, Via 448 Victor Immanuel. He has a large and fine collection, including many rare pieces of the Syracuse dekadrachm, and the medallion of Hiero II. His brother Canon Giuseppe De Ciccio is an able numismatist and I spent some profitable hours with them.

I will add the names of the following where I found some excellent coins:

Prof. Giuliana Giovanna.....	Girgenti
Guarnera Concetta, 6 Venti Settembre.....	Syracuse
Antonio Geremia, 155 Via Lincoln.....	Catania
Derio Pappalardo, 28 Via Fransito.....	Catania
Antonio Sboto, 35 Via S. Mariaol Rosario.....	Catania
Agatino Russo and Figli.....	Catania
Antonio Sboto, 58 Corso Umberto.....	Taormina
Concetto Pellegrino, 22 Corso Umberto.....	Taormina
Concetto Pellegrino, 61 Via Frigana.....	Catania

I want to add the well known name of G. Varelli, 82 Galleria Umberto, Naples, where I bought my most charming pieces. He has a large collection of ancient art and coins.

Strange that more travelers of culture and means do not become interested in the collection of coins, for they are so rich in historical association and give vivid realism to the past centuries of stirring events, and there are no monuments of ancient Sicily so perfect, so beautiful and portable as the Greek coins.

Among the many people I met in Sicily no one was more interesting than the Rev. Dr. Cano Tristram of Durham, Eng., well known for his archaeological studies. He has passed his 83d year, but he is like a man of 50 in his thirst for knowledge, and I was delighted to find him interested in the science of numismatics, and his enthusiasm was equal to my own in visiting coin dealers and purchasing some choice pieces. He is a magnificent ex-

ample of the proper way to grow old, or rather he grandly illustrates how to keep young and attractive when growing old. This study will tend to perpetuate his youth, for I know of nothing more calculated to fascinate and keep us young and interested in the present world, than to stand face to face with the men and women who made history, and to gaze upon the gods and goddesses of a hoary antiquity, as we see them portrayed upon the Sicilian coins. Canon Tristram was in his element, yea in the very Elysium when studying his beautiful Greek pieces in the light of those indispensable and magnificently illustrated works, "Coins of Ancient Sicily" by G. F. Hill, "Greek Coins and Their Parent Cities" by John Ward, and the "Coins of Ancient Syracuse," I do not recall the author but is published by Spink & Son. As I contemplate the study of numismatics as a science, so rich in history and objective realism, and so abundant in its never failing source of enjoyment, I feel constrained to add, Blessed is the man who appreciates this study. He is always interesting as well as interested.

JEREMIAH ZIMMERMAN.

Capri, Italy.

The Cataloguing of Coins.

Second only to a collector's interest in buying coins he needs, is his interest in selling his duplicates or any part of his collection at a price as near cost as possible. Persons in cities where others of the fraternity are met can best do this. The sale and exchange department of the Numismatist offers good opportunities. But, for the majority of collectors, the aid of some dealer and the auction room are the usual means of unloading. Much therefore depends upon the manner in which an entrusted lot of coins is catalogued for, though a few buyers in attendance can see the coins before and during the sale, the great majority are at a distance and send their bids solely upon the catalogues information.

Some of those receiving it have little experience and small accumulations of coins and would buy large lots on chances, or, in the case of a single piece, would bid on the date alone, even the brief technical mention of condition being exactly understood. But most of those receiving catalogues have collections well developed or highly advanced and are in search of varieties either in mint mark, size of letters or others detail. differences of head, wreath, obverse and reverse, etc., etc. If colonial coins or tokens or Canadian or foreign pieces are concerned, a date by no means suffices for, in many such, a data covers as many as fifty or a hundred or more varieties that have been classified by experts and identified by certain numbers or terms. It is for

some of these varieties that experienced collectors are on the lookout at every sale, either in any condition to fill a gap or in high condition to improve their specimens.

Such buyers do not generally want lots and buy them only when certain coins are included which, either from character, date or condition, make a bid on the lot a desirable risk. When therefore the coins of a lot are carelessly lumped or but little specified or described in any way, many bids are lost which would otherwise be high and numerous, and the owner suffers accordingly. Included coins, for which he originally paid any where from a quarter dollar to perhaps one or two dollars, are swept off with others at an average of a few cents for some attending dealer's big profit and the commission of the cataloguer cuts a further slice from the loss.

Nearly every collector has been a sufferer and I have had my share of experience. Some months ago I sent about four hundred surplus coins to a New York dealer, to be catalogued and sold, as an experiment in new relations.

When the catalogue appeared just **nineteen lines** of it were given to my consignment. A collection of copper cents that lacked only '99 and '04 was confined to one line with the brief comment "poor to fine" and went to a bid of \$3.55. Fourteen Colonial coppers of "N. J.; Conn.; N. Y.; Va. and Wood's," were no further described and brought 84 cents. Twenty-two Pa. coppers had the brief comment "All in L's list. Some scarce pieces, unasorted,, and brought \$1.21.

Twenty-one "Hard Times" pieces in very interesting variety and admitted to be "mostly fine" were given but a line and sold for 63 cents. Twenty-eight "War Cards" were in half a line stated to be "Mostly unc. unasorted" and fetched 17 cents. Twenty-four Canadian coppers "Misc., mostly fine, three not common" went for 30 cents. Sixty "Foreign Dups. from everywhere selected on account of condition. V. fine, unasorted," were sacrificed for \$1.05, and "The remainder, rather good lot, unasorted" numbering 112 pieces were thrown away for \$2.12.

Now if these pieces were "mostly fine" or "uncirculated," "some scarce" or "not common," V. fine," "selected on account of condition," etc., why were they not assorted and specified to a far greater extent by the cataloguer for the benefit not only of the owner but of many distant buyers needing particular pieces included but utterly unable to do anything or know anything from the scant and careless description (or lack of description) printed? A cataloguer so indifferent to his correspondents for the sake of petty economy in his printer's bill and so shirking a little work in their interest cannot long retain patronage as collectors who receive sale lists of this description cannot send bids intelligently and certainly would not consign coins to be thus sacrificed.

Fortunately, however, through a dealer here and there pitches coins into an auction as if he were shoveling coal, there are many of equitable and liberal impulse who perceive that cataloguing good coins by a line apiece, or in very small lots, is no less to their interest than to the owner's and to the great majority of readers and buyers who live at a distance and cannot attend the sales.

Such dealers earn their commission fairly and not only gain more from better prices than the cost of increased printing, but establish their business relations firmly with all collectors, whether these wish to sell or to buy.

A. G. HEATON.

Portland or Boston?

FARRAN ZERBE.

The toss of a coin decided the name of Portland—the metropolis of Oregon and the progress city of the Northwest.

The first person to build a log cabin in Portland on the original town-site of 640 acres, were A. L. Lovejoy and F. W. Pettygrove in the winter of 1844-45. The site of this was on what is now the southeast corner of Front and Washington streets. During the previous summer the claim was surveyed. A portion of it was laid off in lots and blocks in 1845 by Thomas A. Brown. There were two cabins, however, prior to the one above referred to, in the present limits of Portland—one built by Etienne Lucier in 1829 on what is now Irving tract, East side, and the other built by William Johnson, in 1841-42, on block 137, Caruther's Addition, South Portland. The embryo settlement, amid the towering fir and cedar timber, was named Portland in 1845. Lovejoy, a native of Massachusetts wanted to call it "Boston, Pettygrove, a native of Maine, wanted to call it Portland. Owing to a disagreement, Pettygrove suggested that the question be decided by tossing a copper cent, "head and tail" and produced one coined in 1835. Lovejoy agreed, the coin was tossed three times, and Pettygrove's choice "head", came up twice—hence Portland was adopted as the name of the city.

The original coin, which the Oregon Historical Society hope some day to add to its collection, is now in the possession of one of Mr. Pettygrove's descendants. A picture of the coin and its "tossers" with reference to the fact adorned the back of one of the couponpasses issued for the Lewis & Clark Exposition.

Some Interesting Comparisons.

The following prices are from an auction sale held in New York 1868 when the collection of James Oliver was sold by Bangs, Merwin & Co. Lot 1369 Canada Bank of Montreal "Side View" 1839 Halfpenny very rare and very fine sold at \$2.50. One described in the same condition and date brought \$17.00 in Feb. 1906 in Montreal.

Lot 1373 Canada Lesslie & Sons, Toronto & Dundass 2 D. currency 1822 rare and very fine sold at \$1.75. One described as nearly fine sold at \$7.00 in Feb. sale.

Lot 1375 Canada Montreal and Lachine R. R. Company, a locomotive; rev. a beayer "Third class" very fine sold at 50 cents recent Feb. sale \$2.00.

Lot 1385 Canada Toll Gate checks "Caleche" and two "Charette" different three pieces sold at 70 cents each these now sell at \$10.00 to \$20.00 each.

These and many other rare Canadian Coins sold for a fraction of the amount they would realize to-day.

J. GIBBS.

Mr. Robinson's Gift to the Essex Institute of Salem.

There has just been presented to the Essex Institute of Salem, Mass., by Mr. John Robinson, a member of the society, the fine collection of Oriental coins gathered together by him during a number of years. The presentation of this, here, is especially appropriate, for in the old days the merchantships of Salem were engaged extensively in the Oriental trade, and visited nearly all the parts of India, Malaysia, and the Far East. Mr. Robinson has therefore made it a point to collect only the coins of the Orient.

The collection is permanently installed in a room in the Institute maintained by a fund in memory of Frederick Townsend Ward, a native of Salem, but best known in connection with the Tai-Ping Rebellion in China. Conservative writers have said that had it not been for Ward the work done later by "Chinese" Gordon would not have been possible, for it was Ward that organized the Chinese troops that formed the nucleus of "the ever victorious army." Mr. Robinson's collection is very happily situated in this room replete with Easter memories, and surrounded by an extensive library of books on Oriental and especially on Chinese subjects by the gift of the library of the late Thomas F. Hunt of Salem, for a long time a resident in China.

The collection of coins is of course not large when compared with some of the cabinets of Oriental coins in Europe. The real value of the collection is in the arrangement and extensive use of descriptive labels, which makes the collection interesting and comprehensible to the collector and to the layman. The manuscript catalogue contains over 2600 numbers, and in detail is roughly as follows: China, 981, Annam, 130; Siam and dependencies

86; Siamese porcelain tokens, 172; Japan, 257; Corea, 97; India, native and British, 297; Ceylon, 34; Dutch East Indies, 258; the Straits, Borneo etc., 57; Mohammedan countries in general, 240. Besides the coins proper, Mr. Robinson has given a very good numismatic library, besides many objects etc., bearing on the subject.

The institute has provided a commodious cabinet containing 150 drawers, with a display section on top in which a number of the drawers may be placed.

Let us hope that this collection will be the nucleus of a large Oriental collection in this country.

H. W.

American Numismatic Association.

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Report of Secretary.

NEW MEMBERS.

800, William R. Conrad; 801, Dr. C. T. Stovall; 802, James McDonald; 803, B. Evenvold; 804, Adolph Mitchell

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following names have been received by the Secretary. If no objections are received prior to May 7th., they will be declared elected to membership

Jacob Alvarez, Patterson, N. Y.

Vouchers: W. Von Bergen and Dr. Heath.

Thomas W. Harriss, Littleton, Halifax Co., N. C.

Vouchers: Irving F. Clark and Dr. Heath.

S. Valentine Saxby, Rockford, Ill.

Vouchers: Ben G. Green and Theo. E. Leon.
Samuel W. Brown, U. S. Mint, Philadelphia, Pa.
Vouchers. Stephen K. Nagy and Dr. Heath.
George H. Bryant, 2609 No. Hermitage St., Chicago, Ill.
Chas. E. Brander, 718 Bryn Mawr Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Vouchers: Theo. E. Leon and Ben G. Green.
Dr. J. A. K. Birchett, Vicksburg, Miss.
Vouchers: Heath and Wood.

DECEASED.

Geo. M. Delany, Westfield, Mass.

RESIGNED.

321, Jeffries Wyman, 125 Milk St., Boston, Mass.
597, Henry A. Greene, Providence, R. I.
667, Rev. Wilbur Rand, Jerico, Vt.

CHANGES IN ADDRESS.

224, James A. Black, 116 Washington Ave., Bay City, Mich.
247, D. A. Callahan, 164 So. Main St., Salt Lake City, Utah.
426, Hal A. Dav, Elkhart, Ind.
546, Arthur B. Coover, 194 W. 9th., Columbus, Ohio.
608, Will A. Monroe, 7 Calhoun St., Battle Creek, Mich.
Brookline, Mass., April, 7, 1906. HOWLAND WOOD, Secretary.

The Chicago Numismatic Society.



The 27th regular meeting of the above named Society was held in their rooms, 1123 Masonic Temple, on Friday evening, April 1st, with President G. W. Tracy presiding.

The following gentlemen were elected to membership: Geo. H. Bryant, Adolph Hess Nachfolger, W. H. Mann, Wm. Osner, S. Valentine Saxby and James Leedom.

The executive committee was authorized to renew the lease for the present quarters for the coming year ending April 30th, 1907.

The resignation of H. S. Williams, Cleveland, Ohio, a corresponding member, was received and accepted.

Books received since last meeting were Numismata Romanorum by Vaillant; Coins of Romans relating to Britain by Ackerman; Monnaies Impériales by Cohen in 8 volumes; Coinage of the Isle of Man by Nelson; Copper Coinage of Ireland by Nelson; Masonic Medals by Marvin; and Historia Numorum by Head. Magazines received were The Philatelic West, The Numismatist and Numismatische Correspondenz for March, and Spink's Numismatic Circular and the Elder Monthly for April. An auction sale catalog was received from the St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co., sale at Chicago, April 13th and 14th.

Mr. Brand exhibited a copy of the United States Assay Medal for 1906, a 5 mohur gold of India, some fine encased postage stamps and a number of Masonic Mark pennies in silver. Mr. Bryant showed a large collection of Colonial and Continental bills.

The cabinet was increased by the present of eight Chicago cards and two ancient coins. Those present were given minor sets of Austrian coins at cost, and one set was placed in the cabinet.

The treasurer's report showed a substantial balance and all bills paid. Adjourned to meet May 4, 1906.

BEN G. GREEN, Secretary.

Columbus Numismatic Society.

April 16, 1906.

The Columbus Numismatic Society met in regular sessions April 4th at the home of the Pres. Robt. T. King. New members, G. W. Giebelhouse, Washington Court House, Ohio, and Thos. L. Elder, 32 E. 23rd St. New York City.

Books received, the "Numismatist," "Elder's Monthly" "Bulletin" "West" and catalogues of the various sales, Mr. Wm. Puillon, New York, donated two Masonic Medals to the cabinet,

After the business was over Mr. King read a short paper on "Coin Collecting" and displayed his entire collection for the enjoyment of those present.

It was voted to hold the next meeting (May 2nd) at Delaware, Ohio, the home of two of our members, Messrs. Buck and Ziegler. This will be a social meeting as each member is invited to bring their wives, (or some other fellow's sister.)

Messrs. Buck and Ziegler have planned to entertain the Society for the afternoon and evening.
J. M. HENDERSON, Secty.

The statement was made in our December issue that one of the \$50.00 gold pieces was in the Mint at Philadelphia. We have it from reliable sources that this is not so. The bronze proof owned by Earle is the one from the Ulex sale so there is no duplicate of this piece.

The editor of the NUMISMATIST was elected mayor of his home city by a handsome majority on the 2nd of this month. This will be his fourth election to this office, the first occurring just sixteen years ago, and always against a strong adverse majority.

Ex-President Heaton is spending a few months in Europe. The NUMISMATIST is very likely to hear from him if he runs across anything of interest to our readers.

Our missionary, Prof. Byron N. Rooks, is now laboring among the faith-down in Texas.

The promised article on a "A list of Ohio Banks from 1803 to 1861" is necessary delayed for publication in our next issue.

The authorities at the Mint have some good Greek coins in duplicate that they would be glad to dispose of at reasonable prices. Address the Curator, T. Louis Camparette.

Mr. A. L. Schuyler, of Clinton, Iowa, has placed his valuable collection of coins in the hands of Mr. Ben G. Green of Chicago for sale at public auction in Chicago on May 25th. Attention is called to his advertisement in this issue.

One of the most important sales of coins of the season will occur in Philadelphia on May 8, 9, 10 and 11. This is the celebrated collection of the late Harlan P. Smith. S. H. & H. Chapman have charge of the sale and when we call attention to their announcement of the sale in this issue's advertising columns its importance will be readily appreciated.

Among the Sicilian dealers in coins worthy of the confidence of the American collector, and accidentally omitted from Mr. Zimmermans list as published in this issue, should be Giuseppe Pace, Taormina, Sicily.

New Chinese Coinage.

The Chinese government has decided to adhere to the silver standard and ordered the coinage of an entirely new coin, the Kuping tael, which, with its subdivisions, is to be only legal tender in China, superseding sycee and dollars alike.

The regulations being by stating that the equality and weight of the new tael coin must be purer and more exact than those of the silver dollars minted in the provinces, so as to make it a true standard of the nation currency. The best quality of sycee which is now in circulation is founded, under the process of chemical analysis, to consist of 98.9 per cent of pure silver. Allowing two or three candareens for loss in minting, the new tael coin is to be minted with an alloy of 9 mace, 6 candareens pure silver and 1 mace copper, as equal to 1 Kuping tael of full touch; 5 mace coins to be made of 4 mace 8 candareens pure silver and 5 candareens copper; 2-mace coins of 1 mace 7 candareens pure silver and 3 candareens copper, and 1 mace coins of 8.5 candareens pure silver and 1.5 candareens copper. The proposition of the output each time is to be 40 per cent of 1-tael coins and 20 percent each of the three subsidiary coins and special permission must be obtained from the Financial Council and Board of Revenue if it is desired to change this proposition. The weight and quality of the coins turned out by the authorized mints must be uniform, and all analyses and inspections must be effected strictly in accordance with the currency regulations.

The tael coin and subsidiary coins must always be exchanged at their face value, and to charge any premium or discount in paying receiving them will be a punishable offence.

The tael coin being fixed as the standard of the national currency, its circulations will be unlimited, but subsidiary coins are only legal tender to the extent of ten taels. The rate of exchange for copper coins and the limit to the sum for which they will be legal tender will be announced with reports on the subject from the provinces have been considered. Millions of these coins are to be minted by the imperial mint (Hupu Tsaopei Tsungchang) and by the sub-mints in Chili, Kiangsu, Hupe and Kuangtung, the Board of Revenue supplying the dies.

The coins so minted are to be handed to the Imperial Bank (Hupu), for which paper notes are to be printed; after putting this money into circulation, the metropolitan and provincial treasuries, as well as the railway, telegraph and shipping offices in the provinces, should receive them in proportion.

Payments are to be made partly in notes and partly in coin, and by degrees the use of sycee is to be abandoned, and all transactions are to be in the new currency.

Printed Six-Dollar Bills.

From the Philadelphia Telegraph.

A unique series of combination national bank bills was printed a few days ago at the bureau of engraving and printing, which is being called judicially "the new six-dollar bills" among the employees of the bureau.

A plate-maker by mistake issued to a printer a plate for one side of a \$1 bill and a plate for one side of a \$5. The work went on all right for about an hour, when the girl who assisted the printer in washing the plate after each impression discovered that the bills as printed called for \$1 on one side and \$5 on the other, and she gave a shriek and stopped every press in the room and sent cold chills running up and down 300 spines with the thought that some accident had happened and some one was hurt.

One hundred sheets of bills had been printed and these were duly burned, and the fact fully established by affidavits that are now snugly on file in the archives of the treasury department.

Three Dollars for Sale.

Date	Wilcox Sale No.		1879 Proof
1857 Very good.....			1880 Brill't. mint lustre, rare..... 155
1860 Extra fine.....	135		1883 CC Brilliant, " ... 158
1868 CC Mint lustre.....	143		1884 Brilliant proof, " 159
1874 Extra fine... ..			1887 " " " 162
1878 CC Fine.....			1888 CC Very fine.
1879 Proof.....	154		

A case to hold complete set of 42 \$3.00 pieces, cedar polished compartments to fit exactly each piece; velvet lined. A neat and beautiful case. From Wilcox Sale No. 165.

Proof set 1895, \$1.00, 50, 25, 10, 5, 1.

Will sell separately or as lot.

J. BINDON,

1621 L. St. Washington, D. C.

Wanted, to Exchange or For Sale,

This department is under the control of our readers to use as they may think best. Under the FOR SALE head a moderate charge of one cent a word will be made. Otherwise it will be gratis and all are cordially invited to make the best possible use of the department.

WANTED:—A copy of the Numismatist for August 1904. R. E. Davis, 219 Main St. Lafayette, Ind.

FOR SALE:—A general stamp collection of over 3500 varieties, mounted in two albums. Many scarce stamps. Will sell as a whole only. Began to collect in 1888, discontinued in 1903. Address: Chas. E. Mohr, Batavia, Ill.

FOR EXCHANGE:—Scott's Gold and Silver Cat (1882 Edition) in very good condition, paper covers. Will exchange for Shinkle's Coin List or Heaton's Mint Marks. Also want to buy Confederate, Broken Bank, and Colonial Bills in quantities. W. E. Edwards, Box 147, South Bend, Wash.

TO EXCHANGE:—Three and five cent nickel proofs; 1800 half dime, fine; encased stamp, Kirkpatrick & Gault, 5 cent; Scotts No. 4 Silver and Gold Catalogue, 1893, fine except outside covers soiled; The Numismatist, Vols. XVI, XVII and XVIII; also many other coins and stamps. I desire only U. S. gold, 1 and 3 dollar pieces preferred. Dr. C. H. Morris, New London, Conn.

TO EXCHANGE:—1904 proof dollar for other coins. Stephen K. Nagy, 1621 Master St. Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE:—A coin of Alexander the Great, 2200 years old. J. Buchner, 122 Garden St. Hoboken, N. J.

WANTED:—I will pay liberal prices for any or all of the following gold quarter eagles; 1796 thirteen stars, 1797, 1806 over '05, 1827, 1840 D, 1841 O, 1842, 1852 D, 1854 S, 1855 D, 1858 S, 1862 S, 1863, 1864 H. O. Granberg, Oshkosh, Wis.

"I receive much more than the dollars worth from THE NUMISMATIST." Milton Lyons, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED:—Dollars and half dollars 1795 to 1803 of the former and 1795 to 1814 and the latter. Parties having any of the above will state reasonable prices. I want also to purchase fractional currency in from fair to good condition. Write stating prices to R. E. Davis, 219 Main St. Lafayette Ind.

FOR SALE:—Picture Post Card and Collector's Magazine, an illustrated monthly with large exchange department. (English) \$1.00. Lee Metford Bayonets. Boer War, \$1.00. Powder horns, \$1.25 prepaid. Address: R. James, 26 Plateau St., Montreal, Canada.

FOR SALE:—Large U. S. copper cents 52 different dates none mutilated \$2.00 per hundred while they last. Robert K. Idler 241 So. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

"Although I have read many coin magazines, can cheerfully say THE NUMISMATIST is the best I have seen." Oscar D. Geldart, Moncton, New Brunswick.

"I am much pleased with my results from advertising in THE NUMISMATIST." R. James, Montreal, Canada.

WANTED:—Bretons No. 888, 965, 979, 980 in fine condition. J. Gibbs, 20 Ashley St., Hamilton, Ontario.

WANTED:—To correspond with every member of the association interested in Canadian coins. Send me your address. J. E. Carswell, Box 134, Plattsville, Ontario.

WANTED:—The NUMISMATIST, Volumes 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. Robert Earl, Herkimer, N. Y.

FOR SALE:—Scotts Paper Money Catalogue, new and scarce. Price 75 cents. B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Tex.

WANTED:—Breton's Numbers 503, 504, 505, 506 (1751) 511, 516, 523 (1838) 534, 535, 542, 546 to 557 inc, 564, 568, 590, 591 to 598 inc, 633, 654, 663, 665, 666, 668, 669, 672, 673, 675, 677, 690, 703, 712, 722, 736, 746, 754, 763, to 768 inc., 772, 775, 787, to 792 inc., 796, 797, 798, 799, 804, 816, 817, 822, 823, 834, 835, 844, 848, 850, 850½, 851, 855, 861, 862, 872, 903, 905, 924, 930, 731, 933, to 937 inc, 956, 968, 973, 1000, 1001. Also Canadian Church Tokens and medals. Send particulars to R. W. Williams, Three Rivers. P. Q. Canada, A. N. A. 410.

FOR SALE:—First issue unperforated fractional currency 5 and 10 cent new clean crisp notes 50 cents per pair. Robert K. Idler 241 So. 15th St. Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED:—To exchange or purchase old coins, stamps, Confederate money, and exchange view cards of Panacea Springs, N. C. Dr. T. W. Harris, L. B. 73 Littleton, N. C.

WANTED:—To receive Coin catalogue and price lists from all dealers, also paper money catalogues and prices. A. W. Arehart, Jamestown, Ohio.

TO EXCHANGE:—An extremely fine lot of medals struck in memory of Napoleon! Mostly in bronze and very large. I have about 50 varieties. I want U. S. gold particularly the 1 and 3 dollar gold. Have also some good store cards and tokens. Dr. C. H. Morris, New London, Conn.

FOR EXCHANGE OR SALE:—Breton Nos. 510, 530, 543, 619 brass, 619 al. 661, 720 half crosslet-720 full crosslet 878, (1861) 881, 882, 886, 908, 945, (1888) 994. Also Communion tokens Leroux No. 397, 463C, 463E, 385, 465D.

WANTED:—Breton Nos. 524 (1838), 548, (Renunter var) 559, (Canadensis and Cavadiensis vars.) 560, 562 thin, 563 brass, 564, 567, 654, 672, 675, 677, 703, 712, 872, 876, (L. C. W. var) 924, 925, 934, 935, 945, (1880, 1881, 1890), 949, 956, 980, 983, 998, 999, 1000, 1001, 1008 brass, 1012, (8 string var.) I also want Canadian Communion Token and War Medals.

FOR SALE:—Several small collections of Civil War Tokens. H. Wood, 93 Perry St., Brookline, Mass.

WANTED:—To receive Auction Coin Catalogues and price lists from all dealers. J. A. Nordell, Carbondale, Colo.

WANTED:—Half dollars, 1815-1852. Cents, 1799 and 1804. Will buy or exchange other coins. J. M. Henderson, 13½ E. State St., Columbus, O.

TO EXCHANGE:—Souvenir post cards of Monroe for those of any other locality. Address, (Miss) Helen Heath, Monroe Mich.

WANTED:—Will buy at a bargain any variety of gold coins. S. D. Kiger, 2104 North Alabama St., Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED:—To receive auction coin catalogues and price lists of all dealers. Also to buy for cash U. S. coins and fractional currency. C. C. Northern, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED: To hear from collectors who are interested in Greek and Roman coins (particularly Greek). Also English foreign coins, medals, etc. Address, E. T. Seltman, Kinghoe Great Berkhamsted, near London, England.

WANTED:—Half cents, Fractional currency, and Gold dollars. Charles M. Clark, 448 Fourth St., Braddock, Pa.

WANTED:—To hear from collectors of buttons and war medals, particularly Colonial buttons. Anyone having the same that they wish to sell will please write to Stephen K. Nagy, 1621 Master St., Philadelphia Pa.

TO EXCHANGE: Set of U. S. Copper Cents 1820 to 1857 inclusive, all good. Also fine 1904 Silver Dollar for Rare dates of U. S. coins or offer. S. B. Alexander, 214 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE:—For U. S. gold dollars or \$4.00 pieces, one full collection of U. S. cents, also nearly a full collection of Hard Times William Ross, Chaplin, Conn.

TO EXCHANGE:—Coins, stamps and Masonic Pennies for the same. I have 1852 silver and 1864 gold dollars, both pierced. J. B. Holmes, Bloomington, Ill.

WANTED:—The following Canadian coins in fine condition. 523 (1839), 525, 728, all letters on barrel showing, and 954. I have for the same B. 717 good 857 very fine, 887 very good, 899 unc., 989 very good, and a fine bank of Montreal penny with reverse of City Bank, very rare. J. E. Carswell, Box 134, Plattsville, Ontario.

WANTED:—To receive coin and paper money catalogues from all dealers. Especially those of ancient coins. Joe Miller, 44 The Colonial Flats, Cleveland, O.

WANTED: Quarter eagles P mint; 1827, 1842, 1844, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1867 and 1875 S mint; 1854, 1856. O mint; 1841. D mint; 1840, 1841, 1852, 1854, 1856 and 1857. C. W. Cowell, 827 Santa Fe Ave Denver, Col.

WANTED: To buy four or five octagonal and round \$50.00 gold pieces. S. D. Kiger, 139 W. Market St. Indianapolis, Ind.

Rare coins bought or exchanged. Address J. P. Pittman, Coin Dealer, Stronghurst, Ill.

WANTED: To receive Auction Coin Catalogues and price lists from all dealers. John Lampertz, 422 Olive St., St. Louis Mo.

WANTED: To exchange Confederate Money. Stamps, etc. for Coins. Also want Catalogues and Price lists of Coins, Curios, etc. Dr. J. T. Stovall, Vienna, Ga.

WANTED:—Vols. No. 21, 23, 24 and 25 of the American Journal of Numismatics. Will pay cash or exchange for the same in coins of equal value. W. A. Hutchinson, 607 Market St., McKeesport, Pa.

WANTED:—Cincinnati "Copperheads," Store Cards, War Tokens (1861-4); Cardboard Promises to pay 1861-2; Paper Money Shipplasters, Wild Cat Money, Bank Notes; Bank Note Reporters; "Cincinnati Mining & Trading Company" Gold Pieces (\$5.00 and \$10.00); Encased Postage Stamps of Cincinnati firms; in fact anything pertaining to Cincinnati. Address with full particulars, H. C. Ez-kiel, 334 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED:—Copper and Brass Coins of South and Central America. Will pay cash or exchange gold dollars for the same. Frank Brown, 90 Main St., Worcester, Mass.

WANTED:—To hear from any one interested in Encased Stamps. Will buy, sell or exchange. E. C. Stevens, 149 Main St. Fitchburg, Mass.

TO EXCHANGE:—Common coins and stamps, also foreign view cards, curios etc. Would like a good medical battery in exchange for any of above. Jos. H. Oddy, Box 570, St. Marys, Ontario.

TO EXCHANGE:—Coins, Books and Sale Catalogues. Send lists of what you have and what you want. C. A. Mathis, R. F. D. 21, Greenwood, Neb.

TO EXCHANGE:—200 U. S. half dollars, all before 1830, for old fire arms. J. C. Laidacker, Saint Clair, Pa.

WANTED: I will pay fancy prices for the following coins: 1792, One Disme silver very fine condition; 1802, U. S. Half Dime in fine condition; 1823 and 1827 U. S. Quarters in fine condition; 1836 U. S. Silver Dollar proof Gobrecht below base; 1838, U. S. Silver Dollar proof plain edge; 1839, U. S. Silver Dollar proof plain edge; 1861, D Gold Dollar; 1854 C Gold Dollar. H. O. Granberg, Oshkosh, Wis.

WANTED:—Bills of Grand Prairie Bank of Urbana, Ills. R. H. Steele, Urbana, Ill.

WANTED:—U. S. Silver and Paper dollars prior to 1880; Stellas; \$50.00 slugs; and catalogues and price lists of dealers selling the above. Dr. C. T. Stovall, Vienna, Ga.

WANTED:—To purchase for cash. Washington, Lafayette and Franklin pieces; Masonic Medals, Badges and Mark Pennies; also Masonic Books in any language. State lowest prices. Benno Loewy, 206-208 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE:—A duplicate collection of forty-six varieties of Canadian Communion Tokens. Tokens not in my collections preferred. H. L. Doane, Truro, N. S. Canada.

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Send 10c to the undersigned and receive for three months, the oldest, largest and best collectors' monthly for all kinds of Hobbies, Natural History and American Historical Discoveries, Coins, Stamps, Curios, Relics, Photography, Minerals, Science, Illustrated Souvenir Post Cards, Rareties and New Finds for all kinds of Collectors: **The Philatelic West & Camera News**, Superior, Neb., U. S. A., greatest of its kind in the world: 50c entitles you to a year's subscription and a free fifteen word exchange notice in the largest exchange department extant. (This 100-Page Illustrated Monthly has the largest circulation of any collectors' monthly in the world, and in size has no rival. More ads. in the West than in all others combined. The best paying medium for advertisers. Rates small, results large. It will pay you to write us about it. **L. T. BRODSTONE, Publisher**, Superior, Neb., U. S. A. Send 5 cents for membership card to American Camera Club Exchange. Over 6000 members in all parts of the world, or 50c for one year's membership to the American Curio and Philatelic Society Souvenir Post Cards, 10c per dozen.

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Catalogue No. XIII of the greatest sale of Greek coins in May 1905, containing 4627 lots exactly described and index, with 58 plates and price list \$7.

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25 Civil war tokens.....	.50
10 Roman coins.....	.75
25 Confederate bills ..	1.00
25 Broken bank bills ..	1.00

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 Washington, D. C.

S. H. & H. CHAPMAN

Announcement

Extraordinary

We are commissioned by the executrix of the estate of the late Harlan P. Smith, Esq., of New York City, to sell by public auction his superb collection of American Colonial, State and Washington Coins, United States, Coins. (All the great rarities, 1804 dollar alone excepted) Gold, Silver and Copper, together with the finest collection of U. S. Pattern Pieces ever offered; ancient and foreign coins and medals, numismatic books, U. S. fractional currency, etc., etc. The whole forming the greatest sale held for years. This sale is by order of Executrix, is absolute and without reserve.

Sale May 8, 9, 10, 11 1906 at Philadelphia.

Owing to the great expense in the publication of the quarto catalogue of about 140 pages, and to save waste, (the expressage alone will be about 16c on each copy) we have decided to charge for them, believing the collector will receive full value for the money.

Plain catalogue sent before sale, postpaid.....	\$.50
Same catalogue sent before sale, the printed list of prices obtained sent after sale, separately, expressage prepaid	1 00
Same catalogue with price list bound in sent after sale only, expressage prepaid.	1.00
Same catalogue, illustrated with 14 superb plates, sent before sale, price list sent after sale separately, expressage prepaid.....	5.00
Same catalogue with plates and price list bound in sent after sale, expressage prepaid.....	5 00

Remit with order, be careful to designate which catalogue you desire. Order at once, and you will join the already large number of advanced and enthusiastic Numismatists who have their orders in. Persons subscribing for this catalogue will receive other catalogues of later sales free of charge; and we are going to hold several important sales before summer, catalogues of which are in preparation—especially noteworthy is Major W. B. Wetmore's U. S. A. splendid collection, containing an 1804 dollar—the Cohen—Adams dollar—the one with a pedigree. Particulars next month.

S. H. & H. CHAPMAN

NUMISMATISTS

1348 Pine St.

Philadelphia

My May Public Auction Sale

Will include the large and splendid collection of American and Colonial coins, medals and tokens of L. Baker, Morristown, N. J. This sale will include the finest collection of mint marks offered for some time, almost everything from half dime to dollar size.

Medal collectors and collectors of ancient and modern foreign pieces will also find many good things offered. Send early for a catalogue of this large two days sale, which will be the best that I have yet held.

NOTE. I shall attend the H. P. Smith sale, and will execute your bids for you at this sale.

I catalogue collections and sell them at auction, and can net you the best general results, Terms on application.

THOMAS L. ELDER,
32 East 23d St., New York City.

Member of the American Numismatic & Archaeological Society of New York,
British Numismatic Society, American Numismatic Association, etc.

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Coins, Medals and Tokens of all periods separately priced in plain figures.

Thousands of cheap guaranteed Greek, Roman, English American and
Continental Coins always on view.

Coin Auction

Important Announcement

It is with pleasure that I am able to announce that Mr. A. L. Schuyler of Clinton, Iowa, has entrusted me with the sale of his splendid collection of United States and foreign coins for distribution at public auction at

Chicago on May 25th, 1906.

Mr. Schuyler is well known as one of America's prominent collectors of the "good things" in the numismatic line, and now disposes of his collection that he may confine his energy in this pleasant pursuit to certain specialties. His collection has been brought to its present high standard by patient and untiring efforts to get the best, and his motto has been not "how cheap?" but "how good?" The lots offered will show a wealth of luxuries in the way of United States and foreign gold. He has the gold dollars and three dollars almost complete and these denominations are rich in mint marks. The gold dollars are lacking only the 1863, 1867 and 1875, and includes the extremely rare 1870 San Francisco mint, which brought \$125 in my 18th sale. In the \$3 pieces the set lacks only 1875, 1876 and 1877. There are almost complete early dates in quarter eagles, half eagles and eagles, the half eagles containing such rarities as 1795, 1796, 1799, 1814, 1823, 1829, small date, 1830 and 1834 with motto, all in superb condition. In the Territorial gold there are the \$5.00 Mormon, \$10 Pike's Peak, view of peak, \$5 Norris, Griggs and Norris, \$5 and \$10 Moffat, \$10 Wass Molitor, and a \$50 slug of 1852. There is also a proof stella \$4 gold piece. The foreign gold is of especial interest, as almost every country on earth is represented with unusually fine specimens, those of Great Britain being particularly well represented.

Space forbids mentioning all the desirable coins in this collection, but in the silver are dollars of 1794, 1836 uncirculated, 1852 and 1858 proof, a complete set of proof trade dollars, and the finest 1794 half dollar known. There is also a complete set of cents and an 1856 Flying Eagle cent, and all the denominations of encased postage stamps from one cent to thirty cents. The early Colonials are also well represented.

Those who have not been receiving my catalogue may have a copy for the asking.

BEN G. GREEN,

**1533 Masonic Temple,
Chicago, Ill.**

My Mail Auction Sale

Which was to have taken place in the latter part of April was postponed, owing to illness, until

MAY 12th

Catalogues are now out and will be cheerfully sent gratis to any address.

Among the many good things offered in this sale is a good "STELLA;" gold dollars of 1863 and 1864, together with many other scarce dates and mint marks, silver dollars of 1836, 1839 and 1858, and an almost complete set of the less rarer silver dollars, half dollars, quarters, etc. etc.; cents of 1799-1804 and 1856 Flying Eagle. A fine lot of paper money and a selection of foreign silver coins. All of which will be sold, positively without reserve, to the highest bidder.

If not on my mailing list kindly let me send you the catalogue. Let's get acquainted. I think both of us will have no cause to regret.

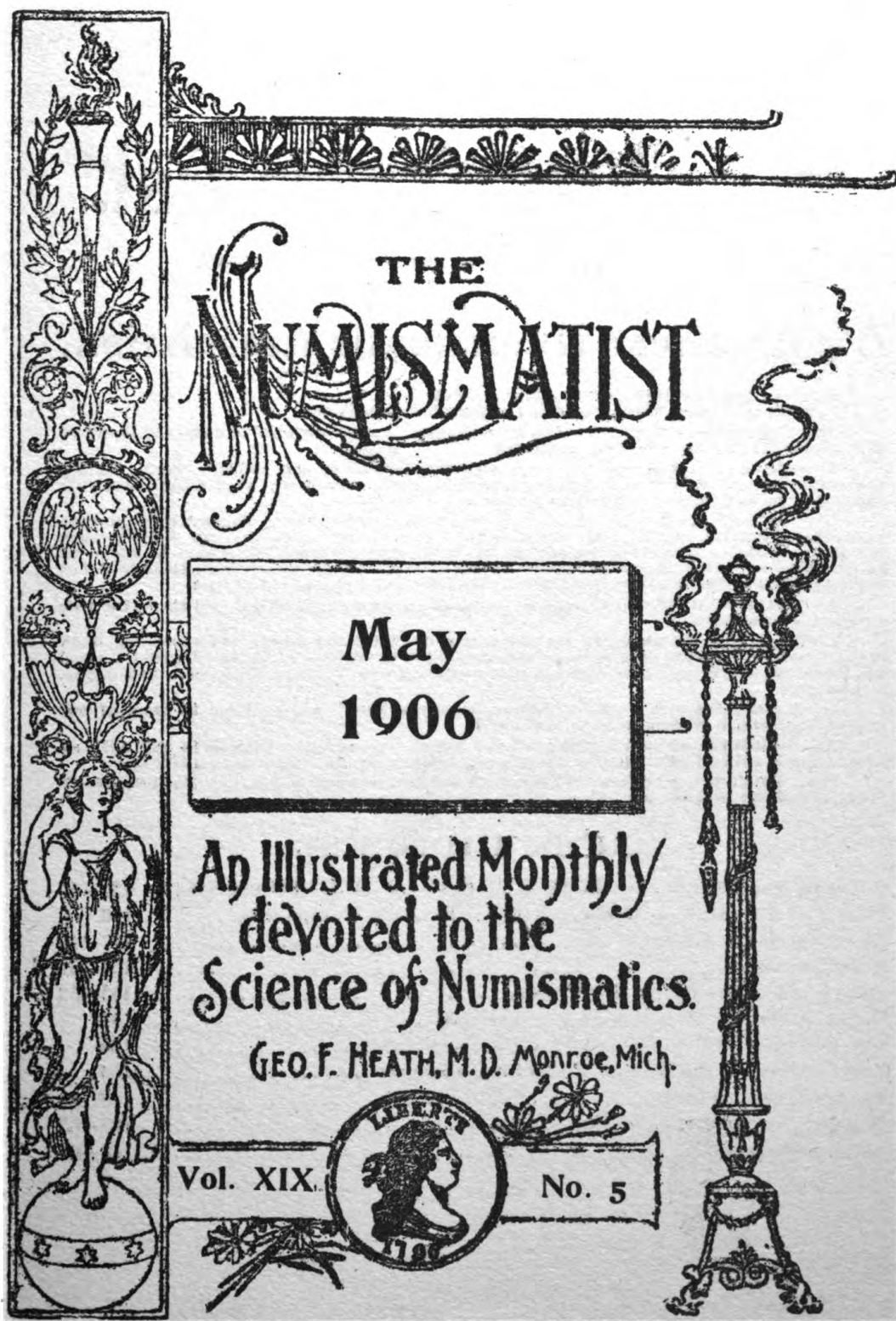
In the mean time, if you have anything to sell or desire to purchase anything in my line kindly let me hear from you. All communications promptly and cheerfully attended to.

B. MAX MEHL,

NUMISMATIST

Fort Worth, Texas.

I have a complete set of two cent pieces, 1864 to 1873, the 1873 brilliant proof, all others strictly uncirculated. The set for \$8.50.



The Numismatist.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR THE COIN COLLECTORS,
AND OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF

The American Numismatic Association.

Editorial and Publication Office, Monroe, Mich.

Entered at Monroe, Mich., Postoffice as second-class matter.

THE NUMISMATIST is the only Illustrated Monthly Journal devoted to coins and their collecting published on the American continent.

SUBSCRIPTION \$1.00 per annum, post free to any portion of the civilized world. Remittances may be made by money order, postal note, registered letter, or, when these are not obtainable, in unused stamps of low denominations.

RENEWALS.—Note the label on the wrapper of the NUMISMATIST. This will tell you when your subscription expires. It is the rule with the NUMISMATIST to discontinue sending when the time paid for by yourself or the association expires, unless a special request be made for its continuance. It is consequently of special importance to those who wish to keep the file of their magazine complete to see that the date of their label keeps ahead of time.

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NO. 5

COINS OF SOUTHERN INDIA.

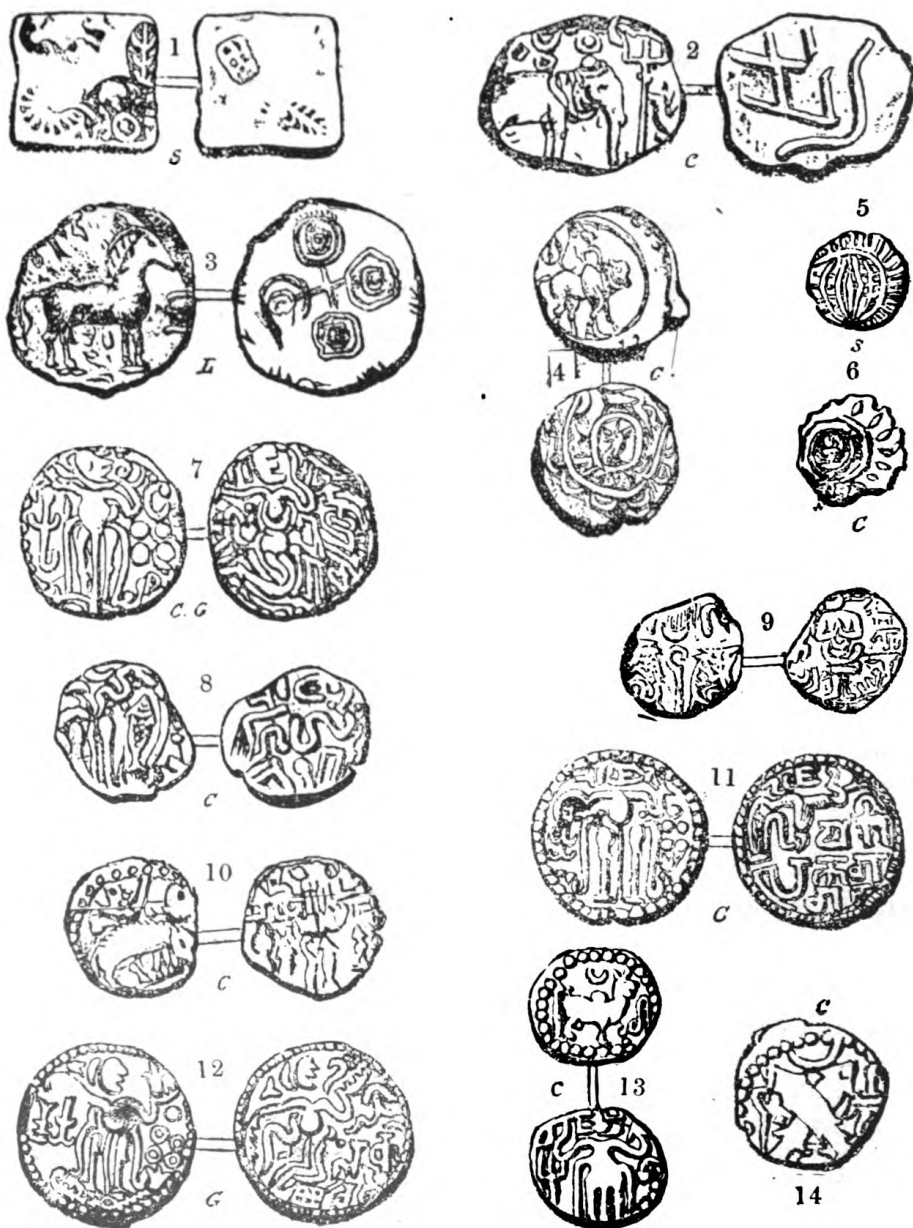
R. H. C. TUFFNELL, M. S. C.

There are few more fascinating pursuits to be enjoyed by the "dweller in a foreign land" such as India, than the collecting of those records of a by-gone age, which, in the form of coins or inscriptions, carry us back beyond the reach of history to ancient times, when kings and dynasties ruled, whose very names are almost unknown to-day. But few countries there are that have a history so wrapped in mystery as Southern India. While the northern provinces of the continent can trace back the stories of successive dynasties from Moghuls and Pathan right away to the Bactrian rulers of the far north-west, the south knows nothing of her former existence, save what can be gleaned from such meagre information as the grant of some village to a Brahman priest, or an inscription rudely traced on a temple wall can supply. Nor is the case different with the successive coinages of the two portions of the peninsula. While the issues of the north are for the most part characterized by fair execution and legible inscriptions, we usually find on the medals of the south but little that can aid us in their identification. All the more reason then for those interested in numismatology to turn their attention in this direction, in order that fresh light may be thrown on a subject now wrapped in too dark a mystery. It is only by united effort that any solid addition to our present scanty knowledge can be gained and the recollection that every day the smelting pots of the goldsmith and coppersmith are claiming their victims, should urge each flagging collector to fresh exertions.

It is not, however, intended in these pages to go deeply into any type of Southern Indian coins, but rather in a short space to give a few hints to the tyro, who is just commencing this most fascinating study, and to help him in the identification of the commoner issues he is likely to meet with.

Many, doubtless, are deterred at the outset, by the difficulty of identification which presents itself with their first "find." As I have already said, most of the issues of Southern India boast no inscriptions to guide one; but for all that, there are not wanting distinguishing badges, which can in very many, if not in most, instances help us to assign them fairly approximately. It is, then, with a view to pointing out the most prominent of these, and thus enlisting fresh recruits in the slowly increasing ranks of students of the coins of Southern India, that this paper appears. What little literature has been already published on the subject has either become so scarce as to command 1

1 A copy of Princep's "Indian Antiquities" now fetches as much as ten guineas, or about \$50.



a prohibitive price or, like Hawkes's invaluable little pamphlet on the coins of Mysore, is out of print. Under the able supervision of the present Superintendent of the Central Museum of Madras, a great step in the right direction has been taken, by the arrangement of all the copper issues of Southern India, but many sections are still woefully weak in specimens, notably those of the Cholas, Pandyan, and Chalukyan.

To the collector who has been at work any time, the large number of coins scattered throughout the country cannot fail to be a subject of wonder. The beginner, on the other hand, or the owner of a few specimens, who has never really *hunted*, will probably complain of the scarcity of issues procurable. The writer has purchased in one place, in two days, no less than 28 lb. weight of copper coins, and yet been told by residents on the spot that search is hopeless, and that no coins were ever found there. Let not the tyro then be discouraged at a few blank days. Every village in India contains coins—gold ones among the jewels of the rich, copper ones among the rubbish of the poor—but it takes tact, patience, and practice to lure them from their lurking places. It is no unusual thing to hunt through a village without seeing a sign of a coin, and be assured that there never were any, and yet the next day, armed with a handful of old coppers, as examples of what one wants, to ferret out some prizes. To the native mind an *old* coin is of no more value than a modern one of identical weight and of infinitely less interest, and it is only when the mild Hindu realizes that for one pie that is old, he can get two pies that are current, that his little store is unearthed. Take, as I have said, a handful of old coppers with you, and sitting on his doorstep show them to the village chief, and try to coax out whatever he may have. Encourage passers-by to stop and gape, and gradually whatever the village contains will be at your mercy, and a prize thus gained is a prize indeed.

Gold coins are now so rare that (with the exception of an occasional interloper) one can easily remember them all; silver pieces, prior to the issues of the East India Company, excepting an occasional "punch-marked" Buddhist, may be said to be practically non-existent. Of copper, thousands of thousands are found, and it is to these that we must turn our attention chiefly. A word or two here about the sizes and weights of these coins may not be out of place. The Chola and Pandyan issues appear to have been struck in three sizes, the largest and smallest of which are found both in copper and gold, while the medium size has only been found in the former metal. The largest is just about the size of the four-anna piece, the medium slightly more than half this, and the smallest in copper, only just large enough for one letter of the inscription, though slightly larger in gold. The average weights are, approximately, in gold, 68 and 7½ to 8 grains, and in copper 60, 24 and 9 grains respectively.

Mohammedan issues (chiefly Pathan) which occur in considerable numbers—having wandered south either in course of trade, in the scrips of pilgrims, or brought by the conquering hordes from the north—are in rupees and

mohurs, each of approximately the same weight and averaging generally from 160 to 170 grains, while the copper issues, usually more or less alloyed with silver, vary very considerably. The Hindu pagoda and fanam are of gold, the former usually almost a spherical coin and weighing about 52 grains, the latter a small thin piece rarely reaching 6 grains. The early French issues struck in Southern India are of two sizes in copper and two in silver, their respective weights being approximately $57\frac{1}{2}$ and $32\frac{1}{2}$ grains in the former and 45 and $22\frac{1}{2}$ in the latter metal. As far back as 1668 issues of English silver money were struck in Bombay. In the latter part of the last and early part of the present century, English medals were coined following the Mohammedan and Hindu system. Those current in the south consisted firstly of the single star and other pagodas in the Hindu style (weighing from 52 to $52\frac{1}{2}$ grains), and subsequently of a more modern type of coin in double and single pagodas weighing 91 and $45\frac{1}{2}$ grains, respectively, in gold, while the silver series of half and quarter pagodas weighed 325 and $162\frac{1}{2}$ grains, and the silver fanim 29. By royal proclamation of the 7th of January, 1818, the pagoda series gave way and the rupee of 180 grains (350 to 100 pagodas) became the current coin of the country, and has so continued ever since.

To turn now to the coins that are most commonly met with in the southern districts of the peninsula, we find that the earliest represented are evidently of Buddhist origin, and these are found from end to end of India, and are by no means uncommon in the island of Ceylon. Through them we trace the early history of coining. First, we have small pieces of metal, some rectangular, some circular, and some apparently slices cut from a bar of metal. These we find followed by irregular flat pieces of silver and copper, at first devoid of any mark, but later bearing the impression of some device or devices *punched* upon them, and hence known as the "punch-marked" Buddhist type. Though by no means common, they are met with in silver, gold and copper, the first being by far the commonest. An examination of a few of these coins will show that all the marks they bear were not stamped upon them at one time, as one device is often seen to override another; and hence we may conclude that successive kings (or periods) stamped on the coins in general use a mark of their own sovereignty or time. The earliest emblem of all would seem to be the sun, in the form of a rayed circle, for this device appears upon every issue more or less distinct and is followed by a number of others, such as the "chaatya," the "chakra" or wheel, the "caduceus" or wizard's rod, the Buddhist tree, etc. Of these Sir Walter Elliot, in his recent contribution to the "Numismata Orientalia," has figured a considerable number of specimens, and many were illustrated also in the early numbers of the *Madras Journal of Lit. and Science*. (See Vol. IV. No. 7, 1858 J.) From them we pass to the more recent *die-made* issues, of which specimens in copper are frequently met with in Southern India, especially in that prolific coin centre, Madura. These are almost invariably rectangular and bear on one side an elephant with apparently Buddhist symbols, and on the reverse a chequered pattern as

shown in No. 2, beneath which is a wavy line. The native legend is that these coins were struck in Madura at a very early period, and that the line denotes the river, while the chequered pattern is supposed to represent a plan of the city.

It is not, however, only in the ordinary coin metals (gold, silver and copper) that the collector will find issues bearing evidently Buddhist emblems. He will not be long on the hunt before he comes across circular (and rarely rectangular) coins in *lead*. These are found, for the most part, in the Krishna and Godivari districts, but occasionally in Mysore and other parts of the south, and are usually attributed to the Andhras, a dynasty of considerable antiquity, mentioned by Pliny,¹ but whose story is wrapped in prehistoric mystery. These coins, for the most part, bear on the obverse a horse, a lion, an elephant or some other animal, the reverse being occupied by what is usually known as the "four-balled chakra," a form of the Buddhist wheel. Travelling down southward now along the eastern coast, we find chiefly on or near the seashore, a type of coin, rare in silver but fairly common in copper, all with the metal beaten very thin and exceedingly brittle, bearing on the obverse almost invariably a bull, and on the reverse a rayed "chakra" or wheel, and occasionally a device not unlike a symbolical altar. These occur in considerable numbers near the Seven Pagodas (Mahavalipuram), and are usually attributed to the Curumbar, a race of some power, which lasted till about the eighth century of our era, when they fell before the Cholas who annexed their country. The Rev. W. Taylor, in his account of the Mackenzie Manuscripts, observes of this people, that—"They had a certain kind of religion; they were murderers; they derived their name of Curumbar from their cruelty. Some of them spread into Dravidadesam as far as the Tondamundala country. They are now found near Utramalur,² but are more civilized. They ruled the country some time, but falling into strife among themselves, they at length agreed to select a chief, who should unite them together. They chose a man who had some knowledge of books; who was chief of the Dravida country, and was called Camanda Curumbar Prabhu, and Pallal Rajah. He built a fort in Paralur. He divided the Curumbar land into twenty-four parts, and constructed a fort in each district. . . . While without any religion, a Jaina (Buddhist) ascetic came and turned them to the Jaina credence. . . . At length Adondai of Tanjore formed the design of subduing them, and invading them, a fierce battle was fought in front of the Pural fort, in which the Curumbar king's troops fought and fell with bravery; and two-thirds of Adondai's army was cut up. He retreated to a distance overwhelmed with grief; and the place where he halted is still called Cholan-pedu. While thinking of returning to Tanjore, Siva that night appeared to him in a dream, and promised him victory over the Curumbar, guaranteed by a sign. The sign occurred; and the Curumbar troops were the

1 Pliny, Lib. V, Cap. XVII, "Validior deinde gens Andara," etc.

2 A village, according to Sewell, about 15 miles from Madrantikam.

same day routed with great slaughter; the king was taken, the Pural fort was thrown down, and its brazen (or bell-metal) gate was fixed in front of the shrine at Tanjore."

Sewell (in his account of the dynasties of Southern India) considers some of the figures carved around the base of a pillar in the Kachalesvarasvami temple to be portraits of Curumbars, and describes them as there represented as being "woodsmen with peculiar high caps, short swords (?) and water-gourds slung over their shoulders. The features," he adds, "are highly characteristic and are utterly unlike those of any other sculptured figures I have seen in Southern India." The occurrence on their coins, as also occasionally on those of the Andhras, of a "d'honi" or native boat, seems to prove that they were a maritime people carrying on a commerce by sea.

We must now pass to consider the marks which distinguished the coins of the three large dynasties which at one time held sway in Southern India generally, viz: the Cholas, Pandiyans and Cheras. Tradition has it that in pre-historic time the whole of this part of the country was ruled by three brothers of the names of Cholan, Pandayan and Cheran, and from these sprang the three powerful dynasties which took their names. The power of the Cheras seems to have been never very great, though their nominal sovereignty extended from the country round their capital, Salem, to the hills of Travancore and Palnai. The Pandiyans had their capital at Madura, and included in their boundaries the most southern portion of the peninsula. (with the exception generally of the country round Ramnad, which was under the dominion of the Setupatis); while the Cholas, with their capital usually at Tanjore, ruled the surrounding districts, amusing themselves constantly with inroads into their neighbors' territories, sometimes even as far as Ceylon. Each of these three powers bore on its flag a distinctive emblem or badge. The Cheras boasted a bow, the Pandiyans a fish, and the Cholas a tiger, though the coins of the latter are usually distinguishable by the rude figure of a "rakshasa" or man standing upright, with head thrown back, and apparently holding in front of his face a flower. In his pendant arm he holds a weapon (?) A straight line between the legs, and a waving one on either side, mark his flowing "duputa" or cloth, and under his left arm usually appears five dots. The reverse bears a similar figure curled up in an uncomfortable position, with legs crossed, his right hand resting upon his right leg. Beneath the left arm we usually find the name of the king, or rarely some emblem, such as the Pandyan fish. No collector will be on the hunt long, especially in or around that rich treasure house of coins, Madura, without meeting with large numbers of specimens of the issues of Raja Raja, the greatest of the Chola princes, who ruled in the eleventh century, when the power of his race was at its zenith, and no better type of Chola issues than his could be found. So plentiful are they, indeed, that one cannot help the conclusion that all those bearing his name could more probably be attributed to a line of kings than all be issues of a single sovereign.

The constant warfare which raged between Chola and Pandyan not only renders it well nigh impossible at any particular time to fix the exact boundaries of their respective territories, but also causes considerable uncertainty as to the identity of a large number of their coins. When the Pandyans conquered, they appear to have retained their fish, adding thereto the Chola emblem; and when the Cholas were victorious, they returned the compliment—a custom which extended even to the times of the Mohammedan power in Mysore, where we find Hyder, that most bigoted of Mohammedans, retaining a Hindu reverse to his fanams and pagodas while his own initial adorned the obverse. Thus in No. 8 we have a coin¹ which bears the name of Raja Raja, with the usual Chola emblem, but instead of the five dots common to most coins of the type, we here find the Pandyan fish. Then again in No. 18 we have a coin which, while it bears the name of Sundara Pandya ("Pandya the Beautiful," possibly a title of the Pandyan monarchs generally and not the name of any particular monarch,) has on the obverse the standing figure of the Cholas. In No. 10 again we find a boar, the emblem of the Chalukyan dynasty, in combination with the two fish and sceptre of the Pandyans.² While then we can with comparative safety lay down the axiom that where the fish occurs, the Pandyan has something to do with it, and that the tiger or standing figure proves that when the coin was struck the Chola had a finger in the pie, in the absence of any distinct legend it is impossible to place each issue exactly. To enter at all deeply into the numerous combinations that are constantly coming to light would carry me far beyond the limits of this paper.

There is, however, one branch of the Chola issues to which I must briefly allude. The tyro will find among his coins ere long probably a type resembling generally the common issues of Raja Raja, which yet differs from them in a marked degree. The coins I allude to are more perfectly round, the figures stand out in bolder relief, the letters are in a squarer type of Nagari, and whereas the edges of the Indian type are worn thin, these are usually as square as a modern shilling. These coins, known as the Sinhalese (Cingalese) type of Cholas, were struck by the kings of Ceylon, the Indian Chola coin being in all probability the prototype. The incursions of the Cholas would naturally lead to the introduction of their coins, and it is more than probable that this led to the coinage of the series in the island. Two specimens of these I figure,³ the former appearing only in copper and being fairly common, while the latter—known as the "Lankesvara" coin—is of gold and by no means rare. Both are issues of Parakrama the Great (A. D. 1153) and their constant occurrence in Southern India goes to prove the intimate connection that must have existed between the island and the mainland,

1 It is only recently that this coin has been brought to light, and, as far as I can ascertain, only two specimens of it have as yet been found.

2 Apropos of this coin, it may be interesting to note that Rajendra Chola, who subdued the Pandyans, is supposed by some to be a descendant of the Chalukyans.

3 A very full description of this series will be found in Rhys Davids' article in Vol. I of the "Numismata Orientalia," Part VI.

though this does not appear to have always been of a friendly nature. Later Indian issues, while retaining the original obverse,¹ have on the reverse sometimes an elephant and sometimes a bull (as in No. 13), but as none of these bear any name or title it is impossible to say whether they should be attributed to rulers of the island or the continent.

The Pandyan emblem, as I have said, was the fish, and this appears some times singly in the centre of the coin with a sun and moon in the field, while in others two fish are represented with either a sceptre or inscription between them. Sometimes the fish appear crossed; in later issues it occupies the exergue, with a dancing figure of Vishnu or Garuda in the field. Unlike the coins of the Chola, the Pandyan issues usually bear an inscription, but unfortunately out of thousands of specimens that are constantly being found at or near the old Pandyan capital, it is very rarely that one meets with a single medal with an inscription of which more than one or two letters are decipherable. Nor have we, to help us here, what countries with a written history can boast, a reliable list of the sovereigns of the various dynasties that have ruled. In Pandyan issues especially, owing to the bad state of preservation in which they are usually found, the want of some such list is deeply felt. By far the commonest name decipherable on their coins is Sundara Pandya, and it is not improbable from the variations in the coins bearing this name, that it was merely a dynastic title. Other names certainly occur, such, for example, as appear to read "Korkai Andan, Kula Shek'hara, Vira Pandya, Soku Laban, Bhutala, Samara Kolahala (No. 15)," etc., and though among these here and there appear one or two names, such as Kula Shek'hara, Vira Pandya, and Somara Kolohala, which have found a place in one or two of the numerous lists that have been published from time to time, founded on grants and inscriptions of the period, by far the greater number bear "names—empty names," the very reading of which is in many instances decidedly doubtful.

Other coins again, instead of recording the name of the king who struck them, merely record an event in his reign. Such is the case with No. 14, on the reverse of which appear the words "Kanchi Valankun Perumal" (the king who gave back Kanchi or Conjeeveram) and this may connect the piece with Sundara Pandya of Nelson's list, for in an inscription cut in a rock "which forms the side of an old ruined Saiva church near Tirupparankunram," and which is translated in the "Madura Manual," we find as one of the recommendations of Sundara Pandya.

"Who, when the Chola, who had fled after being deprived of his kingdom and city, returned in confidence and presented to him his (the Chola's) son, declaring (complimentarily) that his son bore the title of Pandya, and prostrated himself before the Pandya's victorious throne, and humbly besought him; who then went and took hold of his hands, putting aside all anger, and

¹ This obverse has already been described above, and represents a "rakshasa," etc.; see figure 7.

pouring water on them presented the conquered territory to the son of the Chola. Then the kings of all the countries of the world, surrounded by the ocean that has great waves, paid their respects to the Pandya, the benefactor of all, and begged of him that this kingdom presented by him of his free will to the son of the Chola, to whom had been joyfully (or out of compliment) given the Pandya's name, should thenceforward be known as 'the kingdom once conquered by the Pandya.'¹ Who then presented him with the Chola kingdom and with the Sri Muk'ha or order to use as his signature a seal, representing a bright fish; entitling him 'the king of the country which was before lost;' and giving him also the old capital city, and then gave him leave to depart."

This passage, when we remember that Kanchi (Conjeveram) was at one time the Chola capital, would certainly appear to connect the coin with the king here referred to, who, having done a generous thing, was by no means inclined to hide his light under a bushel.²

Another coin, bearing the same name, I also figure as being very unlike the usual type of Pandyan issues. Whether the figure is standing, or sitting on a two-legged stool in the attitude of a Jain figure, I am unable to say, but incline to the former opinion, though the latter may be possible, as, though usually Siviates, there appears to have been at one time a tendency to Jain worship among the early Pandyans. And this leads me to speak of another type of coin which occurs in large numbers in and around Madura. These invariably bear the "lingam" on one side, sometimes plain, sometimes surrounded by a row of dots, which may possibly be intended to represent a wreath of flowers, and sometimes in a "vimana" or shrine, while the reverse has two standing figures. At other times, again, it appears perched on the back of a bull and occasionally on a bird, possibly having an allusion to Minakahi, Siva's wife, who was held in great reverence in Madura. In the absence of any legend, it is of course impossible to place such coins with any degree of certainty; but the fact that they are found in considerable numbers, and often in conjunction with Pandyan issues, at the old Pandyan headquarters, and the certainty that this people were ardent worshippers of Siva in this form, would seem to me fair circumstantial evidence on which to base this theory.

About the middle of the sixteenth century the Pandyan dynasty gave place to the Nayakas. Having quarreled among themselves and fallen a prey to the Cholas who invaded their country,³ the Pandyan king sought assistance from the Raja of Vijayanagar, who sent an army first under a general of the name of Kotiya Nagama, and then to keep them in order a second under

¹ In the Madura "St'hala Purana" (12th story) the same event is noticed, the conquered king being there called "The Chola king of Kanchipura."

² Thus also among the early Bactrians, we find a king of such inordinate vanity that because he was known in his own time as "the Great Savior," (in Greek) considered it unnecessary to put his own name on his coins. To this day his issues are among the commonest one meets with in the whole series, but his name remains a mystery still.

³ See Sewell's Archaeological Survey of Southern India, Vol. II, p. 200.

Nagama's son, Vismanatha. He, being a man of parts, duly conquered his enemies, nominally re-instated the rightful king, but put himself in to act, and then *more antiquorum*, confirmed himself and became sole ruler. On his coinage he followed the custom of the country, and retained the two fish and sceptre of the Pandyan, inscribing his own name around it. But few coins of the Nayakas seem to be found, but those that do occur usually have on the obverse a figure of Garuda or Hanuman, with inscriptions (almost invariably too worn to be legible) on the reverse. As far as I can learn, no gold coin of the Nayaka dynasty has yet been discovered.

The Cheras, as I said above, supply the coin-collector with but very few specimens. Two types only occur which may with some degree of reason be attributed to them. The first of these shows on one side the "katar" or native long-handled dagger, and on the other the bow—the coins being thin and in appearance not unlike those of the Curumbars, of which I have already spoken. The other type belongs evidently to a later period, and is a round dumpy piece, having on the reverse a design regarding the identity of which I have never heard any theory suggested and am unable to form any opinion, while on the obverse appear numerous symbols, but invariably the bow, the Chera emblem, on either the right or left. These coins are met with chiefly in Tripati, Salem and the Coimbatore district.

Early in the fourteenth century arose the Vijayanagar dynasty, which eventually grew to be the most powerful that Southern India has ever known. Its capital was at Beejnagar (or Humpl) some thirty miles to the north of Bellary, and its power when at its zenith extended over the greater part of the south; but at the battle of Talikota (A. D. 1565), they fell to rise no more before the Mohammedan armies of the Dakkan, the Rajah and his descendants retiring to the hill forts of Pennakonda,² in the Anantipur district, Vellore and Chandragiri. From the latter fortress "Sri³ Rang Raya, then the representative of the old house, granted in 1640 a deed handing over to the English the site of modern Madras. Unfortunately that document was lost during the French occupation of Fort St. George, but it is stated that in addition to the grant of land, it conferred the privilege of coining money, on the condition

1 Sir Walter Elliott, in his recent contribution to the "Numismata Orientalia," figures a coin as No. 144 bearing these same emblems, and an exactly similar one in my own collection, found at Madura, is very distinct. Regarding this and the coin which follows it in his sequence, he says: "This is a coin with the Ceylon type on both sides with the addition on the obverse of two fish and a crozier, and on the reverse, under the arm, letters which appear to read 'Terumalai' and may refer to a Nayak of Madura Another coin has the recumbent bull and the word 'Ketu' and the standing figure on the obverse, but as there is no fish it is doubtful whether it can be assigned to a Pandyan reign." Now regarding the first of these two coins, this issue bears the undoubted name of the first Nayaka Visvanatha; hence, as this one hails from the same place, bears the same marks, and so nearly the name of one of the greatest kings of the same dynasty, we may with a fair show of reason assign it to the great Tirumala the builder of the famous palace at Madura. The reading on the latter coin is "Setu" and not "Ketu" in two specimens that I have, the first letter showing this plainly, and the piece I attribute to the Setupathis or rulers of Ramnad. I came across some of the same type, and in two sizes, in Ceylon.

2 Sewall's Archaeological Survey, Vol. I, p. 119.

3 Bidie's "The Pagoda or Varaha Coins of Southern India."

that the English should preserve on their coinage the 'representation¹ of that deity who was the favorite object of his worship.' "

How these conditions were actually fulfilled we shall see when considering the early English issues of Southern India. A tentative list of the successive monarchs of the Vijayanagar line has been published by Mr. Sewell in the second volume of his Archaeological Survey Report of Southern India, and among them occur several names familiar to the coin collector in this part. Like their predecessors, they had no silver currency, but their gold pagodas are frequently met with even now in every part of their once wide dominions. These pieces, usually averaging about 52 grains in weight, have been quite exhaustively treated of by Surgeon-General Bidie in his valuable contribution to the Asiatic Society of Bengal,² a paper that has since been published in pamphlet form by Messrs. Higginbotham & Co. of Madras, and which should find a place in the library of every coin collector in the presidency. Of silver coins they had none, but copper issues attributable to them are found over the length and breadth of Southern India. On the obverse these bear the figure of some deity of the Hindu mythology, while the reverses vary very considerably. The coins of Deva Raya usually bear with his name the figure of a bull or elephant, or the *Ganda Bherunda* or double-headed bird so familiar to us on palamposhes and tapestries. Tirumala has on the obverses of his pieces Hanuman (the monkey god). Krishna Deva takes Garuda, the winged vehicle of Vishnu. Sadasiva used Durgi, the boar incarnation of the same deity. A long series apparently of a later date bear on one side the word "Sridhara" in Telugu, and on the other a variety of symbols, such as the sun, the sun and moon, an elephant, a lion, one or two snakes, a gecko, Narasimha (the lion-faced form of Vishnu), Hanuman (the monkey god), Ganesa in the form of an elephant, or two gods sitting side by side. There are two coins very similar to these, to which I must here allude, as I have seen them in more than one collection attributed to this series. The first of them, one-twentieth of an anna in value, bears on one side the letters of a word meaning "victory" or more probably they may be the initial letter or letters of the monarch in whose reign (A. D. 1729-67) the first issue was coined. The coin belongs to the State of Pudukotta, and regarding it Mr. Seshiah Sastri, C.S.I., the present enlightened Dewan of the Tondiman Rajah, in a recent letter, informs me—

"On the reverse is the figure of Brahadamba, the family deity of the Tondiman. This figure gives the name to the coin, which is current only within this State" (Pudukotta). "It is coined locally in a rough way, and its greatest circulation is during 'Navarathri' or 'Dusserah,' when it is issued (four to each) along with the rice dole every day during the nine days. It seems that in Madura a similar coin was in circulation with a similar figure, but in a standing posture" (this I figure as No. 24). "Here the sitting posture was adopted to distinguish it from the other, which up to that time used to circulate in this State also."

¹ Marsden's "Numismata Orientalia," Part II, p. 739.

² Journal Asiatic Society, Bengal, Vol. LI, Part I, 1883.

(To be Continued.)

Utility of a Cabinet of Historic Coins.

T. LOUIS CAMPARETTE, CURATOR.

From the Report of the Director of the Mint, 1905.

(Continued from last Month.)

In the fairly extensive collection of medals in this cabinet visitors naturally take most interest in the Presidential series, the large group of Washington medals, and the numerous pieces struck for the Army and Navy. The collection also includes many foreign works, among them some by the more meritorious medalists from Pisano to those of the present day.

It has seemed proper in the course of this brief discussion to make some criticisms of the modern coin engraver's art. If some of them are harsh, it must also be added that they are just. It is indeed a remarkable proof of the predominance of the commercial requirements over artistic taste in modern coins that whereas their deficiency in the latter respect is on all sides noted and condemned, yet no government has seriously, or at least successfully, tried to correct the defect and issue money that would satisfy the general artistic tastes of its people. It is certainly a hope that can be worthily cherished by all loyal citizens of the United States that it may fall to the lot of their own country to lift its coinage out of this riot of the artistically base and mediocre and provide for our vast population a currency that shall by its refined beauty be a source of satisfaction, of pleasure, and of culture.

For the information of any who may be interested, and as an illustration of the importance attached to a museum of historic coins and medals by the other governments of the world, there is added the following list of numismatic cabinets and the number of pieces they possess:

Location.	Name.	No. of coins
Athens	National Numismatic Museum.....	95,000
Berlin	Royal Cabinet of Coins.....	270,000
Bologna	Municipal Museum.....	85,000
Braunschweig.....	City Museum.....	30,000
Carlsruhe.....	Grand Ducal Coin Cabinet	35,000
Christiania.....	Numismatic Collection of the University.....	70,000
Dresden	Numismatic Cabinet	35,000
Hanover	The Provincial Museum.....	15,000
Leipzig	Museum of the University.....	34,000
London	British Museum.....	250,000
Madrid	National Archaeological Museum.....	120,000
Marseilles.....	City Cabinet of Coins	21,000
Milan	Royal Numismatic Cabinet.....	49,000
Do	Municipal Art Museum.....	16,000
Munich.. .. .	Numismatic Cabinet.....	180,000
Oxford, England..	Bodleian Library	60,000
Paris	Bibliothèque Nationale.....	350,000
Do	The Administration of the Mint.....	30,000
Venice.....	Royal Archaeological Museum.....	25,000

Being unable to ascertain the approximate number of pieces in their collections, the large cabinets of Brussels, Constantinople, Lisbon, and St. Petersburg have been omitted from the list.

New Design for Copper Cent.

A change in the design of the small bronze cent, which has made its appearance each year since its adoption, in 1864, is being considered by a Congressional committee, and experiments are also under way looking to the use of a new metal, either pure nickel or aluminum, to take the place of that now used, which is 95 per cent. copper and 5 per cent. of zinc.

The contemplated change is the outcome of the agitation in favor of new designs for United States coins of all denominations, not a single one of the present series seeming to meet with general favor. Expert numismatists go so far as to say that never in the history of this country has it been represented by a less artistic set of coins.

Since 1793, when the first cent was issued at the mint, down to the present day there have been made no less than 1,000 different master dies for the cent, and this despite the fact that in the last forty-two years there has been no alteration in the design.

A great many of these varieties were issued in the latter part of the eighteenth century, from 1793 to 1800, yet in 1817 there were fully seventeen different dies made. In the year 1794 there were fifty-six different varieties all similar in design, and the majority beautiful. In fact it was in this early period that the mint designers did their best work, the face of Liberty being noble and striking; but 1795 brought many more die changes.

In 1808 the old style of Liberty head, with flowing hair and face to the right, was superseded by a new and handsome head, with hair bound, facing to the left. This general style was followed for a few years, when the more modern and far homelier head was adopted. With the exception of the year 1815, when no cents were issued, this general style of head, with slight variations, was followed until the abandonment of the large cent in 1857. It was replaced by the smaller cent of the flying eagle design, and still later, in 1859, by the Indian head with which everybody is now familiar.

There was not a really handsome head borne by any cent issued after 1809, each succeeding year the design apparently becoming more indifferent than its predecessor, while in 1839 there appeared varieties now known to collectors by the titles of "Booby Head" and "Silly Head" cents.

It cannot be said to be the fault of the mint designers altogether that more acceptable patterns have not been adopted, for there have been submitted for inspection from time to time patterns for the cent which were apparently suitable in every particular. The designers have made more than 200 varieties of pattern cents in conjunction with the 817 varieties of regular issue, and yet none of these pattern cents has been adopted by the particular Congressional committee having the matter in hand.

The pattern cents were made in all sizes and of a great variety of metals—pure copper, copper-nickel, silver, copper-bronze, copper-silver, pure nickel-bronze, silver and zinc, brass dull steel, copper and tin, and aluminum. The

number of them coined in some cases was extremely limited, and they bring very high premiums. Some collectors make a specialty of them.

The first pattern cent, struck in copper, was issued in 1792, when the mint turned out a few pattern coins before commencing regular coinage the following year. This cent bore the words, "Liberty, Parent of Science and Industry" on the obverse; also a head with flowing hair to the right, beneath which was the date, 1792. On the reverse was "United States of America," while in an olive wreath were the words, "One Cent." Underneath was "1-100." The coin had a milled edge. It was not adopted, but is now probably worth \$25. Another pattern cent issued in this year bore the same design, with a small plug of silver inserted in the planchet before striking. This is now known as the "silver centre cent," and a specimen is valued at \$50. There were five other pattern cents struck in 1792, every one of which is now held at a high premium. One of them showed an eagle standing upon a section of a globe. On the reverse was a circle of 78 small stars. This coin was also struck in copper.

Though no cents were issued in the year 1815, still a pattern cent was made at the Mint. This showed a coronet head, surrounded by very small stars, but none was issued.

In 1818 a pattern cent in silver was issued. On the obverse was a small head of Liberty within a raised double circle. Outside are two separate bands of engine turning, with the date 1818. The reverse had a central piece consisting of an intricate series of circles, outside of two bands, with the words "United States of America, One Cent." It is impossible to state the value of this pattern, for even expert numismatists are not familiar with it.

In 1850 a ring cent pattern was made in pure nickel, copper and composition. A hole was left in the centre of this coin for the purpose of distinguishing it from a dime by the touch. The obverse bore "U. S. A., One-tenth Silver." On the reverse side was the word "Cent" at the top and the date, 1850, at the lower part of the coin, with a six leafed flower on either side of the hole. This coin is now worth from \$10 to \$15.

There were five other patterns with the same general design made in this year, some without the hole in the center, with one side blank, and struck in various metals, but none of the issue met with favor.

An odd pattern of cent was made in 1851. This was coined in copper, nickel and white metal. On the obverse was the figure of Liberty seated, surrounded by thirteen small stars, with the date underneath. This design was about the same as that on the silver coins of larger denomination of that period. The reverse showed the words "1 Cent" within a wreath of oak leaves and acorns. A number of these pattern cents found their way into the hands of private persons, and a specimen now brings \$5.

In 1853 was made a pattern cent in nickel and nickel alloys. The obverse showed a head of Liberty, with the word "Liberty" in the coronet, surrounded by thirteen small stars, with the date underneath. This design was about the

same as that afterward adopted in the nickel three cent pieces, although, of course, there were no stars around the head on the latter coins. The reverse bore the words "One Cent" within an olive wreath. This coin is now worth about \$8.

A very fine copper pattern cent was designed in 1851. The obverse showed the head of Liberty, but was not surrounded by stars. The word "Liberty" was borne by the coronet. On the reverse was a well balanced design showing the words "United States of America" around the outer edge, within a laurel wreath being the words "One Cent." This cent is worth \$2 50.

In 1855 was made one of the most beautiful pattern cents that ever came from the mint. On the reverse was a flying eagle which filled nearly the whole field, surrounded by thirteen large stars, the date underneath. On the reverse the design was the same as that of the cent of 1854. This handsome coin was made in bronze, brass, copper, nickel and alloys. The very fact that it was struck in so many metals well proved that the designers thought they at last had produced a cent which would meet with immediate and complete favor. Yet it was not adopted. These coins are valued now at \$2 50.

A number of pattern cents were turned out by the Mint during the years 1856, 1857 and 1858. The time had now come for a radical change, as the large copper cent and half cent were about to be abandoned, and much trouble was had in finding just the proper cent to take the place of the two coins. In 1856 the first of the small flying eagle so-called nickel cents came to light, some of which got into circulation, and now bring up to \$15 each. This pattern was adopted, and Congress on February 21, 1857, authorized the coinage of this kind, immense quantities of them being coined in 1857 and 1858. At the same time Congress passed an act discontinuing the coinage of the large copper cents and half cents.

In 1864 the design that has since prevailed was adopted. In 1862 a cent from the regular dies of the year was struck in pure copper, and this coin is now held at \$7. Another peculiar cent is that struck in pure nickel from the regular dies in 1863. This coin had milled edges.

Of recent years very few pattern cent dies have been made, though quite a number of cents have been struck at the Mint from the regular dies in various metals other than those ordinarily used. It would thus appear that the designers are now content with the present style of cent, but many of those interested in coins are not so well pleased, and will gladly welcome a change.

"The U. S. government sells proof sets (7 pieces) of the Philippine coinage for \$2.00 postage paid. The dealers quote them at \$1.50 per set. Are these coins valued in this country at their face value or as bullion?" "What is the exact status of the Continental 1778 One Dollar piece; silver brass, or pewter, or pewter and lead; and what ought I be able to obtain one for?" We invite answers to these queries of one of our correspondents.

Communication.

ROCHESTER, New York, May 13, 1906.

My dear Doctor:

Since my arrival I have had quite a few letters from friends and members asking how we fared during the San Francisco earthquake. Since my return I have been very busy and am yet, hence this letter will have to answer for all inquiries.

Mr. Farran Zerbe, on his way home from the Portland Fair, stopped off in 'Frisco; I met him and we were together quite often looking at coins, etc., in fact nearly every day.

On April 14th Mr. Zerbe, A. Reimers and I went to the U. S. Mint and examined the coins of the Pioneer Society on exhibition there. We spent a half day there; we examined the 1804 Dollar, which I claim is a cast. Mr. Zerbe makes it an altered, Mr. Reimers agrees with me.

Mr. Zerbe said he had heard so much of my fine collection of ancient, Greek and Roman coins, also that I had as a whole one of the finest collections in this country. He expressed a desire to inspect the same. Since it was in San Francisco Mr. Reimers, too, had expressed the same desire. I told the gentlemen I had it in a burglar and fire proof safe at the Palace of Art. We then agreed to meet at my house on the next Monday at one o'clock and in the meantime I would get the coins I had in the Palace of Art safe and get my Roman medals that were on exhibition there. I got them home; the gentlemen came and examined them and spent a very pleasant afternoon until 5:50 p. m. inspecting them. This was on April 16th. They went away, well paid for their visit. Next day, Tuesday, I did not take the coins and medals back for safe keeping and on Wednesday at 5:15 a. m. the terrible earthquake came and with it the fire, one of the greatest disasters known to ancient or modern times.

There were made homeless 450,000 people and 600,000 slept out doors. It was not alone San Francisco, but 150 miles north and south, east to Nevada, and west the shock was felt, in Honolulu, 2000 miles. Not one house escaped, all were damaged more or less. Of course other towns escaped the fire, except Santa Rosa, about 65 miles north; it was wiped off the earth. At San Jose, 51 miles south, they fared nearly as bad. They had 12 killed and many buildings destroyed. At the Agnew asylum 110 were killed and over 300 hurt. At Pala Alto the Stanford University was badly damaged. So you see we were not alone in this calamity.

We slept out doors, all our cooking had to be done in the street, as it was prohibited to build fires in the houses that were left because all the chimneys were damaged so that it was unsafe.

The U. S. army at Presidio at once took charge and put the city under marshal law, one of the best things that ever happened to San Francisco. They kept order, otherwise there would have been looting, murder, and the Lord only knows what else. Every one who wished could leave, but could not

get back; thousands left. It was estimated that the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe railroads carried 250,000 refugees free, besides the thousands who could not get a chance to get on the cars and walked away. Everyone and everybody wanted to get away; all that was in their minds was to get away, get away!

Let me say here, this was one of the fires everybody wanted to get away from. Oh, on it came, a solid wall of fire three miles in length. Block after block was consumed, and one of the best fire departments in the world could not even get one stream on it, not one drop of water to fight it with. Think of it, over 50 steam fire engines and could not put one drop of water on this fire. Building after building went down; sounded just like a battle in progress, buildings falling. At night the flames would shoot up miles up height and the reflection could be seen for 100 miles in either direction.

There were some sad scenes. Some came along with scarce a rag to cover their nakedness and no one could spare them anything. Please bear in mind that everybody was thrown out of their beds at 5:15 a. m. and no one dared go back into the houses for fear of other shocks following, as is always the case. The weather had been very hot about this time and people were very scantily dressed at this time. People seemed to take the first thing they could lay their hands to and start for the hills; everybody for the hills. We lived about four block from the hills and this procession kept up day and night. We could not give them one drop of water as we had none to give. With all every face had that dazed look; the people were not crazy, but simply dazed. All seemed only to care to get away, get away to the hills, as all were afraid of a tidal wave.

One could not hear one word of complaint, everybody took it as it should be, it was the act of God. I saw men, women and children in their scanty attire kneeling in the middle of the street praying and imploring the Almighty to save and spare them, their face blanched as if it contained not a drop of blood. As this picture comes before me again, it makes me sad and I must stop dwelling upon this sad scene.

Mr. Farran Zerbe escaped because I had a postal from him written at Oakland, asking if we were safe and to let him know at Los Angeles. Mr. Reimers is safe. I had a letter from him yesterday; he lost all his "spare clothes" and his collection of years gathering of printed matter relating to numismatics.

We lost all our dishes, glass ware and such as was breakable stuff, our house was about ruined (a new house, too). I lost some investments, but we are thankful we escaped with our lives. I saved all my coins and medals, and it was because of the engagement of Messrs. Reimers and Zerbe that I saved them. The fire and burglar proof safes that had contained my ancient, Greek and Roman coins and my Roman medals were totally destroyed, not a thing was saved out of these safes.

I will close this sad scene and try to forget it, as I do not wish the picture to come before me any more than I can help.

Yours very truly,

J. C. LIGHTHOUSE.

Rare Gold Coins Bring Big Prices.

When \$2,163 was paid the other day for a five-dollar gold piece of 1822 that coin took its place as the rarest of American coins, eclipsing the 1804 dollar, which for many years had that distinction. The price surprised coin dealers and collectors, for it exceeded by more than \$1,000 the greatest sum previously paid for a specimen of this denomination and year.

A curious phase of the history of this gold piece is that even those well informed about coins did not know of the rarity of the 1822 half eagle until about 20 years ago. It is a matter of record that the last owner of the coin bought it from a New York dealer in old coins for \$6. Yet at that time only three specimens were known of.

No one knows why they are so few left, for the mint records show that 17,796 half eagles were struck in 1822. One of the two other specimens is in the coin cabinet at the Philadelphia mint, while the private collection of Virgil M. Brand contains the third.

The half eagle is the most popular coin with the collectors of all the American series of gold coins, and it leads all the rest in the number of varieties. Some 250 varieties of this denomination have been issued. Of other gold coins there have been issued 177 varieties of the eagle, 132 of the double eagle, 79 of the gold dollar, 65 of the quarter eagle, and 47 of the three dollar piece.

The design of the rare 1822 five dollar gold piece was not different from the other dates of the period. The design on the obverse has the head of Liberty, of about the same character as that used on all the silver coins up to the time of the change of general design in 1836. A cap surmounts the head, on the band of which is the word "Liberty," while around the border are 13 stars.

The first time this coin was offered at public sale was in 1890, when the specimen owned by Lorin G. Parmelee of Boston brought \$900.

The half eagle is the oldest of the gold coins, having first been issued in 1795, the second year of operation of the United States mint. From that date it was issued steadily until 1801, in which year none was issued. Their coinage was resumed in 1802 and continued until 1816, during which year and 1817 none was struck. In 1818 their coinage again began, and they have been issued regularly each year every since.

A great many varieties and dates of the half eagle are held in high esteem besides the 1822 issue. There were two varieties of the 1795 half eagle. Recently these varieties in superb condition brought \$160 each.

Three varieties were produced in the year 1797. Two varieties of this date sold not long ago for \$320, but they looked as if they had come direct from the coinage press, which accounts for the very high premium. Those in ordinary condition are worth a great deal less.

In 1815 only 635 coins of the five dollar value were coined, and up to the present time this piece has been regarded as the rarest of the gold coins. The

king of Sweden, who owns one of the world's greatest coin collections, made the record for this coin some years ago when he paid \$2,000 for a specimen to complete his series of American issues. At a recent sale \$1,050 was paid for a specimen of the same date, which makes the 1804 dollar now rank third in point of rarity.

Only five of the 635 coins originally issued are now known. The value of this coin also was not appreciated until recent years' for it was not very long ago that a good specimen could be bought for \$50.

A remarkable coin in the five dollar series is that of 1819. The mint records show that 51,273 were struck, and yet a single one brought \$550. The scarcity of this coin presents another problem hard to solve.

The 1821 half eagle has brought \$300, which is still another source of wonderment, for 36,741 were issued. Another rarity is that of 1826, which brought \$100., yet 18,069 were coined originally.

An obscure dealer in old coin with a little stand at a Broadway corner has been for years doing a paying business, deriving his stock from the common class, so many of whom come into possession of such curios in various ways. This man sells to the big dealers, who in turn supply rich collectors, thus forming a very considerable traffic. The first collector is said to have been Petrarch, who lived six hundred years ago, and the custom has increased until it has reached its present extent. One of the largest collections is in the British Museum (London) and contains 130,000 pieces, but there are some others in Europe of equal extent. In America there are some fine collections, but none to equal those abroad. The Vanderbilts are said to be liberal collectors and W. F. Dunham of Chicago is another. But Thomas L. Elder of New York bears the palm by paying \$145 for a cent of 1795. Among the rare American coins is the half cent of 1842, which is worth \$30, and a batch of this coin (sixteen in number) recently brought \$590. Quarter dollars of 1795, 1805 and 1837 are each worth about \$25, while the 1827 issue is in demand at \$140. The most valuable American coin, however, is the \$5 gold pieces of 1822, for which the above mentioned W. F. Dunham paid \$2,165. He also paid \$290 for a half dime of 1802, of which there are only sixteen in existence. These high prices have led to successful fraud, rare coins being now manufactured in New York, and while the skillful numismatic has a method of detection, others are frequently victimized, especially as there is such an effort to form complete sets of American coin from the earliest issue down to the present day. That "earliest" is of course the pine tree shilling of Massachusetts, which was so rudely done that successful counterfeits do not surprise.

1804 dollars must now take a back seat. An 1822 half eagle at the late Harlan P. Smith sale in Philadelphia brought \$2165.

Coins Do Not Prove a Nation's Greatness.

A Chicago numismatist, W. F. Dunham, recently paid \$2,165 for an American \$5 gold-piece of 1822. When asked about his purchase, he displayed his collection of old Greek and Roman coins, and said:

"These are beautiful. They show that we are barbarians. When the future comes to judge us by our coins, as we judge the Greeks and Romans, the future will say: 'What an uncouth civilization the American must have been!'"

THE OTHER SIDE.

To all of which the patriotic Chicago *Inter Ocean* takes exception:

Many ancient coins are finer works of art than modern ones, but their superior beauty no more proves their makers' refinement and our uncouthness than the fact that we have electric lights while the ancients had nothing but greasy, smoky, and smelly oil-lamps proves our cleanliness and their dirtiness.

What the beauty of ancient gold coins really proves is that most of the people among whom they were made were too poor to own gold coins and use them in daily trade.

Whatever the Macedonian and Alexandrian tetradrachms to which Mr. Dunham chiefly referred were made for, they were plainly not made for regular commercial use. They were so shaped that they could not be passed from hand to hand in trade without such wear as would speedily impair their value and destroy their beauty.

They were probably not meant for common use at all—for the ancients were no more generally wasteful fools than we are—and probably rarely came into the hands of the people except as ornaments.

USE OR ORNAMENT.

Nowadays we make our money not for ornament or show, but for use. We are rich enough, as the ancients generally were not, to afford better and more costly ornaments than pieces of money.

We try to make our money as handsome as is consistent with its use. Sometimes we make it too beautiful for daily use and have to change its design. For instance, there were the silver certificates which one of the foremost of American artists was employed to design a few years ago.

They were really fine pictures, and some people are keeping specimens of them just as pictures. But there was so much picture that they became dirty and offensive even more rapidly than the ordinary bank-note, and they had to be withdrawn from circulation.

The following prices were realized in Mr. Mehl's May sale: "Stella," good, \$37.50; 1856 "Flying Eagle" cent, fair, \$5.00; Dollars, 1836, \$18.00; 1839, \$38.50; 1858, \$36.00.

THE GRADATION OF COINS ACCORDING TO CONDITION.

Late requests for information regarding the nomenclature used in the classification of coins remind us of two things: First, that we are getting old, for it was in our issue for February, 1892, when last this classification was given to our readers; and second, we are reminded that we have many new collectors or novices among our subscribers.

Coins are divided according to their condition into the following classes: **PROOFS.**—These are the first products of the perfect dies and planchettes which have been polished before the coin is struck. These are what are called "brilliant proofs." They are struck especially for collectors, can only be obtained at the Mint during their year of issue, and at a small premium. **UNCIRCULATED.**—This is the condition of the coin as it drops from the die before it enters upon its mission or becomes dull or lusterless. This condition should be characterized by its lustre usually called "mint lustre." **FINE.**—This class should be of those uncirculated coins that have lost their lustre. While the metal may be tarnished, the coin must be perfect and free from all abrasions. **GOOD.**—A good coin should be one not abused by circulation. Should have the design, legends, and date very plain, and bear no evidence of mutilation. **FAIR.**—This class may bear considerable evidence of circulation, at the same time it should be easily and clearly readable. **POOR.**—Almost unintelligible to one not familiar with coins. **MUTILATED.**—These may be holed, scratched, nicked, pounded or injured by acids or rust. From a numismatic standpoint they have no value above the metal they contain.

To give flexibility to this classification such modification of fine, good and fair, as "extremely," "very," "almost," etc. are used to express slight variations from the general condition. In Europe the terms *Fleur de Coin* (F. D. C.) and *Medicore* (M.) are used in describing a coin as in mint state, and in fair condition.

7,000 ROMAN COINS FOUND.

During ploughing operations on a farm at Stanley, Yorkshire, a terra-cotta jar, containing 7,000 Roman bronze coins, was unearthed.

Mr. Aquilla Dodgson, of Headingley, has, says the "Daily Chronicle," on behalf of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society, carefully examined the coins. Sixty of them are to be exhibited in the museum of the society, while many others have been sold with a view to their being converted into bracelets.

Mr. Dodgson surmises that the coins formed part of a war chest, and that they were hidden by a body of soldiers who were fleeing from an opposing army.

Auction Sale of the Harlan P. Smith Collection.

This sale conducted by the Chapmans on May 8, 9, 10, and 11th last in Philadelphia, was without doubt the most important collection ever placed under the hammer in this country. This collection included some of the best and rarest products of the United States and Colonial mints, and in many instances record prices were established. The number of lots was 2416, and the grand total of receipts of sale was \$22,615.10. Following are some of the prices realized.

- Maryland (1659), Six pence, very fine, \$34.
- Rosa Americana, 1723, Two pence, almost proof, \$28.
- Immune Columbia, 1785, Liberty seated, silver, very good, \$27.
- New York, 1786, cent; Non vi virtute vici; Liberty seated, ext. fine, \$170.
- “ “ 1787, Libernatus libertatem defendo; arms of N. Y. Ex. fine \$130
- Half eagle, 1795, \$95 Same, 1797 over 1795; fifteen stars, very fine \$160.
- “ “ 1797, sixteen stars, very good, \$160.
- “ “ 1815, very fine; \$1050. Same, 1819, extremely fine \$550.
- “ “ 1821, uncirculated; \$300. Same, 1822, very fine, \$2165. (Only two other specimens of this date known. One in U. S. Mint, the other owned by Virgil M. Brand.)
- “ “ 1824, very fine; \$120. Same, 1825, ex. fine; \$70. Same 1827 \$260
- “ “ 1828, ex. fine, Over 1827, \$210. Same, 1828, perfect date, ex. fine, \$240. Same, 1829, large date, unc. \$240. Same small date, fine, \$210. Same, 1832, very fine, \$230.
- Quarter eagle, 1797, die cracked, very fine, \$210.
- “ “ 1826, very fine, \$170. Same, 1834, motto on rev. \$190
- “ “ 1875, brilliant proof, \$45.
- Three dollars, 1873 (25 coined), \$45. Same, 1876, br. proof, \$95.
- Gold dollars, 1855, D mint, fine, \$52. Same, 1870, S mint, ex fine, \$70.
- “ “ 1875, br. proof (420 coined), \$51.
- Dollars (silver), 1794, very good, \$90. Same, 1851, proof, \$85.
- “ “ 1852, uncir, \$75. Same, 1858, br. proof, (70 struck), \$42.
- Half dollars, 1796, fifteen stars, very good, 80. Same, 1796 16 stars, very good, 80. Same, 1797, very fine, 120. Same fine, \$60.
- “ “ 1866, S mint, without motto, ex. fine, \$24.
- Quarter dollars, 1798, ex. fine, \$24. Same, 1805, uncir. \$30. Same 1807, “ “ uncir, \$31. Same, 1827 over 1823, restrike, uncir, \$140.
- Half dimes, 1802, very fine, \$290.
- Half cents, 1831, proof, 41. Same, 1836, original, proof, \$55. Same, 1840, original. proof \$55. Same, original proof, \$36. Same, restrike, \$30. Same, 1842, restrike, bright red, \$60. Same, 1847, original proof 56. Same restrike, \$37.50. Same, 1848, original proof, \$60. Same, 1849, small date original, proof, \$57.50 Same, 1852, proof, \$32.50.

The Ohio State Numismatic Society was incorporated February 12th last with headquarters at Columbus. H. E. Buck and D. L. Ziegler of Delaware, are respectively President and Vice-President, and Dr. J. M. Henderson, R. P. King and A. B. Coover, all of Columbus, are respectively Secretary, Treasurer and Librarian. The formation of this state society is partially the outgrowth of the local society, but is not intended to displace it. They are simply building for the future and think the outlook justifies the work and expense they will incur. It will be the aim of this society to interest every collector in the state and many out of it, to build up a museum and library of coins, medals, tokens and paper money, etc., especially such as relates to the state, and to provide a home for the same. This is an example that might well be followed by other states for similar purposes, and we heartily wish this and similar organizations success.

In Mr. Ben G. Green's last sale the gold dollars of 1860 and 1863 sold for \$40.00 each. (D. mint) Gold dollars of 1873 and 1875 brought \$52 and \$60 respectively. A good "flying eagle" cent of 1856, \$8.50. 1797 cent, \$12. 1860 cent, \$10. View of Pike's Peak; Clark Gruber & Co., Denver, sold for \$33. Among the encased stamps, the 30 cent Lord & Taylor sold for \$25, and the Weir & Larminie 1 cent for \$27.

Mr. Higgins informs us of the death in the latter part of May of Dr. W. S. Fales of Brooklyn. Dr. Fales was one of the more prominent numismatists of that city and No. 660 of the American Numismatic Association. We are without further particulars.

We have received quite a number of communications bearing on the article of Mr. Heaton in our April issue on "The Cataloguing of Coins." Some of these were presumably from friends of Thomas L. Elder and Lyman H. Low, who hint at a possible injustice to these gentlemen as long as the inefficient cataloguer is not specifically mentioned in the article. Mr. Heaton is still in Europe, but in justice to him and the dealers whom we mention, we can state that they were not, either of them, the one referred to in this article.

E. S. Asks, "Why is it that you state that no silver dollars were issued in 1905, when the Mint Report states that 310 were issued." In reply we would say, that the Mint fiscal year expires with June 30th of each year and not the calendar year, December 31st. Such being the case we hold to the belief that these 310 coins were struck between July 1st and Dec. 31st of 1904 and bore the date of that year. If we are in error will some one please enlighten us.

No Reduction at Mint.

At the Philadelphia Mint it was said that the force of employees will not be affected by the passage of a bill in Congress yesterday which provides that the making of copper and nickel coins shall be distributed among all the Mints instead of being confined to the plant here.

In the first place the metal for the coins has to be purchased and the other mints must be equipped for the work. The dies must be prepared and sent to them. All such dies are made in the Philadelphia Mint and will have to be shipped from here to San Francisco, New Orleans and Denver. The large number of coins which it is proposed to make will keep all the mints busy for several months and by that time it is hoped that other work will necessitate the retention of the force now employed.—Evening Bulletin (Phila.) March 6th.

Some four years ago our Mr. H. W. Tapley of Harlan, Iowa, lost by theft a large number of valuable coins which he had on exhibition in the historical department of the state. His state legislature, recognizing the justness of his claim for indemnity, has lately made him an appropriation for his loss.

Realizing the fact that *THE NUMISMATIST* has never published a serious article on Southern India coinage, and to comply with the expressed wish of many of our readers, we have concluded to republish the "Coins of Southern India," by Mr. Tuffnell. The article will be begun in this issue and will be finished in this volume. We believe this article originally appeared in the Numismatic Chronicle of London. It was also issued as a monograph both in this country and in England. We believe the price has been held at seventy-five cents. It is now out of print and we think our readers will be pleased at our action in this matter.

Wanted, to Exchange or For Sale.

This department is under the control of our readers to use as they may think best. Under the FOR SALE head a moderate charge of one cent a word will be made. Otherwise it will be gratis and all are cordially invited to make the best possible use of the department.

"I find the *NUMISMATIST* to be simply invaluable to the collector. A mystery to me is how you can furnish so much for so little." Dr. C. T. Stovall, Vienna, Ga.

"One dollar enclosed. I get more pleasure, satisfaction, and information combined from this dollar than anyother one I spend." J. C. Fowle, Shaniko, Oregon.

WANTED: Dollar, 1836, flying eagle, Half dollar, 1836, milled edge. Dime, 1894 S mint, 3 and 5 cent nickles of 1877, 1 cent, nickel, flying eagle, 1856. These must all be in uncirculated condition. Theodore J. Garlic, Box 234, Coffeyville, Kans.

WANTED:—immediately, one hundred, more or less, Columbian half dollars of 1892. Address stating lowest price, M. A. Wilber, Box 505, Richmond, Va.

"Although this is only my second year with The NUMISMATIST the magazine is already an old friend." H. C. Whipple, Manchester Centre, Vt.

TO EXCHANGE:—"Respectability", "The Man of Sorrows," both by Hubbard, "The Law of Love," Bound in limp leather, silk lined, beautiful books, these and other books, and coins to exchange. Wanted Gneccis' Manual of Roman Coins, Lows Hard Times Token, or other books or magazines on coins, or good coins and medals. Dr. F. A. Hassler, Santa Ana, Cal.

WANTED:—"Coin Cabinet, either new or used. Please state size, dimensions and all particulars. If some readers had one made to order and can tell me the name of the manufacturer, I shall be greatly obliged." Theo. Schilling, 292 Fourth Str., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED: Fort Wyane (Indiana) Paper money, shin plasters, bank notes, or anything in the line of money pertaining to Ft. Wayne. Send full particulars and price asked. Address, Dr. J. A. Williams, 906 Calhoun St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

WANTED: Very fine ancient Greek copper coins. Will any dealer reading this send information about any European dealer, who makes a specialty of this line of coins to Dr. M. Burke, 147 Lexington, Ave., New York, N. Y.

"The NUMISMATIST is apparently a numismatic journal that is a numismatic journal." W. C. Eaton, Commander, U. S. Navy, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED; Unused postage stamps from United States, Mexico, and Canada; coins and foreign money. J. C. Beniquez, 21 Ann St. New York, N. Y.

"I consider the NUMISMATIST the best coin magazine in the United States." J. A. Nordell, Carbondale, Colo.

I would not know what to do without the Numismatist." E. L. Matlock, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE: There has been placed in my hands a collection of historical medals; also medals relating to artists, musicians, architects, and other celebrated men, and a number of very fine modern art medals. The collection will be broken up to suit purchasers. Details upon application. A. R. Frey, 673 Greene Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The world is full of others, but there's none like you." J. H. White, Geneseo, Ill.

WANTED: Translations from any language into another and *vice versa*. J. C. Beniquez, 21 Ann St. New York, N. Y.

WANTED: Greek tetradrachms and Roman 2nd Bronze, W. F. Dunham, 67 W. Van Buren St. Chicago, Ill.

WANTED: The names and addresses of collectors who collect Masonic medals, badges, and Chapter Pennies. Charles K. Warner, 1016 Mount Vernon St. Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED: To exchange 1904 dollars, 1892 halves, Porto Rico proof sets, and Confederate bills, for rare cents, trimes, old silver quarters, Confederate bills or cash. Dr. C. T. Stovall, Vienna, Ga.

FOR EXCHANGE:—Scott's Gold and Silver Cat (1882 Edition) in very good condition, paper covers. Will exchange for Shinkle's Coin List or Heaton's Mint Marks. Also want to buy Confederate, Broken Bank, and Colonial Bills in quantities. W. E. Edwards, Box 147, South Bend, Wash.

WANTED:—I will pay liberal prices for any or all of the following gold quarter eagles; 1796 thirteen stars, 1797, 1806 over '05, 1827, 1840 D, 1841 O, 1842, 1852 D, 1854 S, 1855 D, 1858 S, 1862 S, 1863, 1864 H. O. Granberg, Oshkosh, Wis.

WANTED:—Dollars and half dollars 1795 to 1803 of the former and 1795 to 1814 and the latter. Parties having any of the above will state reasonable prices. I want also to purchase fractional currency in from fair to good condition. Write stating prices to R. E. Davis, 219 Main St. Lafayette, Ind.

FOR SALE:—Large U. S. copper cents 52 different dates none mutilated \$2.00 per hundred while they last. Robert K. Idler 241 So. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED:—Bretons No. 888, 965, 979, 980 in fine condition. J. Gibbs, 20 Ashley St., Hamilton, Ontario.

WANTED:—To correspond with every member of the association interested in Canadian coins. Send me your address. J. E. Carswell, Box 134, Plattsville, Ontario.

WANTED:—The NUMISMATIST, Volumes 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. Robert Earl, Herkimer, N. Y.

WANTED:—Two Canadian want ads in April Numismatist, (page 127), are without name and address. Will the owners of same write the editor so that this delinquency may be remedied. Several interested parties have written us regarding this.

TO EXCHANGE:—Many choice U. S. and Canadian coppers; fine Montreal half penny, side view, 1838. Also about 100 English half pennies, Concor period, 1788-1796, choice lot. Several Godivas uncirculated. What have you to offer in exchange? Vernon Burger, Emwilton Place, Ossining, N. Y.

WANTED:—To purchase a collection of stamps. Will pay cash or exchange crisp fractional currency for same. H. G. Bennett, 2012 First St. Louisville, Ky.

WANTED:—Broken Bank Bills or "Wild Cat" paper money used in or pertaining to Ohio. State price or what is wanted in trade. J. M. Henderson, 13 1/2 E. State St. Columbus, Ohio.

TO EXCHANGE:—Silver, dollar size, for others not in my collection, or will buy if prices are right C. L. Collier, 119 Conklin Ave., Binghamton, New York.

WANTED:—To receive Auction Coin Catalogues. Also want price lists from dealers in coins, paper money, autographs, curios, etc. J. B. Temple, North Adams, Mass.

FOR SALE:—To highest bidder; collection of Silver 1/2 Dollars beginning 1795, 1796, 1797, and each year made thereafter to 1900. Ranging in condition from uncirculated to Poor. S. D. Kiger, 139 Market St., Indianapolis, Ind.

FOR SALE:—Or trade for Gold Coin, a large number of Indian stone axes, arrow heads, and other articles of the stone age, also about twelve or fifteen articles in buckskin, including a coat, Indian moccasins, ladies leggings, otter skin quiver, etc., all nicely beaded. Also a grandfather's clock. S. D. Kiger, 139 W. Market St., Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED:—Breton's Numbers 503, 504, 505, 506 (1751) 511, 516, 523 (1838) 534, 535, 542, 546 to 557 inc., 564, 568, 590, 591 to 598 inc., 633, 654, 663, 665, 666, 668, 669, 672, 673, 675, 677, 690, 703, 712, 722, 736, 746, 754, 763, to 768 inc., 772, 775, 787, to 792 inc., 796, 797, 798, 799, 804, 816, 817, 822, 823, 834, 835, 844, 848, 850, 850½, 851, 855, 861, 862, 872, 903, 905, 924, 930, 731, 933, to 937 inc., 956, 968, 973, 1000, 1001, Also Canadian Church Tokens and medals. Send particulars to R. W. Williams, Three Rivers. P. Q. Canada, A. N. A. 410.

FOR SALE:—First issue unperforated fractional currency 5 and 10 cent new clean crisp notes 50 cents per pair. Robert K. Idler 241 So. 15th St. Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED:—To exchange or purchase old coins, stamps, Confederate money, and exchange view cards of Panacea Springs, N. C. Dr. T. W. Harris, L. B. 73 Littleton, N. C.

WANTED:—To receive Coin catalogue and price lists from all dealers, also paper money catalogues and prices. A. W. Arehart, Jamestown, Ohio.

TO EXCHANGE:—An extremely fine lot of medals struck in memory of Napoleon! Mostly in bronze and very large. I have about 50 varieties. I want U. S. gold particularly the 1 and 3 dollar gold. Have also some good store cards and tokens. Dr. C. H. Morris, New London, Conn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE:—For U. S. gold dollars or \$4.00 pieces, one full collection of U. S. cents, also nearly a full collection of Hard Times William Ross, Chaplin, Conn.

FOR SALE:—Several small collections of Civil War Tokens. H. Wood, 93 Perry St., Brookline, Mass.

WANTED:—To receive Auction Coin Catalogues and price lists from all dealers. J. A. Nordell, Carbondale, Colo.

WANTED:—Half dollars, 1815-1852. Cents, 1799 and 1804. Will buy or exchange other coins. J. M. Henderson, 13½ E. State St., Columbus, O.

TO EXCHANGE:—Souvenir post cards of Monroe for those of any other locality. Address, (Miss) Helen Heath, Monroe Mich.

WANTED:—Will buy at a bargain any variety of gold coins. S. D. Kiger, 2104 North Alabama St., Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED:—To receive auction coin catalogues and price lists of all dealers. Also to buy for cash U. S. coins and fractional currency. C. C. Northern, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED: To hear from collectors who are interested in Greek and Roman coins (particularly Greek). Also English foreign coins, medals, etc. Address, E. T. Seltman, Kinghoe Great Berkhamsted, near London, England.

WANTED:—Half cents, Fractional currency, and Gold dollars. Charles M. Clark, 448 Fourth St., Braddock, Pa.

FOR SALE:—A general stamp collection of over 3500 varieties, mounted in two albums. Many scarce stamps. Will sell as a whole only. Began to collect in 1888, discontinued in 1903. Address: Chas. E. Mohr, Batavia, Ill.

FOR SALE:—Scotts Paper Money Catalogue, new and scarce. Price 75 cents. B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Tex.

TO EXCHANGE: Set of U. S. Copper Cents 1820 to 1857 inclusive, all good. Also fine 1904 Silver Dollar for Rare dates of U. S. coins or offer. S. B. Alexander, 214 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

TO EXCHANGE:—Coins, stamps and Masonic Pennies for the same. I have 1852 silver and 1864 gold dollars, both pierced. J. B. Holmes, Bloomington, Ill.

WANTED:—The following Canadian coins in fine condition. 523 (1839), 525, 728, all letters on barrel showing, and 954. I have for the same B. 717 good 857 very fine, 887 very good, 899 unc., 989 very good, and a fine bank of Montreal penny with reverse of City Bank, very rare. J. E. Carswell, Box 134, Plattsville, Ontario.

WANTED: Quarter eagles P mint; 1827, 1842, 1844, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1867 and 1875. S mint; 1854, 1856. O mint; 1841. D mint; 1840, 1841, 1852, 1854, 1856 and 1857. C. W. Cowell, 827 Santa Fe Ave. Denver, Col.

WANTED: To buy four or five octagonal and round \$50 00 gold pieces. S. D. Kiger, 139 W. Market St. Indianapolis, Ind.

Rare coins bought or exchanged. Address J. P. Pittman, Coin Dealer, Stronghurst, Ill.

WANTED: To receive Auction Coin Catalogues and price lists from all dealers. John Lampertz, 422 Olive St., St. Louis Mo.

FOR SALE:—Some modern foreign copper coins, condition from very fine to mint. About 500 varieties. M. P. Carey, 5438 Monroe St. Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE:—A large IIXI4 photograph showing the obverse and the reverse of 48 varieties of the Ships Colonies & Commerce tokens will be sent on receipt of \$1.00. I also have a large stock of these tokens for sale. I also desire to correspond with anyone having any new varieties. Howland Wood, 93 Perry St., Brookline, Mass.

WANTED:—Vols. No. 21, 23, 24 and 25 of the American Journal of Numismatics. Will pay cash or exchange for the same in coins of equal value. W. A. Hutchinson, 607 Market St., McKeesport, Pa.

WANTED:—Cincinnati "Copperheads," Store Cards, War Tokens (1861-4); Cardboard Promises to pay 1861-2; Paper Money. Shipplasters, Wild Cat Money, Bank Notes; Bank Note Reporters; "Cincinnati Mining & Trading Company" Gold Pieces (\$5 00 and \$10 00); Encased Postage Stamps of Cincinnati firms; in fact anything pertaining to Cincinnati. Address with full particulars, H. C. Ezekiel, 334 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED:—Copper and Brass Coins of South and Central America Will pay cash or exchange gold dollars for the same. Frank Brown, 90 Main St., Worcester, Mass.

WANTED:—To hear from any one interested in Encased Stamps. Will buy, sell or exchange. E. C. Stevens, 149 Main St. Fitchburg, Mass.

TO EXCHANGE:—Common coins and stamps, also foreign view cards, curios etc. Would like a good medical battery in exchange for any of above. Jos. H. Oddy, Box 570, St. Marys, Ontario.

TO EXCHANGE:—Coins, Books and Sale Catalogues. Send lists of what you have and what you want. C. A. Mathis, R. F. D. 21, Greenwood, Neb.

TO EXCHANGE:—200 U. S. half dollars, all before 1830, for old fire arms. J. C. Laidacker, Saint Clair, Pa.

WANTED:—Bills of Grand Prairie Bank of Urbana, Ills. R. H. Steele, Urbana, Ill.

WANTED:—To correspond with collectors of Papal coins and medals. J. M. Potichke, 689 Michigan Ave. Detroit Mich.

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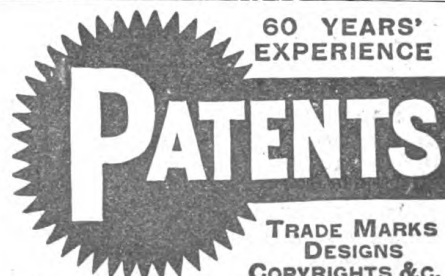
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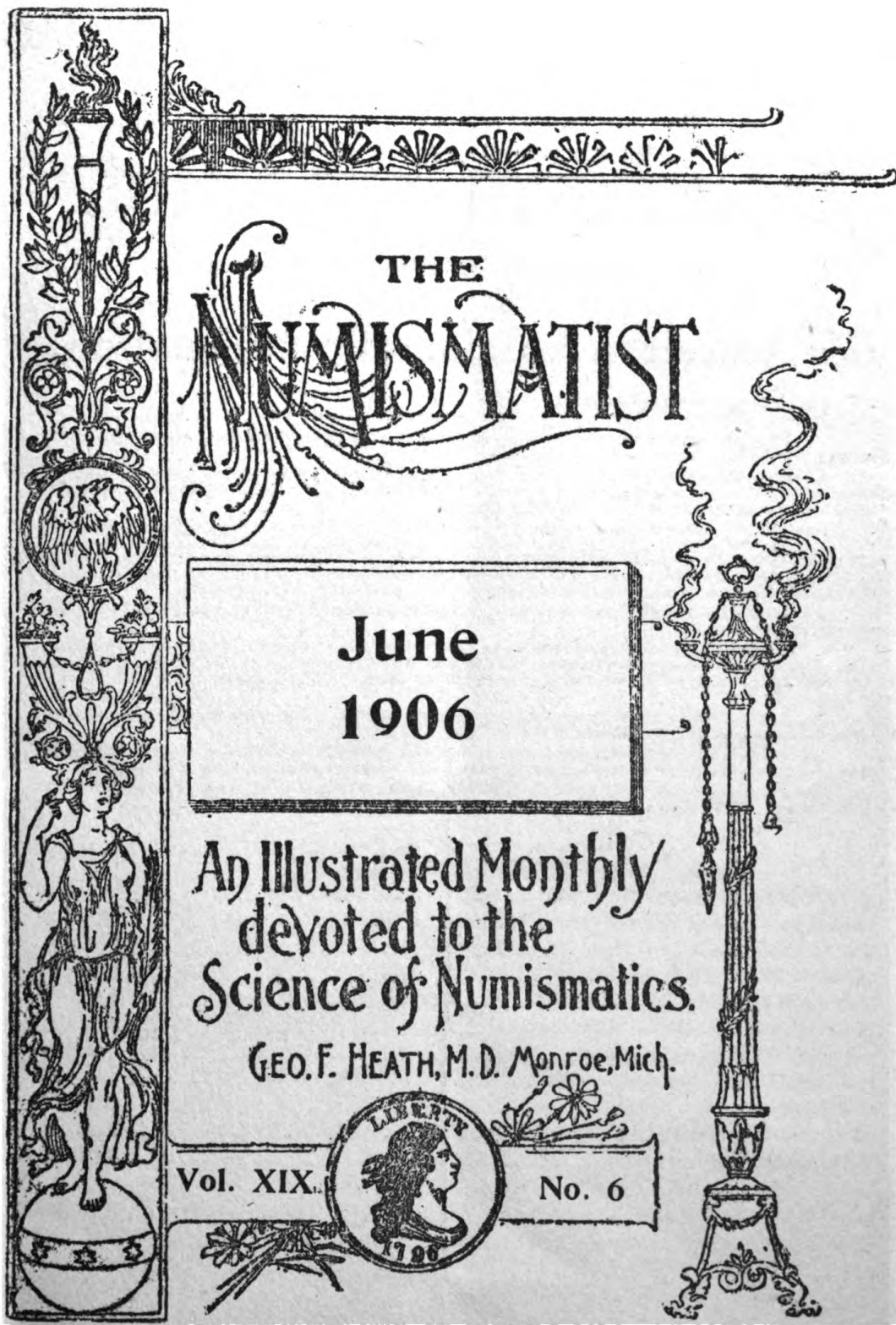
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The Numismatist.

VOL. XIX.

MONROE, MICHIGAN, JUNE 1906.

NO. 6

A LIST OF OHIO BANKS FROM 1803 TO 1861.

A Paper Read Before The Columbus Numismatic Society by Arthur B. Coover, Curator and Librarian of the Society,
January 10th, 1906.

The history of banks and banking in Ohio embraces more than one hundred years. However, our part in the history will be confined to the first half of the nineteenth century.

The State of Ohio was admitted into the Union in November, 1802. In March, 1803, the first General Assembly convened at Chillicothe. The first bank was opened in April, 1803, at Cincinnati, under the name of the Miami Exporting Company. This bank was established to facilitate trade, and was capitalized for \$500,000, a monster sum in those days. Shares were made one hundred dollars each, payable five dollars in cash and forty-five dollars in produce and merchandise acceptable to the President and Directors. The remaining fifty dollars was to be paid the second year, also in produce. This bank issued bills and redeemed them in notes of other banks for the period of forty years.

The first regular banks of the State were founded in 1808, the Bank of Marietta and the State Bank of Chillicothe. In 1809, the Bank of Steubenville was organized with a capital of \$100,000. The Muskingum Bank of Zanesville and the Western Reserve Bank of Warren followed, each with a capital of \$100,000. The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Warren was organized in 1813 with a capital of \$200,000.

In order to furnish a better currency for the State, the Legislature, on February 23, 1816, enacted a general banking law, incorporating the following banks: The Franklin Bank of Columbus, the Bank of Lancaster, the Belmont Bank of St. Clairsville, the Commercial Bank of Lake Erie, at Cleveland, the Bank of Mt. Pleasant and the Bank of West Union, with a capital of \$100,000 each. This law made the State a partner in the profits and the capital of these institutions by setting apart one share in twenty-five on each bank free, and permitted the renewed banks to create new stock accordingly.

Six new banks were founded in 1817, at Circleville, Gallipolis, Hamilton, Canton, Portsmouth and Steubenville. In 1818 the Geauga Bank of Painesville was formed as a northern outpost of Ohio commerce, while the forma-

tion of the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, with a capital of \$300,000, kept up the southern end of the State.

The Bank of the United States established a branch at Cincinnati in January, 1817, and one at Chillicothe in October of the same year. The charter of the bank provided the method of taxation, but the States Rights doctrine got possession of the Legislature in 1819, when these banks commenced to "have troubles of their own." In 1821 the Legislature of Ohio enacted a law to withdraw from the Bank of the United States the protection and aid of the laws of the State.

The Legislature of Ohio was very hostile to banks during the first fifty years of their existence. Repeated acts of hostility were passed, changing the bank charters, especially by altering the manner of taxation. By an act passed March 14, 1853, it was enacted that if a bank should refuse to pay the tax assessed against it, which might be different from that provided in its charter, with a penalty of five per cent., within five days after notice, the treasurer was authorized to seize all money or valuables found in the bank. To the county treasurer or commissioner was given power to break any door or window, or if found necessary to obtain the property of the bank, the doors of the bank vault itself could be broken open.

By an act of May 1, 1854, it was made unlawful to pass, transfer, or circulate, either directly or indirectly, or offer to pass, transfer, or circulate, or cause to be passed, transferred or circulated, or to receive, or cause to be received, any bank bill or note of less denomination than ten dollars issued by any bank out of the State, under a penalty of from ten to one hundred dollars. The object of this law was to bring into circulation gold and silver coin.

Prior to 1838, and for the most part, down to the legislation incident to the Civil War, local banking was regulated by the State, and was practically free. Under prescribed rules, any individual or corporation might issue notes on a pledge that they would be redeemed when presented. In the abuse of this privilege, during the first twenty years of the past century, the country was flooded with an inconsiderate and insecure issue of paper currency, the depreciation and collapse of which produced disaster and ruin.

Generally speaking, the so-called banks in the early days of Ohio were literally established without capital or experience on the part of those who managed the same. Notes for circulation were scarce, and when obtained were of doubtful value.

In addition to the untrustworthy character of the bank-notes in circulation, counterfeits were so abundant that it required the knowledge of an expert to avoid them. There were counterfeits on a large portion of the Ohio banks, as well as the Bank of the United States. The engraving on the bank-notes of that day was so poorly done that it was not a difficult task to imitate them. In 1851, some of the notes of the State Bank of Ohio having been

counterfeited, the bank had a new set of plates engraved, and so perfectly was the work done that no successful attempt to counterfeit them was even made.

The reports of the Secretary of the Treasury show that owing to the faulty methods and insecure foundation, there was a decrease in the number of banks, which in 1835 numbered twenty-four, with a capital of \$5,819,692, and in 1845 this number had decreased to eight banks, with a capital of only \$2,171,007.

A new system was fathered by the State in 1845, in which the State Bank of Ohio was created, with a capital of \$6,150,000, which was divided into twelve districts, and provision made for the establishment of sixty-three branch banks. These banks were chartered to run until 1866, and were under the supervision of a Board of Control, which furnished all the notes for circulation. The branches were required to deposit ten per cent. of their capital in stock of Ohio or United States money as collateral, to be applied to the redemption of notes when any bank failed.

The following extracts are taken from the Laws of Ohio for 1844 and 1845, Volume No. 43:

An Act to incorporate the State Bank of Ohio and other Banking Companies.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That it shall be lawful for natural individual persons, not fewer in number in any case than five, to associate and form companies for the purpose of carrying on the business of banking, each in such place in this State as shall be designated in its articles of association and in the certificate hereinafter required to be made.

Section 2. The aggregate amount of all the companies authorized by this act shall not exceed six million one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Section 3. the State shall be divided into twelve districts, as follows:

First District, composed of the Counties of Hamilton, Clermont, Brown, Clinton, Warren and Butler, in which the number of banking companies shall not exceed five.

Second District, Greene, Montgomery, Preble, Miami, Darke, Shelby, Mercer, Allen and Van Wert Counties, in which the number of banking companies shall not exceed five.

Third District, Putnam, Paulding, Williams, Henry, Lucas, Wood and Hancock Counties, in which the number of banking companies shall not exceed four.

Fourth District, Ottawa, Sandusky, Erie, Huron, Richland, Seneca, Wyandotte and Crawford Counties, in which the number of banking companies shall not exceed four.

Fifth District, Harding, Marion, Delaware, Franklin, Union, Logan, Champaign, Clark and Madison Counties, in which the number of banking companies shall not exceed six.

Sixth District, Pickaway, Fayette, Ross, Highland, Adams, Scioto, Lawrence, Gallia, Pike and Jackson Counties, in which the number of banking companies shall not exceed five.

Seventh District, Meigs, Athens, Washington, Monroe, Morgan, Muskingum and Guernsey Counties, in which the number of banking companies shall not exceed six.

Eighth District, Hocking, Perry, Fairfield, Licking and Knox Counties, in which the number of banking companies shall not exceed four.

Ninth District, Wayne, Stark, Holmes, Coshocton and Tuscarawas Counties, in which the number of banking companies shall not exceed three.

Tenth District, Belmont, Harrison, Jefferson, Carroll and Columbiana Counties, in which the number of banking companies shall not exceed five.

Eleventh District, Trumbull, Ashtabula, Lake, Geauga and Portage Counties, in which the number of banking companies shall not exceed five.

Twelfth District, Summit, Medina, Lorain and Cuyahoga Counties, in which the number of banking companies shall not exceed eleven.

It will be seen that under this act there could be sixty-three branches of the State Bank of Ohio; however, I can find no record of there having been more than forty-one branches established.

Section 52. Notes of one, two, three, five, ten, twenty, fifty and one hundred dollars each, and no note of any other denomination, may be issued by any banking company deriving any of its powers or privileges from this act.

The act incorporating the State Bank of Ohio provided for the establishment of independent banks. In relation to the branches of the State Bank, the only security that their notes would be redeemed in case of failure was the responsibility of the other branches, each branch being responsible for the redemption of the notes of all the rest. The independent banks deposited with the Treasurer of State bonds on which they received ninety per cent. of circulation. The result demonstrated that the State Bank system was equally as safe as the other, for while out of forty-one branches established six failed, their notes circulated just as well as before, were received by all the branches and all other parties in the State at par with those of the solvent branches, and were returned to the office in Columbus, where they were redeemed from a fund provided for that purpose and the notes then destroyed.

The following list gives the name, location and name of the Cashier of the State Bank of Ohio branches. This list is taken from the Auditor of State's report, and is, presumably, correct:

Athens Branch, Athens; L. H. Stewart, Cashier.

Belmont Branch, Bridgeport; Jno. C. Tallman, Cashier.
 Chillicothe Branch, Chillicothe; T. S. Goodman, Jr., Cashier.
 Commercial Branch, Cleveland; Daniel P. Eells, Cashier.
 Dayton Branch, Dayton; C. G. Swain, Cashier.
 Delaware County Branch, Delaware; S. Moore, Jr., Cashier.
 Exchange Branch, Columbus; C. J. Hardy, Cashier.
 Farmers' Branch, Ashtabula; A. F. Hubbard, Cashier.
 Farmers' Branch, Mansfield; H. Colby, Cashier.
 Farmers' Branch, Ripley; D. P. Evans, Cashier.
 Farmers' Branch, Salem; R. V. Hampson, Cashier.
 Franklin Branch, Columbus; Joseph Hucheson, Cashier.
 Guernsey Branch, Washington; G. A. Endly, Cashier.
 Harrison County Branch, Cadiz; William Phillips, Cashier.
 Hocking Valley Branch, Lancaster; H. V. Weakley, Cashier.
 Jefferson Branch, Steubenville; W. Spencer, Cashier.
 Knox County Branch, Mt. Vernon; J. F. Andrews, Cashier.
 Logan Branch, Logan; J. Walker, Cashier.
 Steubenville Bank, Vol. VI., Page 169.
 Lorain Branch, Elyria; Jno. W. Hulbert, Cashier.
 Mad River Valley Branch, Springfield; Thos. F. McGrew, Cashier.
 Marietta Branch, Marietta; J. R. Waters, Cashier.
 Merchants' Branch, Cleveland; W. L. Cutter, Cashier.
 Miami County Branch, Troy; J. C. Culbertson, Cashier.
 Mt. Pleasant Branch, Mt. Pleasant; J. Binns, Cashier.
 Muskingum Branch, Zanesville; D. C. Convers, Cashier.
 Norwalk Branch, Norwalk; Jno. Gardner, Cashier.
 Piqua Branch, Piqua; J. G. Young, Cashier.
 Portage County Branch, Ravenna; E. S. Comstock, Cashier.
 Portsmouth Branch, Portsmouth; P. Kinney, Cashier.
 Preble County Branch, Eaton; H. C. Hiestand, Cashier.
 Ross County Branch, Chillicothe; B. P. Kingsbury, Cashier.
 Summit County Branch, Cuyahoga Falls; J. H. Stanley, Cashier.
 Toledo Branch, Toledo; Paul Jones, Cashier.
 Union Branch, Massillon; John McClymonds, Cashier.
 Xenia Branch, Xenia; A. Trader, Cashier.
 Wayne County Branch, Wooster; E. Quinby, Jr., Cashier.

List of Independent and Free Banks, giving name, location and name of

Cashier:

Independent Banks.

Bank of Geauga, Painesville; S. S. Osborn, Cashier.
 City Bank of Cleveland, Cleveland; J. B. Meriam, Cashier.

City Bank of Columbus, Columbus; W. A. Platt, Cashier.
 Commercial Bank of Cincinnati; Charles B. Foote, Cashier.
 Dayton Bank, Dayton; Daniel Beckel, Cashier.
 Mahoning County Bank, Youngstown; C. B. Wick, Jr., Cashier.
 Sandusky City Bank, Sandusky; W. J. Cook, Cashier.
 Western Reserve Bank, Warren; Geo. Taylor, Cashier.

Free Banks.

Bank of Commerce, Cleveland; H. B. Hurlbut, Cashier.
 Bank of Delaware, Delaware; W. E. Moore, Cashier.
 Bank of Marion, Marion; J. J. Hane, Cashier.
 Bank of the Ohio Valley, Cincinnati; W. A. Goodman, Cashier.
 Champaign County Bank, Urbana; H. P. Espy, Cashier.
 Franklin Bank of Portage County; E. L. Day, Cashier.
 Forest City Bank; S. B. Sturges, Cashier.
 Iron Bank, Ironton; George Willard, Cashier.
 Marine Bank, Toledo; J. C. Hitchcock, Cashier.
 Merchants' Bank, Massillon; S. Hunt, Cashier.
 Springfield Bank, Springfield; C. A. Phelps, Cashier.
 Stark County Bank, Canton; E. P. Grant, Cashier.

THE OWL CREEK BANK OF MOUNT VERNON, OHIO.



The notes issued by this institution were of every denomination, from six and one-fourth cents up to ten dollars.

As early as December, 1814, a meeting was held, and articles of association for the organization of a bank, to be called the Owl Creek Bank of Mount Vernon, were entered into, fixing the capital stock at \$150,000, divided

into shares of fifty dollars each, payable in installments of not more than five dollars each, and appointing certain commissioners to open stock books, etc. Petitions were then presented to the Legislature praying for a charter; and after having petitioned the Legislature for an Act authorizing such an association and been denied, the people determined to go ahead without the State authority.

On the tenth day of April, 1816, the first meeting on record of those who inaugurated the Owl Creek Bank was held at the Court House in Mount Vernon. The Owl Creek Bank enjoyed a variable career until 1837, when a master commissioner was appointed, and after a searching examination it was agreed to close, and settle, in so far as possible, the affairs of the bank.

The condition of the bank was so very bad that the final settlement was not made until June 16, 1859. James Smith was President and L. S. Silliman, Cashier.

From the History of Knox County the following data is taken from an exhaustive article on the Owl Creek Bank.

"The bank building was a rough, yet substantial piece of workmanship. It was one story in height and about fourteen feet square. The doors and window-shutters were thickly studded with four-penny nails, that thieves should not cut in and steal. The building was weatherboarded and painted red. It is a matter of record that considerable ill feeling was held by the public against this unchartered bank, and that an enemy of the bank having killed a tremendous big owl, brought it into town and, roughly throwing it down on the counter of the bank, exclaimed: "There, d—n you, I've killed your President."

After thirty years in the courts, the affairs of the bank were brought to a close, the last dollar of its issue presented redeemed, and, forty-three years after its birth, the Owl Creek Bank of Mount Vernon became a matter of record and a part in the history of the State of Ohio."

A list of Ohio banks, giving when possible the denomination and variety of notes issued. Many of these banks lived but a short time, having either failed or gone into liquidation. Some of the bills date back early in the past century, and for the most part are unobtainable. The list includes "Wild Cat" issues and the miscellaneous script issued during and prior to the Civil War of 1861-65.

The denomination given after the name of the bank refers to notes either in the hands of collectors or mentioned in articles previously written. A question mark (?) follows the name of the bank where none of the issue has been met with.

With the limited facilities at hand for the compilation of this list it will, as a matter of fact, be incomplete; however, it will form a basis for something more accurate to be issued at some future date.

The repetition of a denomination, as 2, 2, 2, indicates that so many distinct varieties of that denomination were issued:

Ashtabula.—Farmers' Branch State Bank of Ohio, \$1 to \$100.

Bloomington.—Bank of Sandusky Bay, \$10.

Bridgeport.—Belmont Branch State Bank of Ohio, \$1 to \$100.

Cadiz.—State Bank of Ohio, \$1 to \$100. (Harrison County Branch.)

Canton.—Stark County Bank, \$5, \$10; Farmers' Bank of Canton, ?

Chillicothe.—The Bank of Chillicothe, \$5, \$10; Chillicothe Branch of the State Bank of Ohio, \$1 to \$100; Ross County Branch of the State Bank of Ohio, \$1 to \$100; United States' Bank, ?; Farmers', Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Bank, ?

Cincinnati.—Bank of Cincinnati, \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$10; City Bank, \$1, \$3, \$5, \$10; Commercial Bank, \$1, \$3, \$5, \$10; Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank, \$1, \$3, \$5, \$5, \$10, \$10, \$20, \$20, \$100; La Fayette Bank of Cincinnati, \$5; Franklin Bank of Cincinnati, ?; Cincinnati & Whitewater Canal Company, \$1, \$1, \$2, \$3, \$5; Ohio & Cincinnati Loan Office, \$2; United States Bank, ?; Miami Exporting Company, ?; Ohio Life Ins. & Trust Company, ?; Mechanics' & Traders' Bank, ?; Citizens' Bank, ?; Western Bank, ?; Phoenix Bank, ?; Merchants' Bank, ?

Circleville.—Pickaway County Bank, \$1, \$3, \$5, \$10; Bank of Circleville, \$3; State Stock Bank, \$5.

Cleveland.—Bank of Commerce, \$1, \$3, \$5, \$10; Canal Bank of Cleveland, \$1, \$2, \$3, \$5, \$10; City Bank, \$1, \$3, \$5, \$10; Commercial Bank, \$5; Ohio Life Ins. & Trust Co., ?; Franklin Branch Bank, ?; La Fayette Bank, ?; Mechanics' & Traders' Bank, ?; Forest City Bank, \$1, \$3, \$5, \$10; State Bank of Ohio, \$1, \$1, \$1, \$2, \$3, \$3, \$3, \$5, \$5, \$5, \$10, \$10, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100; Merchants' Bank, \$1 to \$100.

Columbus.—City Bank, \$1, \$3, \$5, \$10; State Bank of Ohio, Franklin Branch, \$1 to \$100; Clinton Bank of Columbus, \$1 to \$100; Mechanics' Savings Institute, ?; Exchange Bank, ?; Franklin Bank, ?.

Cuyahoga Falls.—Bank of Summit County, \$1 to \$100.

Dayton.—Dayton Bank, ?; Miami Valley Bank, \$5, \$10; State Bank of Ohio, \$1 to \$100.

Delaware.—State Bank of Ohio, \$1 to \$100; Bank of Delaware, \$1.

Eaton.—Preble County Branch State Bank of Ohio, \$1 to \$100.

Elyria.—Lorain Branch State Bank of Ohio, \$1 to \$100.

Gallipolis.—Bank of Gallipolis, \$5.

Granville.—Bank of Granville, \$2; Alexandrian Society, ?

Hamilton.—Bank of Hamilton, ?

Ironton.—Iron Bank, \$5, \$10.

Kirtland.—The Kirtland Safety Society Bank, \$1, \$3, \$5, \$10.

Lancaster.—State Bank of Ohio, \$1 to \$100; Lancaster Bank, ?

Lebanon.—Lebanon-Miami Banking Company, \$1, \$3, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50.



Logan.—State Bank of Ohio, \$1 to \$100.

Marietta.—Bank of Marietta, \$3; State Bank of Ohio, \$1 to \$100.

Marion.—Bank of Marion, \$1, \$3, \$5, \$10; Ohio State Stock Bank, \$3.

Massillon.—Merchants' Bank, \$1, \$1, \$3, \$3, \$5, \$5, \$10, \$10; Bank of Massillon, ?; Union Branch Bank, ?.

Mansfield.—Farmers' Branch Bank, \$1 to \$100.

Manhattan.—Manhattan Bank, \$1, \$1, \$1, \$3.

Mt. Pleasant.—Mt. Pleasant Branch Bank, \$1 to \$100; Bank of Mt. Pleasant, ?

Mt. Vernon.—Knox County Branch, \$1 to \$100; Owl Creek Bank, 6¼ cents to \$10.

New Hagerstown.—New Hagerstown Bank, \$1.

New Lisbon.—Columbiana Bank, ?

New Philadelphia.—Bank of New Philadelphia, \$1.

New Salem.—Farmers' Bank, \$1 to \$100.

Norwalk.—Bank of Norwalk, \$3, \$1; Norwalk Branch Bank, \$1 to \$100.

Newark.—State Bank of Ohio, \$2; Newark Plank Road Company, \$1.

Painesville.—Bank of Geauga, \$1, \$2, \$3, \$5, \$10.

Piqua.—Piqua Branch Bank, \$1 to \$100.

Portsmouth.—Portsmouth Branch Bank, \$1 to \$100.

Ravenna.—Franklin Bank, \$1, \$3, \$5, \$10; State Bank of Ohio, Portage County Branch, \$1 to \$100.

Ripley.—Farmers' Branch of the State Bank of Ohio, \$1 to \$100.

Sandusky.—Sandusky City Bank, \$1, \$3, \$5, \$10; Union Bank, \$5, \$10; Bank of Sandusky, \$1, \$3, \$5.

Springfield.—Springfield Bank, \$1, \$3, \$5, \$5, \$10, \$10; Mad River Valley Branch Bank, \$1 to \$100.

Steubenville.—Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, \$3; Bank of Steubenville, \$5; State Bank of Ohio, Jefferson Branch, \$1 to \$100.

St. Clairsville.—Belmont Bank of St. Clairsville, \$1.

Tiffin.—Ohio Savings Institute, \$1, \$2, \$5; Seneca County Bank, \$1, \$3, \$5, \$10.

Troy.—Miami County Branch of the State Bank of Ohio, \$1 to \$100.

Toledo.—Toledo Branch of the State Bank of Ohio, \$1 to \$100; Marine Bank, ?

Urbana.—Champaign County Bank, \$1, \$1, \$5, \$10; State Stock Bank, \$5, opinion on the wisdom of this before—its pure foolishness as far as I can

Warren.—Western Reserve Bank, \$1, \$3, \$5, \$10; North-Western Bank, \$2; Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, ?

Washington.—Guernsey Branch of the State Bank of Ohio, \$1 to \$100.

West Union.—Bank of West Union, \$3, \$10.

Wooster.—Bank of Wooster, \$1, \$3, \$5; German Bank of Wooster, \$5, \$5; State Bank of Ohio, Wayne County Branch, \$1 to \$100.

Xenia.—Bank of Xenia, 50 cents; State Bank of Ohio, Xenia Branch, \$1 to \$100.

Youngstown.—Mahoning County Bank, \$1, \$3, \$5, \$10.

Zanesville.—Bank of Zanesville, ?; Franklin Bank, \$1, \$3, \$5, \$10; State Bank of Ohio, Muskingum Branch, \$1 to \$100.

List of Reference for the Banks of Ohio, from "Laws of Ohio."

Miami Exporting Company, Vol. I., Page 126.

Bank of Marietta, Vol. VI., Page 41.

Chillicothe Bank, Vol. VI., Page 83.

Muskingum Bank, Vol. X., Page 40.

Dayton Bank, Vol. XXX., Page 14.

Western Reserve Bank, (Warren) Vol. X, Page 11.

Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank, (Cincinnati), Vol. XI., Page 79.

Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank of Steubenville, Vol. XVI., Page 3.

Commercial Bank of Scioto, Vol. XVI., Page 6.

Farmers' Bank of Canton, Vol. XVI., Page 11.

Bank of Hamilton, Vol. XVI., Page 19.

Bank of Gallipolis, Vol. XVI., Page 22.

Little Miami Canal & Banking Company, Vol. XVI., Page 43.

Bank of Circleville, Vol. XVI., Page 70.

Franklin Bank of Columbus, Vol. XIV., Page 77.

Lancaster Bank, Vol. XIV, Page 78.

St. Clairsville Bank, Vol. XIV., Page 79.

Commercial Bank of Lake Erie, Vol. XIV., Page 80.

- Bank of Mt. Pleasant, Vol XIV., Page 81.
 Bank of West Union, Vol. XIV., Page 82.
 Lebanon-Miami Banking Company, Vol. XIV., Page 86.
 Bank of Cincinnati, Vol. XIV., Page 87.
 Urbana Banking Company, Vol. XIV., Page 88.
 Columbiana Bank of New Lisbon, Vol. XIV., Page 89.
 Farmers', Mechanics' & Manufacturers' Bank of Chillicothe, Vol. XIV.,
 Page 90.
 German Bank of Wooster, Vol. XIV., Page 92.
 United States Bank, Vol. XVII., Page 190.
 Owl Creek Bank of Mt. Vernon, Vol. XX., Page 22. Vol. XXVII.,
 Page 157.
 Bank of Genaga, Vol. XXVII., Page 27.
 Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, Vol. XXVII., Page 42.
 Bank of Norwalk, Vol. XXIX., Page 162.
 Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co., Vol. XXXII., Page 68.
 Bank of Zanesville, Vol. XXX., Page 94.
 Franklin Bank of Cincinnati, Vol. XXXI., Page 123.
 Bank of Wooster, Vol. XXXII., Page 76.
 Bank of Massillon, Vol. XXXII., Page 197.
 Bank of Xenia, Vol. XXXII., Page 283.
 Bank of New Lisbon, Vol. XXXII., Page 293.
 La Fayette Bank of Cincinnati, Vol. XXXII., Page 299.
 Bank of Circleville, Vol. XXXII., Page 343.
 Bank of Cleveland, Vol. XXXII., Page 407.
 Bank of Sandusky, Vol. XXXII., Page 412.
 Clinton Bank of Columbus, Vol. XXXII., Page 419.
 Alexandrian Society, Granville, Vol. V., Page 62.

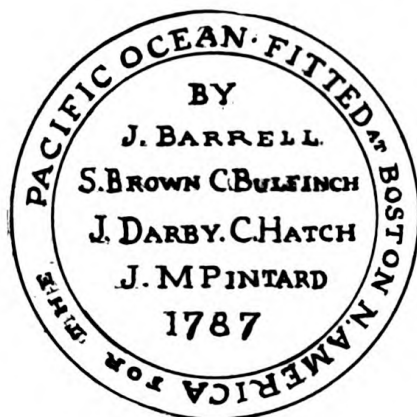
Collectors will confer a favor by sending any additions to, or corrections
 in the above list to Arthur B. Coover, 194 West 9th Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

NEVER REQUIRED.

In the medal sale at Sotheby's was a specimen of the "trial" piece in
 lead for the medal Napoleon intended to have struck to commemorate his
 invasion of England and capture of London. The reverse of the piece bears
 the lettering, "Descente en Angleterre," with the figure of Hercules squeezing
 a triton to death, and in the exergue the words "Frappee a Londres en 1804."
 On the obverse is the laureated bust of Napoleon.

MEDAL TO CAPTAIN ROBERT GRAY.

(Farran Zerbe.)



In several historic publications I have found reference to this medal, recorded as issued to Captain Robert Gray, in honor of his discovery of that beautiful commercial water-way of the Northwest the Columbia River, in 1792.

The expedition leading to the discovery was composed of two vessels, one the **Washington**, commanded by Capt. J. Kennedy; the other, the **Columbia**, commanded by Captain Robert Gray; the expedition was fitted out by an association of Boston merchants and sailed in 1797; rounding the horn the western coast of North America was reached the following year. Gray proceeded north with the **Columbia** to trade with the Indians and discovered what he believed to be a large inland water-way; on account of rapid waters at the mouth he did not succeed in entering the stream. On his next voyage he succeeded in exploring it, and discovering it to be a navigable river he named it for his ship, **Columbia**.

I note the following in regard to this medal in a memorial by Hon. J. Quinn Thornton in presenting one of the known copies to the state of Oregon. After reciting a history of the expedition he continued:

"Upon the final return of the expedition, which your memorialist has already stated, was fitted out by the sagacious liberality and enlightened enterprise of the gentlemen already named, a few silver medals were struck for the purpose of commemorating Captain Gray's discovery. It was at once seen that this would become an important fact as constituting one of the great elements of title to the country drained by the river, became priority of discovery, followed within a reasonable time by occupancy, gives, under the laws of nations, the domain, in virtue of which the nation alone may use the

country for the supply of its necessities, and the empire, or right of sovereign command.

"One of these medals was deposited in the State Department at Washington, and is now in the Library of Congress. One was retained by Captain Gray. It is believed that these are the only ones now in existence. Upon Captain Gray having ended the voyage of life, and gone "where all the ship's company meet", his widow became the possessor of the one he had retained. After keeping it for several years she gave it to Hall J. Kelly, in trust that he would "make some appropriate disposition of it." She confided it to this gentleman because he had long been known to be impressed with a sense of the value and importance of the country west of the Rocky mountains, and because she regarded him as having conceived the plan of colonizing the territory, having for the object and end of such labor the founding of a new republic of civil and religious freedom on the shores of the Pacific."

"Your memorialist, being at the seat of the General Government in 1848, laboring as best he could to promote the common interest of an infant community which had already planted under a Provisional Government the virtue of christianity and the germ of civil freedom, he received the accompanying medal, promising to make "some appropriate disposition of it." He therefore asks your acceptance of it, and he prays that you may be made the honored instrument, in the hands of the great Ruler of nations for the establishing, on broad and comprehensive principles, the institution of civilization and liberty."

A committee of the Oregon Legislature made the following reference to the medal and memorial:

"Your standing committee on Commerce to whom was referred the accompanying memorial of Hon. J. Quinn Thornton, presenting to the state of Oregon a medal, the history of which is therein set forth, respectfully report that the facts narrated in the memorial are, and always will be, full of historical interest to the people of Oregon, and of the United States." * * * "The medal is made of silver and has the following inscription: On one side in the center two vessels under sail, in the circle surrounding them the words, "Columbia and Washington, commanded by J. Kendrick." On the reverse, "Fitted at Boston, North America, for the Pacific ocean, by J. Burrell, S. Brown, C. Bullfinch, J. Darby, C. Hatch, J. M. Pintard, 1787." The inner circles represent a coil of rope.

It seems worthy of question if this medal was issued under the circumstances recorded. It makes no reference to Captain Gray, his discovery or the year of that event. That a medal was issued to Captain Gray is probable, that it was not this medal seems reasonable. It is believed this medal was struck commemorating the sailing of the first expedition.

American history will never cease to record Captain Robert Gray the

first to carry the Stars and Stripes around the world. Among the many prized possessions of the Oregon Historical Society is Captain Gray's "sea chest," regarding which it is stated: "In this chest was protected, when not at the mast head, the first American flag to circumnavigate the globe and the first American flag ever made." It is claimed that Captain Gray's flag was the original one produced by Betsey Ross and the factors and evidence to this claim as advanced by the Oregon Historical Society,—in the absence of facts to the contrary—are generally accepted. The sea chest of Captain Gray is in evidence, what became of the "first" U. S. flag is in doubt.

THE AUCTION SALE OF COINS.

The attention of Numismatists has been called to the manner in which specimens are sold at auction. I refer to the able article by Mr. Heaton in the April number of this valuable magazine. That article gave me pleasure. Why? Because, to use a common expression, "I have been in the same boat" with the writer. It seems to me I hear someone say "Oh you are not smart, a burnt child dreads the fire," true, and I dread the auction sale whenever I have anything to sell, and to a less extent whenever I wish to buy. Now why is it thus. To explain I will cite one case out of many. Sometime since I saw in the catalog of a New York dealer the following: "Classified Chinese coins of the cash type, 1736 to 1850. Each named in wrapper. A few duplicates. Very good to fine. 58." A small bid was sent in from the company with which I am connected and in due time the coins came to hand. The coins were not as described. Instead of "A few duplicates of the 58 specimens, 28 were exactly alike and few were good while some were so poor that they were in holes and as to the descriptions they were written in German, in a small cramped hand on rough paper and in some cases the wrappers were so torn that only part of the original writing was there. To an American not used to the German style of writing, even when at its best, it is hard to read, but take it as described above very few can make out the meaning thereof. These coins were returned and reasons given, but the seller was so very disagreeable that rather than have any fuss with him I told him to keep the coins and paid him the 90 cents he demanded. I am a peaceful man. His threat of publishing me in a black list had no effect on me, but one of my earliest lessons was "As far as lieth in you live peacefully with all men." Now this is simply one of several experiences in buying at auction. I have others equally as bad, and as to selling if possible worse. But Mr. Heaton's account is so nearly like my own that it were not well to take up space in recounting them. To my mind the gentlemen who manage the sales very often do not act to the best advantage of any one concerned. And I have found it necessary to pay

for extra space and printing if I wish to get anything like a fair price for my specimens. Even then I am often obliged to put quite a number together and am frequently told that the sale has not paid the conductor thereof. It is very plain that sales as at present made by auction are seldom satisfactory to any party concerned. The buyer does not know; that is if he is not present at the sale; what he is bidding on, in the great majority of cases. How can we know when he reads as I now do from a catalog which lies before me, "Foreign coins, mostly size of copper cent or larger, over 50 var. Fair to unc. 100 pcs." Suppose he bids 5 cents (each) and they are knocked down to him. He pays his \$5.00 and if he lives far off probably \$1 more for other expenses and what is he likely to get? Probably he finds one or two good uncirculated specimens in the lot, a half dozen good ones and the rest barely fair. Here he suffers. Or he may find that he has "made a splendid bargain," in which case the seller suffers. In either case there is no justice and the out-of-town buyer or seller has but little chance against the few who are present at the sale. The above is not an isolated case, in fact it is a very common one. In a letter which I received yesterday, I read, "Regarding your sending specimens to auction for sale—you have had my opinion on the wisdom of this before—its pure foolishness as far as I can see—You may get in one or two cases far more than the coin is worth, but in the long run you MUST lose."

These are the words of a man who has had long experience and dealt in coins for many years, and there can be no doubt of their truth, and they **will be true as long** as sales are conducted as they now are. It would not be so were the specimens more accurately described. Take Mr. Heaton's case, had his coins been properly described he would have received something like their worth, the buyer would not have got something for nothing and the man who made the sale would have received a larger commission. The present arrangement is unjust all around, and we are asked to buy the catalogs with the prices brought marked in ink. **They tell nothing.** Take a sample. In a recent sale there were three specimens of the 1792 Barbadoes $\frac{1}{2}$ penny, the first one said to be "very good," brought 14 cents; the second one "good" 75 cents; and the third "fine" 8 cents. I have not the list before me but know that these figures are correct. What good is such a list?

F. A. HASSLER, M. D., Ph. D.

Dr. C. T. S.—The Government is not in the coin business. To be sure they will sell proofs of our coins in the year issued at a slight advance over face value and the series of Medals that have been issued at the Mint in past years, but coins as such and Fractional Currency they do not sell or have for sale.

ANCIENT TREASURE IN AFGHAN.

Kabul, Afghanistan, April 27.—Upon his arrival at Jellalabad, the ameer received a letter from his son, Prince Inayatulla Khan, announcing that while constructing a road in the Kohistan Illaqua treasure was found in the village of Zana, consisting of gold and silver coins of ancient kings. Two companies of sappers and miners were at once dispatched under the command of Col. Mohammed Nabi Khan to guard the treasure.

Another letter was received from Sardar Abdullah Khan Tokhi, of Balakh, stating that while some peasants were preparing their land for cultivation they came upon some ruins, which, on further examination, proved to be wall enclosures of a ruined city. The governor himself visited the spot and found the ruins of a large city, with some gold coins, the inscriptions on which nobody could read.

There is a tradition among the old Mohammedans that a large Kaffir city at one time existed in that locality, which was destroyed long ago, and that in the ruins were buried the treasure of the Kaffir kings. Some of the coins have been sent to the ameer for inspection. An effort will be made to excavate the ruins and any treasure they may contain, and order has been given that all valuable finds should be sent to Kabul.

THE LAST MAUNDY DISTRIBUTION.

London, Friday.—Following the distribution of the King's Maundy gifts at Westminster Abbey yesterday afternoon, says the "Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette," "a number of Americans approached the happy old men and women and made tempting offers for the Maundy money. One old woman absolutely refused to sell her collection, but it is to be feared that some succumbed to the inducements offered them." The "Evening News" says as much as £10 has been given by Americans for Maundy sets. The "Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette" account of the ceremony says that the allowance in lieu of clothing, 45s. to each man and 35s. to each woman, never varies, but the special Maundy money increases each year with the age of the sovereign. Each red purse contained £1 in gold and £1 10s. in lieu of provisions, and the white purses as many pence as the King is years of age, given in silver pennies, twopences, threepences and fourpences. Altogether each man received £5 8s. 5d. and each woman £4 10s. 5d.

Lately at Sotheby's in London an important collection of coins and medals came to the hammer, including a specimen of the celebrated petition crown, executed by Thomas Simon, specimens of which have on previous

occasion realized as much as £500 and £300. The obverse has the inscription Carolus II., Dei Gra, a bust of the king to the right, laureate and draped with long flowing hair, slight moustache, with "Simon" below the bust; the reverse Mag Bri Fr et Hib Rex 1663, the crowned shields of England, Scotland, France and Ireland arranged in the form of a cross with the Garter and Badge of St. George, in the centre two C's interlinked in each angle. On the edge is engraved the petition: Thomas Simon most humbly prays Your Majesty to compare his tryal piece with the Dutch and if more truly drawn and embossed more gracefully order'd and more accurately engraven, to relieve him."

It is an excessively rare coin and in very good condition, but realized no more than £56, the purchaser being Mr. Baldwin. A pattern five-pound piece by Pistrucci made £56 10s. It is one of the only two known pieces with plain edge and came from the May collection. Mr. Wright gave £59 for a proof of the pattern crown of 1817 by W. Wyon.

To numismatists, antiquarians and interested spectators who gathered from all sections of this country in an auction house on Walnut street during the last three days, to attend the sale of the Harlan P. Smih collection of coins, stamps and miscellaneous pocket pieces, the auction proved the most spirited, interesting and profitable sale of its kind ever held in this country.

Even to those collectors of rare coins who are accustomed to dealing in things of historical and ancient collections the variety and value of the collection was the subject of comment.

There were about 3000 pieces in the lot. Mr. Smith paid \$15,000 for the collection, after forty years of research and care, yet the coins brought a surplus of about \$8000.

S. H. & H. Chapman, who compiled the list, spent six months preparing for the sale.

While most of the early American coins were made in the old Mint, on North Seventh street, the foreign ones were gathered from every ancient and modern country, province and territory in the world.

Yesterday the sale comprised coins issued during the time of Charles I, Queen Anne, Julius Caesar, Napoleon, Charles II of Spain, Carl XV of Sweden, and Maria Theresa of Austria.

From a coin the size of a thumb nail, there were in the collection, pieces of money as big and heavy as a frying pan. They were of all designs, of all colors, all metals and all conditions. Hundreds of them were unearthed during expeditions to ancient countries. The approximate value of the coins in the lives of the sovereigns who issued them cannot be stated, but it is thought that \$1,000,000 would be a very conservative estimate.

North American (Phila.), May 12.

American Numismatic Association.

Board of Officers.

President—Albert R. Frey, 673 Greene Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1st Vice President—Farran Zerbe, Portland, Oregon.
 2nd Vice President—Jeremiah Gibbs, 20 Ashley St., Hamilton, Ont.
 Secretary—Howland Wood, 93 Perry St., Brookline, Mass.
 Treasurer—Dr. Geo. F. Heath, Monroe, Mich.
 Librarian and Curator, Ben G. Green, Room 1533 Masonic Temple,
 Chicago, Ill.

Counterfeit Detector—Chas. Steigerwalt, 130 E. King St., Lancaster, Penn.

Board of Trustees—Dr. B. P. Wright, Chairman, 158 Jay St., Schenectady, N. Y.; L. B. Tuthill, South Creek, N. C.; A. C. Gies, 52 Franktown Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.; F. G. Duffield, 1181 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md., and J. C. Lighthouse, Rochester, N. Y.

Report of Secretary.

NEW MEMBERS.

805, Jacob Alvarez; 806, Thomas W. Harriss; 807, S. Valentine Saxby; 808, Samuel W. Brown; 809, George H. Bryant; 810, Charles E. Brander; 811, J. A. K. Birchett.

Applications for Membership.

The following names have been received by the Secretary. If no objections are received prior to July 7th, they will be declared elected to membership.

Monroe F. Walters, Low Moor, Va.

Vouchers: S. H. & H. Chapman and H. Wood.

F. J. Carpenter, 122 S. 11th ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Vouchers: H. Wood and A. R. Frey.

W. J. Jones, Silverton, Colo.

Vouchers: Geo. F. Heath and A. B. Ragan.

J. N. T. Levick, 244 East 86th St., New York, N. Y.

Vouchers: A. R. Frey and Howland Wood.

Hon. R. C. Crane, Sweetwater, Texas.

Vouchers: B. Max Mehl and Dr. Heath.

Josiah B. Chase, Jr., 70 Francis St., Brookline, Mass.

Vouchers: Malcom N. Jackson and H. Wood.

Changes in Address.

670, Orlando Speer, 107 East Brandies St., Louisville, Ky.

789, John J. Sullivan, 602 McBride St., Syracuse, N. Y.

W. A. Hunt, Drumbo, Ontario.

Rev. Wm. H. Owen, Jr., 324 S. 3rd ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

A. Reimers, 874 Fulton St., San Francisco, Cal.

Leo. Kahn, 11 Delaware Flats, Indianapolis, Ind.

Frank C. Eigabroadt, 17 State St., Cambridgeport, Mass.

HOWLAND WOOD, Secretary.

Brookline, Mass., May 7th, 1906.

The Chicago Numismatic Society.



The 28th regular meeting of the above named society was held in their rooms, 1123 Masonic Temple, Friday evening, May 4th, with Vice-President E. C. Verkler in the chair. The Executive Committee reported that the renewal of lease for the rooms for the coming year had been made.

Two aluminum Masonic medalets were received from Wm. Poillon.

De Witt S. Smith and H. O. Granberg were elected to membership.

A lot of 41 priced coin auction catalogs were donated to the library. Magazines received during the month were The Numismatist and The Numismatischer Verkehr for April. Auction catalogs were received from Adams, Green, Hirsch (Germany), Low and Mehl.

Mr. Brand exhibited a 5 pound gold proof of Victoria and a doubloon with a curious counterstamp.

Various numismatic subjects were discussed.

Adjourned to meet June 1st, 1906.

BEN G. GREEN, Secretary.

The 29th regular meeting of the above named Society was held in their rooms, 1123 Masonic Temple, on Friday evening, June 1st, President G. W. Tracy presiding.

A shield of fractional currency was received from the St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.

The following gentlemen were elected to membership: Wm. A. Quayle, Howland Speakman, F. N. Massoth and B. G. Johnson.

On motion a committee was appointed to draw up resolutions to be forwarded to Senator Cullom, asking him to use his influence in a move to have the appropriation for purchase of coins for the Mint Cabinet largely increased.

Mr. Tracy presented a paper on the Russian coins of Peter the Great. Mr. Dunham exhibited a half dime of 1802, all being of excessive rarity. Mr.

Leon showed a \$5.00 gold piece of Schults & Co., and Mr. Simpson several fine early United States dollars.

Spink's Numismatic Circular for May and catalogues from St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co., Green and Elder were received since last meeting.

Adjourned to meet July 6th.

BEN G. GREEN, Sec'y.

Columbus Numismatic Society.

The fifth regular meeting of this society was held on May 2nd in Delaware, O., at the homes of Henrie E. Buck and D. L. Ziegler.

Minutes of the last meeting read and approved.

Communications were read from Lyman H. Low, Thos. L. Elder and the Superintendent of the Mint at Denver.

The Secretary distributed sets of the first coinage of the Denver Mint to each member, and was authorized to purchase a seal for the society.

On motion of Mr. Coover a vote of thanks was extended to Messrs. Buck and Zeigler for their unbounded hospitality in entertaining the society so delightfully during the afternoon and evening.

The following from the "Columbus Dispatch" tells the story:

The Columbus Numismatic society held its fifth monthly meeting at Delaware, Ohio, Wednesday, an afternoon session at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henrie E. Buck, and the evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Ziegler. Mr. Buck has one of the largest private collections of rare coins, antique furniture and china in the country. He took the various specimens from the shelves and cupboards, piece by piece, giving an instructive description and history.

Then came a feature of hospitality that doubtless few households in Ohio are prepared to attempt, and had never before been undertaken by Mr. and Mrs. Buck. At 6 o'clock the members and ladies were invited to the dining room, where the table was set and dinner served from dishes none less than 50, and many over 100 years old. Most of the pieces were decorated in blue, gray or red, and were of the Wedgewood, Staffordshire, Adams, Clews, and Jackson Potteries. The cloth was of homespun linen, cup plates were used, and the candles were placed in brass candlesticks and "Paul Revere" lanterns.

The members and guests present were: Mr. Robert King, Professor and Mrs. Arthur B. Coover, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Radebaugh, Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Henderson, Miss Famah Kibler, Mrs. Rose Gardner, Mr. John Lyday, Mr. Paul R. Good, of Columbus, Mr. and Mrs. Henrie E. Buck, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Ziegler, of Delaware.

J. M. HENDERSON, Secretary.

Columbus, O., May 15th, 1906.

Obituary.

George M. Delaney.

George M. Delaney of Westfield, Mass., on January 31st, while on a visit to friends in West Hartford, Conn., was suddenly stricken with apoplexy and passed away in a few minutes. He was the proprietor of the Woronoco Hotel at Westfield and was a member of the Elks, Knights of Pythias, Tribe of Red Men, and the A. O. H., under whose auspices he was buried at his home city. Hundreds of his friends turned out for he was a man who by kindness of heart, which took the form of generosity to those in need, had made him many warm friends.

Mr. Delaney was born in the city of Norwich, Conn., 52 years ago, and his early days were passed there and in the city of Hartford. He was well known as a collector of coins, possessing fine discrimination in making choice of the same, and he leaves behind an excellent and noted collection as a testimonial of his knowledge in this line. A few years since he joined the American Numismatic Association and was No. 591 in this body. Those of this organization with whom he came in contact, personally or by correspondence, will all bear testimony of his geniality, honesty and integrity.

The following prices were realized in Mr. Ben G. Green's XXIIIrd Auction Sale, (Schuyler Collection), on May 25th.

1793 Chain Cent.....	\$ 25.35
1804 Cent	14 25
1856 " Flying Eagle.....	11.50
1794 Half Dollar, Ex Fine.....	86.00
1840 " " Reverse of '39....	6 25
1794 Dollar.....	82 00
1836 " Flying Eagle....	15 00
1852 "	44.00
1858 "	37.00
1824 Quarter Eagle.....	27 50
1830 " "	20 75
1873 \$3 Gold.....	60.00
1796 Half Eagle.....	40 00
1829 " " Small date.....	205 00
1830 " "	30.00
1834 " " Without motto.....	31 00
1855 \$20 U. S. Assay Office.....	28 50
1852 Octagonal \$50 Slug	250.00
1860 \$10 Pike's Peak gold.....	40 00
1879 \$4 Stella.....	63 25
Austrian gold, 10 Ducats.....	35.00
3 Cent Encased Stamp, Weir & Larminie.....	31.10
90 " " " J. Gault.....	51.00

Wanted, to Exchange or For Sale.

This department is under the control of our readers to use as they may think best. Under the FOR SALE head a moderate charge of one cent a word will be made. Otherwise it will be gratis and all are cordially invited to make the best possible use of the department.

FOR EXCHANGE:—Scott's Gold and Silver Cat (1882 Edition) in very good condition, paper covers. Will exchange for Shinkle's Coin List or Heaton's Mint Marks. Also want to buy Confederate, Broken Bank, and Colonial Bills in quantities. W. E. Edwards, Box 147, South Bend, Wash.

WANTED:—I will pay liberal prices for any or all of the following gold quarter eagles; 1796 thirteen stars, 1797, 1806 over '05, 1827, 1840 D, 1841 O. 1842, 1852 D. 1854 S. 1855 D. 1858 S, 1862 S. 1863. 1864 H. O. Granberg, Oshkosh, Wis.

WANTED:—Dollars and half dollars 1795 to 1803 of the former and 1795 to 1814 and the latter. Parties having any of the above will state reasonable prices. I want also to purchase fractional currency in from fair to good condition. Write stating prices to R. E. Davis, 219 Main St. Lafayette Ind.

FOR SALE:—Large U. S. copper cents 52 different dates none mutilated \$2 00 per hundred while they last. Robert K. Idler 241 So. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED:—Bretons No. 888, 865, 979, 980 in fine condition. J. Gibbs, 20 Ashley St., Hamilton, Ontario.

WANTED:—To correspond with every member of the association interested in Canadian coins. Send me your address. J. E. Carswell, Box 134, Plattsville, Ontario.

WANTED:—The NUMISMATIST, Volumes 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. Robert Earl, Herkimer, N. Y.

WANTED:—Two Canadian want ads in April Numismatist, (page 127), are without name and address. Will the owners of same write the editor so that this delinquency may be remedied. Several interested parties have written us regarding this.

TO EXCHANGE:—Many choice U. S. and Canadian coppers; fine Montreal half penny, side view, 1838. Also about 100 English half pennies, Concor period, 1788 1796, choice lot. Several Godivas uncirculated. What have you to offer in exchange? Vernon Burger, Emwilton Place, Ossining, N. Y.

WANTED:—To purchase a collection of stamps. Will pay cash or exchange crisp fractional currency for same. H. G. Bennett, 2012 First St. Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE:—A small collection of stamps. Particulars on inquiry, Mrs. Charles M. Smith, Cor. Baxter & Rush Sts. Petosky, Mich.

TO EXCHANGE:—Silver, dollar size, for others not in my collection, or will buy if prices are right C. L. Collier, 119 Conklin Ave., Binghamton, New York.

WANTED:—To receive Auction Coin Catalogues. Also want price lists from dealers in coins, paper money, autographs, curios. etc. J. B. Temple, North Adams, Mass.

WANTED:—Immediately, one hundred, more or less, Columbian half dollars of 1892. Address stating lowest price, M. A. Wilber, Box 505, Richmond, Va.

WANTED:—Breton's Numbers 503, 504, 505, 506 (1751) 511, 516, 523 (1838) 534, 535, 542, 546 to 557 inc., 564, 568, 590, 591 to 598 inc., 633, 654, 663, 665, 666, 668, 669, 672, 673, 675, 677, 690, 703, 712, 722, 736, 746, 754, 763, to 768 inc., 772, 775, 787, to 792 inc., 796, 797, 798, 799, 804, 816, 817, 822, 823, 834, 835, 844, 848, 850, 850½ 851, 855, 861, 862, 872, 903, 905, 924, 930, 931, 933, to 937 inc., 956, 968, 973, 1000, 1001. Also Canadian Church Tokens and medals. Send particulars to R. W. Williams, Three Rivers. P. Q. Canada, A. N. A. 410.

FOR SALE:—First issue unperforated fractional currency 5 and 10 cent new clean crisp notes 50 cents per pair. Robert K. Idler 241 So. 15th St. Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED:—To exchange or purchase old coins, stamps, Confederate money, and exchange view cards of Panacea Springs, N. C. Dr. T. W. Harris, L. B. 73 Littleton, N. C.

WANTED:—To receive Coin catalogue and price lists from all dealers, also paper money catalogues and prices. A. W. Arehart, Jamestown, Ohio.

TO EXCHANGE:—An extremely fine lot of medals struck in memory of Napoleon! Mostly in bronze and very large. I have about 50 varieties. I want U. S. gold particularly the 1 and 3 dollar gold. Have also some good store cards and tokens. Dr. C. H. Morris, New London, Conn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE:—For U. S. gold dollars or \$4.00 pieces, one full collection of U. S. cents, also nearly a full collection of Hard Times William Ross, Chaplin, Conn.

FOR SALE:—Several small collections of Civil War Tokens. H. Wood, 93 Perry St., Brookline, Mass.

WANTED:—To receive Auction Coin Catalogues and price lists from all dealers. J. A. Nordell, Carbondale, Colo.

WANTED:—Half dollars, 1815-1852. Cents, 1799 and 1804. Will buy or exchange other coins. J. M. Henderson, 13½ E. State St., Columbus, O.

TO EXCHANGE:—Souvenir post cards of Monroe for those of any other locality. Address, (Miss) Helen Heath, Monroe Mich.

WANTED:—Will buy at a bargain any variety of gold coins. S. D. Kiger, 2104 North Alabama St., Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED:—To receive auction coin catalogues and price lists of all dealers. Also to buy for cash U. S. coins and fractional currency. C. C. Northern, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED: To hear from collectors who are interested in Greek and Roman coins (particularly Greek). Also English foreign coins, medals, etc. Address, E. T. Seltman, Kinghoe Great Berkhamsted, near London, England.

WANTED:—Half cents, Fractional currency, and Gold dollars. Charles M. Clark, 448 Fourth St., Braddock, Pa.

FOR SALE:—A general stamp collection of over 3500 varieties, mounted in two albums. Many scarce stamps. Will sell as a whole only. Began to collect in 1888, discontinued in 1903. Address: Chas. E. Mohr, Batavia, Ill.

FOR SALE:—Scotts Paper Money Catalogue, new and scarce. Price 75 cents. B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Tex.

TO EXCHANGE: Set of U. S. Copper Cents 1820 to 1857 inclusive, all good. Also fine 1904 Silver Dollar for Rare dates of U. S. coins or offer. S. B. Alexander, 214 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

TO EXCHANGE:—Coins, stamps and Masonic Pennies for the same. I have 1852 silver and 1864 gold dollars, both pierced. J. B. Holmes, Bloomington, Ill.

WANTED:—The following Canadian coins in fine condition. 523 (1839), 525, 728, all letters on barrel showing, and 954. I have for the same B 717 good 857 very fine, 887 very good, 899 unc., 989 very good, and a fine bank of Montreal penny with reverse of City Bank, very rare. J. E. Carswell, Box 134, Plattsville, Ontario.

WANTED:—To receive coin and paper money catalogues from all dealers. Especially those of ancient coins. Joe Miller, 44 The Colonial Flats, Cleveland, O.

WANTED: Quarter eagles P mint; 1827, 1842, 1844, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1867 and 1875 S mint; 1854, 1856. O mint; 1841. D mint; 1840, 1841, 1852, 1854, 1856 and 1857. C. W. Cowell, 827 Santa Fe Ave. Denver, Col.

WANTED: To buy four or five octagonal and round \$50 00 gold pieces. S. D. Kiger, 139 W. Market St. Indianapolis, Ind.

Rare coins bought or exchanged. Address J. P. Pittman, Coin Dealer, Stronghurst, Ill.

WANTED: To receive 'uction Coin Catalogues and price lists from all dealers. John Lampertz, 422 Olive St., St. Louis Mo.

WANTED: To exchange Confederate Money, Stamps, etc. for Coins. Also want Catalogues and Price lists of Coins, Curios, etc. Dr. C. T. Stovall, Vienna, Ga.

WANTED:—Vols. No. 21, 23, 24 and 25 of the American Journal of Numismatics. Will pay cash or exchange for the same in coins of equal value. W. A. Hutchinson, 607 Market St., McKeesport, Pa.

WANTED:—Cincinnati "Copperheads," Store Cards, War Tokens (1861-4); Cardboard Promises to pay 1861-2; Paper Money. Shiplasters, Wild Cat Money, Bank Notes; Bank Note Reporters; "Cincinnati Mining & Trading Company" Gold Pieces (\$5 00 and \$10 00); Encased Postage Stamps of Cincinnati firms; in fact anything pertaining to Cincinnati. Address with full particulars, H. C. Ezekiel, 334 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED:—Copper and Brass Coins of South and Central America Will pay cash or exchange gold dollars for the same. Frank Brown, 90 Main St., Worcester, Mass.

WANTED:—To hear from any one interested in Encased Stamps. Will buy, sell or exchange. E. C. Stevens, 149 Main St. Fitchburg, Mass.

TO EXCHANGE:—Common coins and stamps, also foreign view cards, curios etc. Would like a good medical battery in exchange for any of above. Jos. H. Oddy, Box 570, St. Marys, Ontario.

TO EXCHANGE:—Coins, Books and Sale Catalogues. Send lists of what you have and what you want. C. A. Mathis, R. F. D. 21, Greenwood, Neb.

TO EXCHANGE:—200 U. S. half dollars, all before 1830, for old fire arms. J. C. Laidacker, Saint Clair, Pa.

FOR SALE:—Franklin Typewriter in good order; will sell for \$12 00. A. B. Coover, 194 West 9th Ave. Columbus, O.

FOR SALE:—Fifty gold dollars mostly of small size; good to perfect; \$2 00 each. H. E. Buck, Delaware, Ohio.

"If I had know there was such a journal published as The NUMISMATIST, I would have subscribed long ago even if the price was more than it is. F. J. Carpenter, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

FOR SALE:—Some modern foreign copper coins, condition from very fine to mint About 500 varieties. M. P. Carey, 5438 Monroe St. Chicago, Ill.

WANTED:—Auction coin catalogues and price lists, Confederate Bills prior to 1864, and gold dollars. Dr. C. T. Stovall, Vienna, Ga

WANTED:—To correspond with collectors of Papal coins and medals. J. M. Potichke, 689 Michigan Ave. Detroit Mich.

"I consider the NUMISMATIST the best dollars worth I can buy." Dr. J. A. Williams, Fort Wayne, Ind.

FOR SALE:—A large 11X14 photograph showing the obverse and the reverse of 48 varieties of the Ships Colonies & Commerce tokens will be sent on receipt of \$1.00. I also have a large stock of these tokens for sale. I also desire to correspond with anyone having any new varieties. Howland Wood, 93 Perry St., Brookline, Mass.

WANTED:—Broken Bank Bills of Ohio and old Bank Note Reporters. A. B. Coover, 194 W. 9th St. Columbus, O.

"Although this is only my second year with The NUMISMATIST the magazine is already an old friend." H. C. Whipple, Manchester Centre, Vt.

TO EXCHANGE:—"Respectability", "The Man of Sorrows," both by Hubbard, "The Law of Love," Bound in limp leather, silk lined, beautiful books. these and other books, and coins to exchange. Wanted Gneccchi's Manual of Roman Coins, Lows Hard Times Token, or other books or magazines on coins, or good coins and medals. Dr. F. A. Hassler, Santa Ana., Cal.

FOR SALE:—Or trade for Gold Coin, a large number of Indian stone axes, arrow heads, and other articles of the stone age, also about twelve or fifteen articles in buckskin, including a coat, Indian moccasins, ladies leggings, otter skin quiver, etc., all nicely beaded. Also a grandfather's clock. S. D. Kiger, 139 W. Market St., Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED:—Broken Bank Bills or "Wild Cat" paper money used in or pertaining to Ohio. State price or what is wanted in trade. J. M. Henderson, 13 1/2 E. State St. Columbus, Ohio.

FOR SALE:—To highest bidder; collection of Silver 1/2 Dollars beginning 1795, 1796, 1797, and each year made thereafter to 1900. Ranging in condition from uncirculated to Poor. S. D. Kiger, 139 Market St., Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED:—"Coin Cabinet, either new or used. Please state size, dimensions and all particulars. If some readers had one made to order and can tell me the name of the manufacturer, I shall be greatly obliged." Theo. Schilling, 292 Fourth Str., Milwaukee, Wis.

TO EXCHANGE:—Several "Roycroft books, stamps, small albums and minerals for coins or medals. Dr. Hassler 818 E. 4th St. Santa Ana, Cal.

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129

REPUBLIC, 1889 —
(Estados Unidos do Brazil.)
Arms of the republic: Azure, the constella-
tion of the Southern Cross (five stars or gold),
within a border of mullets.



	Fair	Good
500 Reis 1889-91.....	—	75
1000 " 1889-90.....	—	1 25
2000 " 1891.....	—	—

CUBA.



	Fair	Good
1 Peso 1890.....	2 00	2 50
1 " ".....	1 25	1 50

HAYTI.

(Under France.)
1 Esculin — Lib. stdg. l. R.
COLONIE DE SAINT DOMINGUE,
value in field..... — —
1 Esculin — Similar..... — —
2 " "..... — —

INDEPENDENT EMPIRE
Jacques Dessalins, 1804-06



25 Centimes.....	—	—
50 " Similar.....	—	—

Henry Christophe, 1806-11



7 1/2 Sols 1807-8.....	1 50	2 50
15 Sols 1807-8.....	1 50	2 50
7 1/2 Sols 1808. H. C. script. L'HERTAS RELIGIO MOREA. H. Lib. seated l., value in r.....	—	3 00
15 Sols 1808. Similar.....	—	3 00
30 " ".....	—	4 00

As Henry I. King, 1811-20.



Gourde 1814.....	—	—
Dbl " 1811 Bust r. laur. R. Cwad. arms.....	—	—
Dbl. Gourde 1820. Similar.....	—	—

Alex. Petion, 1807-18.



6 Centimes An 10.....	25	40
12 " An 10-12.....	25	40
25 " An 10-13.....	25	40
6 " An 15. Head L. A. PETION PRESIDENT. R. An last, with leg. REPUBLIQUE D'HAITI.....	25	40
12 Centimes. An 14. Similar.....	25	40
25 " ".....	25	40

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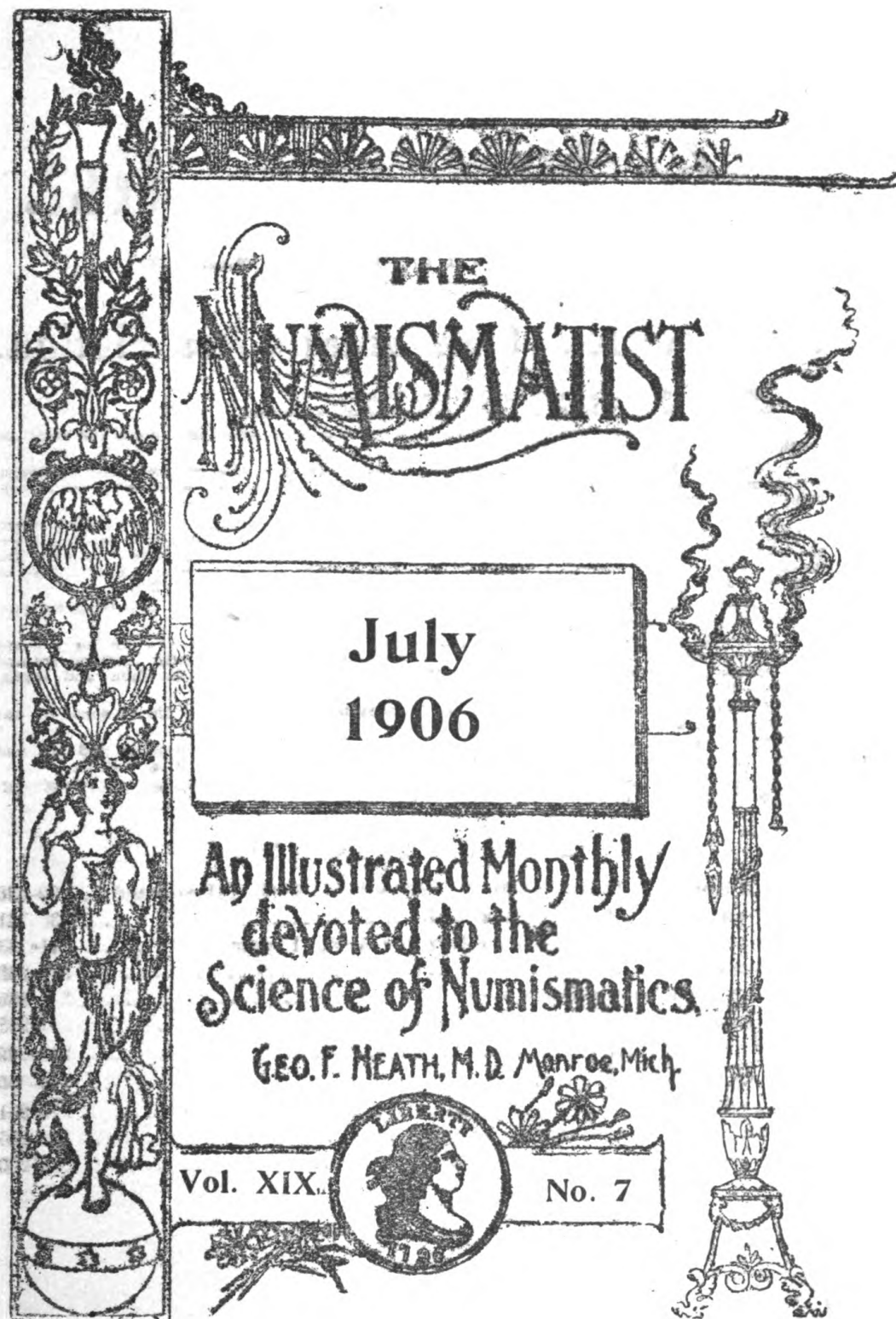
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The Numismatist.

VOL. XIX.

MONROE, MICHIGAN, JULY 1906.

NO. 7

COINS OF SOUTHERN INDIA.

R. H. C. TUFFNELL, M. S. C.

Continued from May Number.

On the break up of the Vijayanagar power on the battle-field of Talikota, a thousand and one petty chieftains, who had sworn eternal fealty to them in the days of their greatness, declared themselves independent and started mints on their own account; but the coins they struck are characterized in most instances by being as puny in comparison with those of Vijayanagar as was their power with that of their former rulers. Some of them appear merely to have copied the issues of their predecessors, while others coined minute gold pieces known as "fanams," a term which later came to be used as an item in the English monetary system in South India. All of those that I have come across have been figured by me in a recent issue of the *Journal of the Asiatic Society*,¹ and I therefore pass them by unnoticed here,² merely picturing one (No. 25) as an example of the series. This small piece of money was coined by Kanthirava Ars, who from A. D. 1638 to 1658 ruled the province of Mysore, and whose successors seem to have made re issues thereof, so that the coin is fairly common among the *olla podrida* usually to be found in the bags of the shroffs or money exchangers of the Mysore towns. Early copper coins of the province (?) are also occasionally met with bearing on one side a well defined figure of a dragon or other animal or Canarese numeral and on the reverse a chequered pattern. From the fact that I have met with some dozen specimens of this coin in or near Mysore and Seringapatam, and (with the exception of two I procured in Bangalore) have never found them elsewhere, I attribute them to this province, with which the dragon and character of the numerals also connect them. The same reverse also appears on what are known in Mysore as the "ane paisa" or elephant piece, having a figure of an elephant with the sun, moon, or both above, and which are exceedingly common there.

Towards the middle of the eighteenth century we find the Mohammedan interests gaining the ascendancy in the Mysore province, and with it, as might

¹ *Journal Asiatic Society*, Bengal, Vol. LV, Part I, 1886.

² Since writing this I have been lucky enough to meet with a hitherto unpublished coin of this size struck by a Chola king.



be expected, a finer type of money than any that had preceded it, coming into vogue. In 1766 Nanjeraj succeeded to the sovereignty of the State, and during his reign the famous Hyder rose to power.

In 1775 the king died, and his successor being a child, the reins of government fell into the hands of the unscrupulous Mussulman, with whose usurpation the well marked, neatly executed coins, which had for years characterized the Mohammedan mints of the north, came into use, their clear cut impressions and legible inscriptions forming indeed a striking contrast to the usually rough issues of the Hindu monarchs of the south. In his coins the reverse bore the initial, the Persian letter **Y**, in substitution of the "Sri" which had previously marked them, while on the obverse he retained the old pagoda form, Siva and Parvati sitting side by side and holding the deer and trisul. He established several mints, such as Bangalore, Bednoor and Calicut, which latter place he conquered in A. D. 1773. Unlike the coins of the Hindus, too, those struck by Mohammedans almost invariably bear a date, and as many such issues are met with, regarding which I shall have to speak hereafter, a word or two on the subject of their dates may not be unwelcome to the uninitiated.

Their years reckon from the Hijrah or exodus of Mohammed, which took place on the 16th of July, 622 A. D.,¹ and as the reduction of the Hijrah dates to those of our era is often necessary for the identification of many coins one meets with, especially those in which the year is legible, while the name of the ruling sovereign is effaced. I append the Hijrah dates corresponding to the commencement of each half century of our era.

A. H.	A. D.	A. H.	A. D.	A. H.	A. D.
1	622-7	450	1058-2	900	1494-10
50	670-1	500	1106-9	950	1543-4
100	718-8	550	1155-3	1000	1591-10
150	767-2	600	1203-9	1050	1640-4
200	815-8	650	1252-3	1100	1688-10
250	864-2	700	1300-9	1150	1737-5
300	912-8	750	1349-3	1200	1785-11
350	961-2	800	1397-9	1250	1834-5
400	1009-8	850	1446-3	1300	1882-11

Unlike ordinary Persian or Hindustani writing, numbers in that language are read from left to right, the numerals being represented as follows:

ARABIC NUMERALS USUALLY FOUND
ON MOHAMMEDAN COINS.

١ ٢ ٣ ٤ ٥ ٦ ٧ ٨ ٩ ٠
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

¹ That is, commencing in the 7th month (July) of that year. Arabic months are lunar.

There is, however, one notable instance in which these do not hold good. On the accession of Tipu to his father's throne in Mysore, he greatly enlarged the number and variety of coins in circulation in his dominions; and, being withal a man of an inventive turn of mind, started an era of his own, which counted not from the *flight* but from the *conversion* of Mohammed twelve years before the Hijrah. Hence it is no unusual thing to find coins of Tipu's to all appearance posthumous. This system he was pleased to style *Muludie* and in it the numbers read *from right to left*. A specimen of this I figure as No. 28, on the reverse of which appears "Sun Muludie 1226" in Persian, corresponding to 1811 of our reckoning, whereas Tipu completed the sum of his iniquities in A. D. 1799.

During his reign² two distinct systems of coins were in use in Mysore—the mohurs and the rupees of the Mohammedans side by side with the pagodas and fanams of the Hindu. The former of these included double, single and half gold mohurs (though as far as I can learn there is no specimen of the first extant) and double, single and half rupees. The whole series (known as the "Sultani") resembles very closely the double rupee I figure as No. 27, though the inscriptions on all vary slightly in minor details. The usual inscription (translated from the Persian) is as follows: "By Hyder's victories is the faith of Ahmad made bright in the world. Struck at Pattan (Seringapatam) in the year of the Hijrah 1200." The smaller coins corresponding to this series are known as the "Bakri," struck in the sixth year of his reign (and so called possibly after Mohammed Baker, the Fourth Khalif," the "Jasri" or two anna piece struck in the eleventh year, the one anna bearing the word "Kashmi" struck in the twelfth, and a half anna, also in silver, with the word "Kisri" impressed thereon. In all these coins the milling is different from that of any other coins I know, the lines instead of running straight across, as usually in milled coins, are angular, the angles pointing along the circumference, a feature which readily aids in the detection of many forgeries.

During Tipu's reign a very large number of copper coins were in circulation, and these are still common in every bazaar in the province. As a rule, they bear the elephant on the obverse and on the reverse the mint town. Above the elephant in some instances he places the date, sometimes reckoned by the Hijrah era, at others following his own patent system. Others again he inscribed with the name of a planet, usually that of Jupiter (Mushta) over the larger and of Venus (Z'hera) over the smaller, while others bear only the word "akhtur" (star). Another series, again, are distinguished by the addition over the elephant of one of the three first letters of the Persian alphabet.

1 Mir Hussein A'i Khan Kirmani, in his history of the reign of Tipu (a continuation of the "Neshani Hyduri"), says: "The institution of the Muhammedi year, which is thirteen years more than, or exceeding that of, the Hijri, it being reckoned from the conclusion of the prophet's office and the commencement of the duties of his mission (the office of prophet and that of a particular mission are considered distinct), being previously arranged and ready, was now made current throughout the whole extent of the Sultan's dominions."

2 Hence in Article II of the Treaty of Peace between the confederated powers and Tipu Sultan, we read, "Thrice kicci and thirty lak of rupees to be paid by Tippoo Sultan in gold mohurs, pagodas or bullion."

Hawkes, in his invaluable little pamphlet on the coins of Mysore (published in 1857), entered most exhaustively into the copper issues of Tipu, but unfortunately his useful little book is now out of print and no longer procurable, though the very complete catalogue of the coins in the Madras Central Museum will go far to supply its place.

On the fall of Tipu and the return to power of the Hindu line, the elephant was at first continued, but the Persian inscription gave place to Kanarese and a rude style of English in which it is not unusual to find one or more letters upside down, No. 28. Shortly afterwards the Mysore lion was substituted for the elephant, No. 29, and this device continued to be in vogue till the province ceased to have a distinctive coinage of its own. In gold the Hindu raj still held to the old Ikkeri type of pagoda, which, with a different reverse has been continued through the Mohammedan period, the words "Sri Maharaja Krishna" now taking the place of Hyder's initial. He also made a re-issue of the canteroy fanam, and a series in silver of (approximately) four, two, and one anna pieces, bearing on one side the dancing figure of Chamundi, and on the other an inscription in Hindustani on the larger, and in Kanarese on the two smaller issues. All these are still very plentiful in Mysore.

Having thus touched on the chief characteristics and distinguishing marks of those coins which have been struck by the indigenous races of Southern India, I now propose to treat of those minted by foreign powers in this part of the peninsula. Among these powers may be mentioned the Roman, Mohammedan, Portuguese, Danish, French, Dutch, and English, to each of whose issues, in turn, I shall briefly allude.

The first difficulty which presents itself is the question of distinguishing those coins which have been actually struck on the spot from those which have found their way to these parts in the course of trade, and especially difficult is this in the case of Roman issues. Though at first Egypt was the medium of trade between Rome and the Indies, we know that after the subjugation of that country by the imperial troops, a very considerable direct trade sprung up between the two countries, and in consequence of this, the Roman issues found in Southern India, the portion of the peninsula which boasted of the ports of Musiris and Barace, have hitherto been attributed to a European mintage, and supposed to have been conveyed, in Roman ships, to be bartered here for the ivory and ebony that adorned the boudoirs of the fair maids of Imperial Rome, and for the pepper and spices in which their hearts delighted. That such was the case with the large hoards of *aurei* that from time to time have been unearthed is more than probable, for from time immemorial the native of Southern India has loved to bury his riches in the ground, and the merchants who carried down their goods from the interior for sale to the Roman ships at Musiris, doubtless on their return home made mother earth their banker. The perfect state of preservation, too, in which these coins have almost invariably been found, precludes the possibility of their ever

1 "Sola India nigrum fert ebum."—*Virgil*.

having been much in circulation. Most, indeed, are so perfect that from their appearance they seem to have come direct from the *Moneta* on the Capitoline Hill to the shores of India, merely to have been buried here and unearthed centuries after, to tell of the vast extent of the enterprise and power of that great European nation that once meditated the conquest of this land. Such, however, cannot be said with equal certainty of the stamp of coin to which I now allude, and of the existence of which no record has, so far as I am aware, ever been made. These little copper pieces are found in and about Madura, and some years' hunting has proved to me beyond any doubt that they were at one period in general use in that part. Hitherto they appear to have completely escaped the notice of collectors, and consequently, no theory regarding the place of their mintage has been proposed. For the following reasons I incline to the opinion that they were struck on the spot and were not importations from home

In the first place, during a recent visit to Madura and the surrounding villages in quest of specimens. I came across no less than seven of these coins, Roman beyond any doubt, but of a type which appears to me to be totally distinct from that found in Europe. These specimens were scattered over several parcels that I examined, and were not all together in one or two, as is usually the case when a number of issues have been dug up together. Nor was this by any means a solitary instance, for I have rarely paid a coin-hunting visit to these parts without meeting with more or less specimens, and other collectors tell me that their experience has been the same. Moreover, they are not the kind of money that one would expect the rich Roman merchant to bring in payment for the luxuries of the East; but small, insignificant copper coin, scarce the size of a quarter of a farthing, and closely resembling the early issues of the native mints. Then, again, though as I have said, large hordes of aurei have from time to time been discovered, and solitary specimens of course ever and anon occur, I have never yet heard of the discovery in Southern India of any of those fine copper coins (known as first and second brass) so plentifully found among the Roman remains exhumed in various parts of Europe; of all the specimens I have met with, no one has borne the faintest resemblance to them. Nor is this all. While aurei have been discovered in various parts, and on one occasion a large number of the denarii of Tiberius and Augustus together, the stamp of coin I now refer to, occurs, as far as I can learn, in and around Madura alone, and this surely points to the probability of the existence at one time of a Roman settlement at or near that place. And after all, what more natural than that, as trade increased in Eastern luxuries became more and more popular with the fair

1 In 1851 a find of these coins was made near Cannamore on the Malabar coast, a description of which appeared in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* of that year. It is said that no less than five cooly loads were discovered on that occasion, some few of which are, I believe, still in the possession of H. H. Maharajah of Travancore.

dames of Rome, small settlements of agents should be established to collect on the spot the produce of the country, and convey it to the ships of their employers on their periodical visits to the ports of call. True, no traces of those fine Roman buildings one sees in Europe have been discovered, but could one expect to find, in a small community of mercantile agents settled for a short period in the heart of a foreign and uncivilized nation, any evidence of their existence that would last as many centuries as have rolled by since Roman merchants have traded in the East, unless it be such coins as I describe, struck specially for the purposes of trade with a pauper population? Looking then to the facts that all the coins of this series are well worn as though they had been in regular circulation, that they are of a type differing from those usual to the Imperial mints, that they are of so small a value as to be what one would expect to find in use when dealing with a people as poor as the early Hindus, that they are found almost exclusively in one locality, that they are *constantly* being found and not occurring in a glut at intermittent period, surely all these arguments point to the possible, if not indeed the probable, truth of the theory that they were of local mintage.

On the obverse of all that I have met with, appears an emperor's head, but so worn that with one or two exceptions the features are well nigh obliterated. In one or two specimens a faint trace of an inscription appears running round the obverse, but hitherto I have not come across a single specimen where more than one or two letters are distinguishable. The reverses vary considerably, but the commonest type seems to bear the figures of three Roman soldiers standing and holding spears in their hands. Another bears a rectangular figure somewhat resembling a complete form of the design on the reverse of the Buddhist square coins found in the same locality, while most are too worn to allow even of a suggestion as to what their original design was intended to represent. On one specimen the few decipherable letters appear to form part of the name Theodosius, and the style of the coin points to the probability of its having been issued during the decline of the Roman empire, possibly after the capital had been transferred to Constantinople. Another specimen in gold that I have seen, now in the collection of the Rev. James E. Tracy of Tirumangulam, closely resembles on the reverse an issue in the British Museum of Leo III, who ruled the Eastern Empire at the commencement of the eighth century. It is to be hoped that ere long further investigation may reveal specimens in better preservation, from which some definite knowledge can be obtained.

To pass from the period when the money of Rome was in circulation to the time when the Pathan rulers held sway, seems a somewhat excessive bound. Yet, as far as I am aware, during this interval, no money locally struck in a foreign name found currency here, though one occasionally comes across a Persian toman which circulated in Mysore, or a specimen of "hook money," or *larin*, minted probably on the shores of the Persian Gulf and conveyed

1 Finds of similar coins have also been made at Anaradhapara and Columbo recently.

hither in the course of trade, or as some suppose struck in the Maldives. The place of the mintage and date of these strange pieces of money seem lost in obscurity. Usually they occur in the shape, as their names implies, of a fish-hook, and are formed of two pieces of silver welded together and doubled round into this shape. A rarer form is perfectly straight. "Fish-hook" larins are found in larger numbers in Ceylon than in Southern India, but are of considerable rarity in both localities.

To be Continued.

Patterns and Trial Pieces Struck at the Mint.

A \$20 brass trial piece struck from the dies of the \$20 gold piece at the new Denver Mint, which started operations at the beginning of the year, was the first coin of any denomination to be made there. It was presented to the State Historical Society of Colorado, and at once took its place among the many rare trial pieces and pattern coins which are nowadays highly prized by coin collectors.

The trial pieces and pattern coins issued by the United States Mint from time to time ever since it was opened in 1792 are little known to the general public, and yet there are more than 3,000 varieties of them, and they range in denomination from the lowest to the highest values minted in this country. In a few instances they represent values which have never been officially adopted by the Government—such as the pattern mill, or one-tenth of a cent, which was struck in 1794; the \$50 pattern coin in copper struck in 1877, and the \$1 gold pieces of 1879 and 1880.

Coins of this character include new designs which have been made by designers and die makers and then submitted to Congress for approval, but which have been rejected, and also test coins struck from regular dies in metals other than those officially authorized.

In many instances these coins have been composed of various metals, such as gold, silver, bronze, nickel, copper, zinc, tin, lead, steel, aluminum and many alloys, and presented to high Government officials and members of Congress as pocket pieces. Rarely have more than a few hundred been struck of any one design, sometimes less than a half dozen, and there are a few cases where only one or two specimens of certain patterns are in existence.

These patterns are interesting even to the layman, while some collectors have made their accumulation a lifetime pursuit. One of the reasons why the average person rarely sees one of these odd coins is the small number extant; another is that they are tightly held by their owners and are seldom offered for sale.

1 Francois Pyard, a Frenchman, who from 1602 to 1607 was a captive in the Maldives, thus writes: 'Aux Maldives on ne fait que des larins des pieces d'argent qu'ils appellent larins de valeur de huist sols on onnuiron de notre monnoye, comme j'al desia dit, longues comme le doigt mals redoubles. Le roi les fait battre on son isle e y imprimer son nom en letters arabesques.'

They are probably the costliest coins, taken as a series, of all the great number of varieties issued by the Government, and a complete collection of them would be worth a large sum—that is, if such a collection were possible. While in a few cases pattern coins of certain denominations can be bought for a dollar or so, yet there are many varieties of which only one or two are extant, and there is no way of finding out their true value as they have never been offered for sale.

The first pattern coin was made at the Mint in 1792. This was a small silver piece called the "half disme" and bearing the inscription, "Liberty, Parent of Science and Industry." It had an eagle on one side and a female head on the other. This head is said to be that of Martha Washington, and it is related that the silver used was private plate of George Washington's.

In the same year a "disme" was struck of the same design as the "half disme" and several pattern cents. From the dies of the "disme" were also struck several coins in copper, which are now valued at \$25. The "disme" is worth \$50 when in good condition.

In 1794 a pattern mill was made in copper. This is the only coin of the denomination ever designed or struck at the Mint.

On the obverse was a head with flowing hair, to the right, with the word "Liberty." There were seven stars before the head and seven behind it. On the reverse the inscription read "United States of America;" in the centre was an eagle with outstretched wings within a wreath of laurel. A specimen of this mill is now easily worth \$50.

In the same year were also struck two different patterns for the dollar, both in copper. These are extremely rare, as it is supposed that only one of each variety was coined. The first bore the head of Liberty, with flowing hair, and no stars around the head, while the second piece bore a head surrounded by fifteen stars.

In 1799 a trial piece of a ten dollar gold coin was struck in copper. A "half dime" in copper was struck in 1880.

In 1808 a half eagle was struck in silver, with the head of Liberty to the left. It was in this year that the old head facing to the right was abandoned.

A curious half dollar trial piece was struck from the regular dies in 1818. It was composed of platinum, and the word "Platina" is engraved upon it, while in the field were a number of "P's." Only two specimens of this coin are known.

In 1836 trial pieces of the size of a large cent in copper, brass, bronze and silver were struck at the Mint in large numbers, many of which are still to be found. These coins bore a liberty cap surrounded by radiations. On the other side was the inscription, "First Steam Coinage," etc. A specimen in bronze is now worth about a dollar when in good condition.

In 1843 two designs for gold pieces—a quarter and a half eagle—were struck in copper, on the reverse being an eagle with outstretched wings, bearing a shield, arrows and an olive wreath.

A pattern quarter eagle was struck in Philadelphia from California gold in 1848 from some of the first metal that reached the East from the newly discovered gold fields. Above the eagle's head is punched "Cal."

In 1849 was struck a three cent piece in silver, the first of the little coins of this denomination, the regular coinage of which began in 1851. This pattern piece bore Liberty seated on the obverse, holding a cap, while on the reverse were the Roman numerals, "III." This was the year of the beginning of the coinage of the small gold dollars, and a pattern gold dollar turned out by the Mint bore on one side "United States of America," a laurel wreath surrounding a square hole in the centre. On the reverse was "1 Dollar, 1849." This coin was struck in gold.

In 1852 were issued a number of pattern pieces of a gold dollar and a half dollar. They were struck in gold, silver, copper and nickel. In 1824 a trial piece was struck in brass from the regular dies of the gold dollar.

Twelve designs for the half-dollar were coined in silver and copper in 1859, several of them combining the different obverses and reverses, while others bore completely original patterns. This custom of using the dies of various designs to produce a new coin is known as muling, and the coins are nothing more than freaks.

Nearly every accepted coin of any denomination can be traced step by step in a collection of pattern pieces. When submitted they were often rejected for some trifling cause, which would be rectified by the designer in a new piece.

First one form can be seen, such as, for instance, the motto, "In God We Trust." The two cent piece of 1864 was the first to bear this, and it was a part of the design of many of the different pattern coins of various denominations made in 1865.

Much trouble seemed to be had in getting a suitable design for the five-cent piece, and more than a score of different patterns were made in copper and nickel during 1865 and 1867. The design of the large "V" used on the present nickel was one of those rejected in 1867, yet afterward was adopted in 1883.

In 1867 dimes were struck from the regular dies in pure nickel and copper; a quarter dollar was struck in copper, a dollar in brass, three dollars in pure nickel, and a double eagle in copper.

A curious pattern was made in 1868 of copper and aluminum. This bore a head of Liberty, with hair tied with ribbon, and "United States of America." On the reverse was "5 Dollars 25 Francs."

In 1872 there were fully ten different designs submitted by the engravers for the new trade dollar, the coinage of which was authorized in 1873. They were made in both silver and copper.

An international ten dollar pattern piece in bronze was coined in 1874. This was designed by Dana Bickford of New York. It was intended to be interchangeable at a specified value with European countries.

On the obverse was "United States of America," with a head of Liberty wearing a diadem adorned with five stars. The reverse shows the field divided into seven sections. In the centre was "16.72 Grains 900 Fine Ubique." In other sections were the inscriptions "Dollars 10," "Sterling 2.1," "Marken 41.99," "Kronen, 37.31," "Gulden, 20.73," "Francs, 51 81." The coin was submitted to Congress, but failed to meet approval.

In 1876 there was struck a pattern dollar known as the Centennial dollar. It bore on the obverse a head of Liberty, with hair tied with a ribbon. On the reverse were the words, "One Dollar" within a laurel wreath, and "E Pluribus Unum." This was the only pattern piece made in that year, being struck in bronze composition. It is said none was coined in silver.

In 1877 there were more pattern coins issued than in any other year. Many of these were dollars and half dollars, as the engravers were busy getting a suitable design for the new regular silver dollar to replace the trade dollar. Many of these coins bore entirely different designs and were struck in silver and copper. An eagle was also struck in copper during the same year.

The most remarkable patterns of the year were two varieties of fifty dollar pieces struck in copper. The reverse of the first pattern showed the head of Liberty, the hair very thick and extending almost to the edge of the coin. Below the neck appears the letter "B," for Charles E. Barber, the designer.

The reverse shows "United States of America, Fifty Dollars." In the field is an eagle with spreading wings. Above the wings is a radiation beneath which and inside of a circle of thirteen stars is the motto "In God We Trust." The second pattern differed little from the first.

One specimen of each of these patterns was struck in gold and placed in the coin cabinet at the Philadelphia Mint. But afterward, as no appropriation had been made for them, they were melted up, much to the regret of those interested in coins, for they were the only coins of this denomination in gold that have ever come from the United States Mint.

The odd four dollar pattern pieces of gold were struck in 1879 and 1880, none of which was put into regular circulation, although quite a number of 1879 were coined. On the reverse of the 1879 issue are the characters, between stars "*6*G.*3*s.7*c*7*G*R*A*M*S*."

This coin has the head of Liberty with hair flowing. On the reverse are the words, "United States of America, Four Dol." In the field is a large five pointed star, upon which is inscribed "One Stella 400 cents." Above the star is "E Pluribus Unum," while below is "Deo Est Gloria."

Another four dollar piece was made in the same year of similar design, but smaller in size. The one issued in 1880 is one of the same design as the first mentioned piece, with the exception of the date.

These patterns were also struck in silver and copper and are much sought by collectors, as much as \$65 having been paid for gold specimens of 1879,

while those of 1880 bring from \$100 to \$150, only three or four having been struck.

Other interesting pattern coins were turned out by the designers in 1879, among them being three very pretty dimes. One of these showed a head of Liberty wearing a cap ornamented with corn and cotton leaves and bolls, below the cap the hair flowing gracefully to the neck. On the reverse was the inscription "E Pluribus Unum," "One Dime" being within a dotted circle.

The motto was curved and met a curved half circle of thirteen stars. Around the whole design is a wreath of cotton, corn and tobacco.

Another variety showed the head of Liberty with dishevelled hair gathered behind in a bunch. Beyond are three heads of bearded wheat, cotton leaves and bolls. This coin also bears the motto "E Pluribus Unum," around which, tied with a ribbon below, is a wreath of wheat and tobacco. Both patterns were struck in silver.

Although the new dollar had been accepted the year before, eleven more pattern dollars were minted in 1879. Nine of these were struck in silver and copper, while two varieties were struck in a composition of silver and copper.

The first of the two latter showed a head of Liberty, the broad band on the coronet being ornamented by a string of pearls. The reverse bore "United States of America, One Dollar." In the field was a semi-wreath of cotton and corn, tied with a ribbon, and joined at the top by a tablet, on which was the motto "Deo Est Gloria." Inside of a circle of pellets is "895.-8s., 4.2-G., 100-C., 25 GRAMS."

The second composition dollar shows the head of Liberty, wearing a cap ornamented with cotton bolls. On the reverse is "United States of America, 100 Cents." In the field, inclosed by a circle of thirty-eight stars, is "15 3-G., 536 6-S., 28-C., 14 GRAMS." Above the circle is "Goloid Metric Dollar," below, "Deo Est Gloria."

In 1881, 1882 and 1883 nearly a score of different designs were struck in order to get a good pattern for the five cent nickel piece which had been authorized by Congress, and which was to make its appearance in the latter year. These coins, which are of a most interesting character, were all struck in nickel, and from the entire lot was finally evolved the present five cent piece, which embraces many of the principal features which marked the patterns.

Even after the new nickel piece had been adopted the designers seemed not to give up hope of furnishing a still more acceptable pattern, for in 1884 was produced a nickel with an octagonal hole in the centre. The obverse bore "United States of America, 1884." A circle of thirteen stars surrounded the hole. On the reverse was "Five Cents," to the right and left of the centre, with small United States shields.

Pattern coins and trial pieces are now guarded with the greatest care by the Mint authorities, and the government does not permit them to be owned by private persons. That is, those patterns made since the year 1887. Before

that time the Government sanctioned the sale of certain specimens, but when it was discovered how many of all the different varieties were in the possession of coin collectors an attempt was made to confiscate them wherever found, but this resulted in failure. (N. Y. Sun.)

Medals to be Given to Men in the Regular Army.

WILLIAM E. CURTIS, IN CHICAGO RECORD HERALD.

To gratify the pride and stimulate the ambition of the soldiers of the regular army the general staff has issued an order requiring veterans of the Spanish war, the Philippine insurrection and the Peking relief expedition to wear bronze medals as a part of their uniform on dress parade and occasions of ceremony. This will give the boys something to be proud of. The general staff also provided a special badge to be worn by soldiers of the regular army who have been awarded what is known as the certificate of merit. This certificate is bestowed upon enlisted men who have distinguished themselves for good conduct, gallantry and soldiery qualities. It is not so high as the medal of honor, but is very much prized and entitles the holder to \$2 a month extra pay.

Secretary Taft has ordered similar medals for veterans of the civil war and the Indian wars, under similar regulations. These medals are not for volunteers, but for regulars only.

After receiving and rejecting various designs submitted by officers of the army, artists and other persons interested, Quartermaster General Humphrey has placed the entire responsibility of securing designs and supervising the casting of the medals on Frank D. Millet, the well-known artist, who has submitted drawings for all the six badges, and they have been approved by the Secretary of War. The dies will be cut and the casting will be done at the Philadelphia mint under Mr. Millet's directions in the following numbers:

Order of merit.....	200
Civil war.....	1,000
Indian wars.....	2,000
Spanish war.....	5,000
Philippine insurrection.....	21,000
Chinese relief expedition.....	1,000

The following is a description of the several designs:

CIVIL WAR—Obverse: Head of Lincoln in circle composed of inscription: "With malice toward none, with charity for all." **Reverse:** The words "The Civil War," and the dates, "1861-1865," in a circle composed of a branch of oak and a branch of laurel.

INDIAN WARS—Obverse: An Indian in war bonnet brandishing a spear and mounted on a pony in a circle composed of the words, "Indian Wars," and conventionalized arrow heads arranged like a laurel wreath either side of a buffalo skull. Reverse: A military trophy with the name of an Indian campaign, in a circle of the words, "United States Army," and thirteen stars.



MERIT—Obverse: Eagle in a circle composed of the words, "Virtutis et Audaciae, Monumentum et Praemium." Reverse: The words, "For Merit," surrounded by a laurel wreath in a circle composed of the words, "United States Army," and thirteen stars.

SPANISH WAR—Obverse: A conventionalized "Morro" in a circle composed of the words, "War With Spain," and a conventionalized branch of the tobacco plant and stalks of sugar cane on either side, with the date, "1898." Reverse: A military trophy above the word "Cuba" or "Porto Rico," or "Philippines" in a circle composed of the words, "United States Army," and thirteen stars.

PHILIPPINE INSURRECTION—Obverse: Conventionalized cocoanut palm tree, with the Scales of Justice on the right and the Lamp of Enlightenment on the left, in a circle composed of the words, "Philippine Insurrection," and the dates, "1899-1904." Reverse: A military trophy above the word "Luzon," "Mindanao" or other designation of a campaign in the islands in a circle composed of the words, "United States Army," and thirteen stars.

CHINA RELIEF EXPEDITION—Obverse: The imperial Chinese five-toed dragon in a circle composed of the words, "China Relief Expedition," and the dates, "1900-1901." Reverse: A military trophy above the words, "Peking-Tientsin" or other designation of the campaign, in a circle composed of the words, "United States Army," and thirteen stars.

The military trophy adopted for the reverse consists of an eagle perched on a cannon, with five standards significant of the five great campaigns in which the United States Army has been engaged; an Indian spear, shield and quiver, a Filipino bolo and a Malay kriss. The morro selected for the design on the Spanish war medal is intended to be characteristic of Cuba rather than Spain.

The eagle on the merit medal is taken from the famous marble Roman eagle in the possession of Lord Wemyss, formerly Lord Elcho, well known for his great interest in the British volunteers.

The design for the ribbons are as follows:

CIVIL WAR—Blue ground, with stripes of red and white on either side.

INDIAN WARS—Vermillion ground, with narrow edge of dark red.

MERIT—Red ground, with stripes of blue and white on either side.

WAR WITH SPAIN—Yellow ground, with red stripes on either side and narrow edge of dark blue.

PHILIPPINE INSURRECTION—Green ground, with stripes of light blue and dark blue on either side.

CHINA RELIEF EXPEDITION—Yellow ground with narrow edge of dark blue.

1794 Cents.

BY CHAS. STEIGERWALT, IN "THE CURIO."

The pioneer investigator of the die varieties of 1794 cents was the late Dr. Edward Maris whose researches commenced prior to 1869 as in that year, he published a treatise on the subject. In this pamphlet he described and named 43 varieties. A second edition appeared in 1870 but no new varieties were included in it.

The next publication on the subject appeared in 1879 being part of Frossard's "Monograph of U. S. Cents and Half Cents." Frossard was not an original investigator and he simply copied from Maris' first treatise. He only added one new variety, that known afterwards as Hays 29. Maris, however, had at this time found 52 varieties, as appears from a letter dated July 5, 1879, which was published in the Monograph. He added Frossard's discovery as No. 53 and subsequently added No. 54 and 55, neither of which exist.

After Maris' death, the writer secured his personal copy of his treatise and found therein a sheet with Maris' own descriptions of the numbers discovered beyond the 43 originally published.

The next in line is the work of the W. W. Hays which was published by Frossard in 1893 and by which the 1794's are now usually classified. While taking Maris' work as a basis, Hays went over the subject thoroughly and, considering his advanced age, remarkably well. In 1893 he was 73 years of age and died in his 80th year. Hays described 56 numbers, giving equivalents to the 54 of Maris (he ignored his 55th); and three additional (Hays 27, 41 and 55); as he had never seen Maris 48, he omitted it.

Since 1893, three new varieties have been found or, more probably, only two, as one can be nearly positively identified as the missing Maris 48. Hays secured two of these and the other has been found since his death.

Seemingly there should be 59 varieties now, but two, Hays 38 and 53, are non-existent and the total must be reduced to 57. How the error occurred would take too much space in the telling, but the main reason was an endeavor by Hays to fit Maris' original blunders. When, after Hays' death, his collection was purchased, neither number appeared in it. Hays was simply mistaken as to his 38 and he later on realized his error. Regarding Hays 53, he simply took Maris' description, but that entry was made by Maris when he had lost interest in the subject. It is supposed that Maris found a worn Hays 55 and, not recognizing it as a new obverse, carelessly noted it as a combination of previously known dies. Neither Phelps, Gilbert nor anyone else, has ever found these two numbers and the gentlemen named have given close attention for years to the subject. Hays fell into another curious mistake in describing the reverses of his 31 and 41, as they are identical, which can be readily seen by reference to the plate or the coins.

In 1896, E. Gilbert of New York found a variety not described by Hays.

This is supposed to be the missing Maris 48 which Maris described in his notes as follows: "48. Frowning Face. Similiar to No. 5 but different termini to some of the lower hairs. Also, L in Liberty is nearer the cap. Reverse same as No. 5." As Maris 5 is Hays 7, the description closely fits. Of the four plated obverses using this same reverse (Hays 7-9-10-11) it most closely resembles Hays 10, having a compact date with the top of the 7 higher than the other figures, differing in this respect from the others.

In 1897 another new variety appeared in a Philadelphia sale, and it was secured by Hays. It also has the reverse of Hays 7, making the sixth obverse used with that reverse. The obverse bears a remarkable resemblance to Hays 11. The most noticeable difference is in the relative position of the 7 and 9. In Hays 11, the tops of these figures are closer, and they are tilted toward each other, while in the new variety they are more evenly spaced and the 7 is not so long as in Hays 11.

A curious circumstance caused the discovery in 1900 of the latest found variety. At a New York sale was purchased what was described as a Hays 44. It was added to a stock catalogue at a moderate price and later sent on approval to A. G. Heston as Hays 44, which he lacked. He returned it as incorrectly attributed, and in endeavoring to correct the error, the discovery was made of an unknown obverse. This resembles Hays 44, the 1 of date being distant from 794. The latter figures are more compact than in Hays 44, and the termini of hair are also different. It has the reverse of Hays 31-41. So far it has remained unique.

American Numismatic Association.

Report of Secretary.

NEW MEMBERS.

812, Monroe F. Walters; 813, F. J. Carpenter; 814, W. J. Jones; 815, J. N. T. Levick; 816, Hon. R. C. Crane; 817, Josiah B. Chase, Jr.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following names have been received by the Secretary. If no objections are received prior to August 10th they will be declared elected to membership:

Leo. Kahn, 11 Delaware Flats, Indianapolis, Ind.

Vouchers: S. D. Kiger and Dr. Geo. F. Heath.

Henry W. Matthews, 499 West Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

Vouchers: Mr. Yawger and Dr. Heath.

Clarence H. Luecke, Harlan, Iowa.

Vouchers: H. W. Tapley and Dr. Geo. F. Heath.

Commander W. C. Eaton, U. S. N., Rm. 5, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, N. Y.

J. C. Beniquez, 21 Ann St., New York, N. Y.

Vouchers: A. R. Frey and Dr. Geo. F. Heath.

R. T. Rose, Iatan, Mo.

Vouchers: Heath and Ragan.

CHANGES IN ADDRESS.

- 157. Dr. J. A. Williams, 906 Calhoun St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.
- 188. Joseph B. Holmes, 440 W. 75th St., Chicago, Ill.
- 222. B. F. Thompson, 1135 12th St., Detroit, Mich.
- 275. J. Kneeshaw, 283 Hess St., Hamilton, Ont.
- 294. Martin Anderson, Box 122, Anaconda, B. C., Canada.
- 413. Frank Clemes Smith, Richland Centre, Wis.
- 418. Frank C. Higgins, 962 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.
- 432. W. H. Amberg, Box 2, Hamilton, Ont.
- 582. James Croke, 14 Mellen St., Cambridge, Mass.
- 614. Byron N. Rooks, Leavenworth, Kan.
- 685. Guillermo Carrasco, 705 Brynnt Bldg, Kansas City, Mo.
- 720. William H. Pike, Univ. of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.
- 785. E. H. Adams, Care of N. Y. Times, New York, N. Y.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The members whose numbers are herewith given are behind hand in their dues. Some of these members have been delinquent but a short time, others for more than a year. A few go under the mistaken impression that being advertisers in the NUMISMATIST or being on the exchange list exempts them from the payment of their annual dues. Let it be stated right here that the dues of the American Numismatic Association are one dollar a year, and the NUMISMATIST is sent free to all members. All those who are still delinquent at the end of three months will be referred to the Board of Trustees for dismissal from the Association.

The numbers of the members who are behind hand in their dues are as follows: 5, 7, 9, 10, 15, 28, 29, 34, 40, 45, 73, 91, 97, 108, 127, 130, 148, 168, 172, 173, 179, 197, 250, 283, 288, 301, 319, 336, 343, 352, 414, 428, 458, 361, 473, 476, 098, 523, 529, 539, 544, 552, 554, 556, 579, 611, 612, 619, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 629, 630, 632, 633, 638, 641, 651, 654, 655, 657, 659, 660, 663, 664, 679, 680, 681, 682, 684, 690, 694, 695, 698, 700, 701, 702, 703, 706, 707, 708, 710, 711, 712, 715, 721, 727, 762, 778 and 781.

Subscribers to the NUMISMATIST or any one interested in numismatics who do not belong to the Association and who desires to become members will kindly communicate with the secretary. HOWLAND WOOD, Secretary.

Brookline, Mass., June 23rd, 1906.

Philadelphia, June 30th, An auction sale of rare coins belonging to Maj. William B. Wetmore, U. S. A., of New York, was held here. A large collection of United States half cents, minor coins and pattern pieces were disposed of at good prices. Among the United States half cents a 1790 brought \$10 50; an 1840, \$57; an 1841, \$19; an 1848, \$46; and an 1852, \$24. Cents of 1856 with a flying eagle brought \$8.75. An extremely rare cent of the confederate states of America, issued in 1861, with liberty head, etc., brought \$6.25.

The Chicago Numismatic Society.



The 30th regular meeting of the above named Society was held in their rooms, 1123 Masonic Temple, Friday evening, July 6th, G. W. Tracy presiding. The attendance was large and enthusiastic.

Farran Zerbe and Richard Lambert were elected to membership.

The following magazines were received since last meeting: Coin Cabinet for May, The Numismatist and Spink's Numismatic Circular for June. Auction catalogues were received from Chapmans, Low, Green, Adams, Elder and St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.

President Tracy, for the Committee, read a resolution to be sent to Senator Cullum, which was adopted, and on motion, 1,000 copies were ordered printed.

Mr. Dunham exhibited a shekel of Simon Maccabeus, Judea Year 2, B. C. 140-139. Mr. Brand showed an impression in gold of the 3 gulden piece of the Netherlands dated 1822, struck in Brussels. Mr. Tracy showed a thaler of Brabant of 1632 with counterstamp of Alexis Michaelovitch of Russia and date 1665; and a Russian 5 kopeck plate money, dated 1726.

Adjourned to meet August 3rd. M. P. CAREY, Secretary, Pro. Tem.

The following is a copy of the Resolution referred to:

Chicago, Illinois, July 6th, 1906.

Whereas, the National collection of coins at the Philadelphia Mint is deplorably incomplete, lacking nearly all of the earlier issues of the United States Coins, and

Whereas, the completion of this collection is a matter of pride and historical interest to every citizen of the United States, and

Whereas, the present annual appropriation of Three Hundred Dollars (\$300.00) is totally inadequate to procure even the new issues, and absolutely prohibits the purchase of the earlier and more interesting specimens.

Be it therefore resolved, that the Chicago Numismatic Society of Chicago,

Illinois, does hereby petition your Honorable Body that the present appropriation for said collection be increased sufficiently to permit the addition of every coin issued at any United States Mint hereafter at time of issue, and the gradual completion, as opportunity offers, of the collection of United States coins of earlier years. CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

G. W. TRACY, President.

BEN G. GREEN, Secretary.

F. ELMO SIMPSON, Treasurer.

VIRGIL M. BRAND, Curator.

W. F. DUNHAM, Censor.

Ben G. Green.

As a general proposition but few men can conduct two lines of business at the same time. Mr. Ben G. Green, 1533 Masonic temple, has demonstrated, however, that it is quite possible to do so. Mr. Green was born in Ohio in 1860, where he entered college at the age of 18, teaching school a part of the time. He traveled about four years, his field covering some thirty states and territories.

His home has been in Chicago since 1890, when he became manager of a department in a large surgical instrument house, and retained that position for twelve years. His work was that of the mechanical treatment of deformities and the fitting of trusses, and his skill in this line of work soon gained for him a solid footing among the physicians of this part of the country. On September 15, 1902, he served his connection with his old firm and opened his present office in the Masonic temple. When asked why he had located so high off the earth, he remarked: "You can't keep a good man down." His business is principally, as above outlined, that of an orthopedist, or, in plain English, a manufacturer of and dealer in all kinds of deformity apparatus, trusses, elastic stockings, abdominal supporters, etc.

The second business carried on by Mr. Green is that of a coin and stamp dealer. He started to collect coins when a child, and before he was 20 years old had quite a large collection of both coins and stamps. His travels enabled him to pick up many coveted pieces. It is but a step from collecting to dealing, as a youth he made a swap for some man's "pocket pieces." Mr. Green is a member of several collectors' societies and clubs and is now librarian and curator of the American Numismatic association, an organization with some 800 members scattered throughout the world; and secretary of the Chicago Numismatic society, of which he is a charter member. He has been a frequent contributor of articles on numismatic subjects to the leading collectors' publications.

Some three years before leaving his former place of employment he began selling coin collections on commission by what he termed mail auctions. Catalogues were sent to collectors and dealers throughout North America

and bids were sent in by mail. This work was done nights at his home, and the business conducted from his Edgewater residence. He now holds public auctions for the disposal of coins, the veteran Dan Long being his auctioneer. This public auction business is new to the west, but Mr. Green is making the experiment a success, and in his twenty sales has disposed of nearly \$40,000 worth of coins, coming from some of the best cabinets of the United States and Canada. Himself a collector he is always interested in seeing the treasures of another and will buy or sell anything in the coin or stamp line. The pride of his hoard is his magnificent collection of Masonic mark pennies, of which he has nearly 700 varieties, being one of the most complete in the world.

Mr. Green has issued a little book, which he calls the "Numismatists' Reference and Check Book," and the writer judges from its scope that it would prove an indispensable adjunct to the hobby of coin collecting. Mr. Green is married and is a member of several lodges and clubs.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Hooper's Restrikes.

JOS. HOOPEY.

BANKS.

It is to Italy that the first establishment of banks is credited. These banks were founded by Lombard Jews.

The name "bank" is derived from the word "banco," which originally was a term applied to benches set in the market-place for the exchange of money. The first public bank was opened in Venice in 1550. The Bank of England was established in 1693.

Among the early minters of coin in northern Europe were the dwellers of eastern Germany. They were so skilled in their calling that a number of them were invited to England to manufacture the metal money of the kingdom. These strangers were known as "Easterlings." After a time the word became "Sterling," and in this abbreviated form it has come to imply what is genuine in money, plate or character.

Washington, June 1.—Vice-Consul Cloud of Hangchow, reports that the copper coinage industry in Cheklang, which for many months past has proved such a veritable gold mine for the group of mandarins in charge of it, has recently all but collapsed and the local mints have shut down, at least for the present. The consul writes:

The alleged reason for this suspension of coinage is that they are waiting for the new uniform stamps adopted by the imperial government for all the provinces, but investigation discloses the fact that the merchants of Hangchow, and generally throughout the province, have instituted a well-organized boycott against the use of the new coins, refusing to accept them in amounts exceeding 10 and 20 Mexican cents' worth. Under these circumstan-

ces, and the fact that exportation of these coins to other provinces has been prohibited by the various provincial governors, the mints could no longer dispose of their enormous output without reducing the price of the coins to an absurdly low figure. As it is, the market value of the 10-cash pieces at the mint has fallen 25 per cent. In some of the smaller towns of the province a much greater decline has taken place, and it is difficult to dispose of them at any price.

ORIGIN OF MONETARY NAMES.

"There has been a scarcity of small change of late," said C. M. Binghampton, for forty years with the United States treasury department. "All sorts of reasons are assigned to explain this condition, but, whatever the cause, it is vexatious. However, it is not so bad now in the way of exchange as it was in the olden times.

"The early Italians used cattle instead of coin. A person would sometimes send for change for a thousand pound bullock, when he would receive a twenty-five pound sheep, or perhaps, if he wanted very small change, there would be a few lambs sent back. The inconvenience of keeping a flock of sheep at one's banker's led to the introduction of bullion.

"People often wonder where certain monetary names came from. I'll you a few of them.

"Formerly every gold watch weighed so many 'carats,' for which it became usual to call a silver watch a 'turnip.'

" 'Troy weight' is derived from the extremely heavy responsibility which the Trojans were under to their creditors.

"The Romans were in the habit of tossing up their coins in the presence of their legions, and if a piece of money went higher than the top of the ensign's flag it was pronounced to be 'above the standard.' "—*Louisville Herald*.

INDIA'S HIDDEN HOARD

Misgovernment for Centuries Taught People to Secret Their Treasure.

It would be an immense benefit to all mankind if the stores of gold now held by individuals in India could be made available for general use. Ever since the dawn of history that country has been gathering gold and hiding it away. Treasures of almost incalculable value are possessed by many Indian princes. When the Maharajah of Burdwan died, the stock of gold and silver left by him was so large that no member of the family could make an accurate estimate of it. A report made to the British government by a secret agent stated that on the estate of the defunct potentate were a number of treasure-

houses, one of them containing three rooms. The largest of these three rooms was forty-eight feet long, and was filled with ornaments of gold and silver, plates and cups, washing bowls, jugs and so forth—all of precious metals. The other two rooms were full of bags and boxes of gold mohurs and silver rupees. The door of this and other treasure-houses had been bricked up for nobody knows how long. These valuables, according to an ancient custom were in the custody of the maharajah's wife, the vaults being attached to her apartments, but none of them were allowed to be opened save in the presence of the master. One vault was filled with ornaments belonging to different gods of the family. The natives of India commonly bury their hoards, and among the poorer classes a favorite hiding place is a hole dug beneath the bed. Disused wells are sometimes employed for the same purpose.

It is undoubtedly a fact that very many hoards thus deposited are lost forever. Gold is also valued on religious grounds. The gods take up great quantities of gold, silver and precious stones. The temples contain vast amounts of the yellow and white metals. The habit of hoarding seems to have been induced by ages of misgovernment, during which oppression and violence were rife. No feeling of safety existing, it was natural that the natives should adopt the practice of reducing their wealth to a concentrated shape and hiding it.

Thus, in case of emergency, the family savings in hard cash were always within easy reach, and robbers or other enemies were not likely to get hold of them. Meanwhile, century after century, the exports of India have greatly exceeded the imports of that country, and, consequently, an uninterrupted stream of gold and silver has flowed thither. The country is indeed a bottomless well, into which a stream of treasure perpetually flows.—Spare Moments.

Mr. Heaton has returned from his European trip and is at his summer home in the Luray mountains of Virginia.

President Robert T. King of the Columbus Numismatic Society, last month suffered an attack of apoplexy. We are pleased to state that he is improving. We all hope for a complete recovery.

A. W. Westhorp of Yankton, So. Dakota, one of our old time members (and of course one now) is on a visit to England and the continent, whether Italy or Greece becomes his limit will depend upon time at his disposal rather than inclination.

Joseph M. Yates of Sharon, Wis., has been a member of the Association for these many years. He now writes as follows: "I am past my eighty-third birthday (June 10th 1906) and have concluded to withdraw from the Association when the year expires and wish you to notify the members of my intentions." May the skies on his life grow brighter as the days grow darker.

Wanted, to Exchange or For Sale.

This department is under the control of our readers to use as they may think best. Under the FOR SALE head a moderate charge of one cent a word will be made. Otherwise it will be gratis and all are cordially invited to make the best possible use of the department.

"I find the NUMISMATIST to be simply invaluable to the collector. A mystery to me is how you can furnish so much for so little." Dr. C. T. Stovall, Vienna, Ga.

"One dollar enclosed. I get more pleasure, satisfaction, and information combined from this dollar than anyother one I spend." J. C. Fowlie, Shaniko, Oregon.

WANTED: Dollar, 1836, flying eagle, Half dollar, 1836, milled edge. Dime, 1894 S mint, 3 and 5 cent nickles of 1877, 1 cent, nickel, flying eagle, 1856. These must all be in uncirculated condition. Theodore J. Garlic, Box 274, Coffeyville, Kans.

WANTED:—Breton's Numbers 503, 504, 505, 506 (1751) 511, 516, 523 (1838) 534, 535, 542, 546 to 557 inc., 564, 568, 590, 591 to 598 inc., 633, 654, 663, 665, 666, 668, 669, 672, 673, 675, 677, 690, 703, 712, 722, 736, 746, 754, 763, to 768 inc., 772, 775, 787, to 792 inc., 796, 797, 798, 799, 804, 816, 817, 822, 823, 834, 835, 844, 848, 850, 850½ 851, 855, 861, 862, 872, 903, 905, 924, 930, 731, 933, to 937 inc., 956, 968, 973, 1000, 1001, Also Canadian Church Tokens and medals. Send particulars to R. W. Williams, Three Rivers. P. Q. Canada, A. N. A. 410.

FOR SALE:—First issue unperforated fractional currency 5 and 10 cent new clean crisp notes 50 cents per pair. Robert K. Idler 241 So. 15th St. Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED:—the following dollars, 1850C, 1850D, 1851D, 1852D, 1853C, 1853 D, 1854 C and D, 1856D, 1857 D and S, 1859D and S, 1860D and S, 1861D, 1863, 1865, 1872. Must be fine or uncirculated. J. C. Lighthouse, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED: \$3.00 gold pieces mostly common dates, very good to fine. Also \$1.00 gold, small planchetts preferred. Good prices paid. Have fine half cents, proof silver, broken bank bills, state and Confederate notes that I will exchange or sell outright at moderate prices. Alvin J. Fink, 604 South Jefferson St. Dayton, Ohio.

FOR SALE: Coin holders, neatly made with velvet backs, made in four sizes; just the thing to keep coins nicely and prevent rubbing. 25 cents each. B. Max Mehl, Box 826, Fort Worth, Texas.

"Do not let my subscription run out as I think just as much of the NUMISMATIST as my daily labor." A. W. Crans, Davenport, Ia.

WANTED: To buy Norwegian coins prior to 1873, and Danish before 1814. Send Rubbings and state price. B. Evenvold, Morenci, Ariz.

WANTED:—Copper cents, 1793, 1799, 1804; also 1856 eagle cent, uncl. and 1 and 3 dollar gold pieces of any date. I will buy U. S. varieties of any date or description if prices are reasonable. Rare U. S. stamps to exchange. Dr. C. H. Morris, New London, Conn.

WANTED:—Broken Bank Bills of Ohio and old Bank Note Reporters.
A. B. Coover, 194 W. 9th St. Columbus, O.

"I consider the NUMISMATIST the best dollars worth I can buy." Dr.
J. A. Williams, Fort Wayne, Ind.

WANTED:—Dollars and half dollars 1795 to 1803 of the former and 1795 to 1814 and the latter. Parties having any of the above will state reasonable prices. I want also to purchase fractional currency in from fair to good condition. Write stating prices to R. E. Davis, 219 Main St. Lafayette Ind.

WANTED:—Bretons No. 888, 965, 979, 980 in fine condition. J. Gibbs, 20 Ashley St., Hamilton, Ontario.

WANTED:—To correspond with every member of the association interested in Canadian coins. Send me your address. J. E. Carswell, Box 134, Plattsville, Ontario.

TO EXCHANGE:—Many choice U. S. and Canadian coppers; fine Montreal half penny, side view, 1838. Also about 100 English half pennies, Condor period, 1788 1796, choice lot. Several Godivas uncirculated. What have you to offer in exchange? Vernon Burger, Emwilton Place, Ossining, N. Y.

WANTED:—Half dollars, 1815-1852. Cents, 1799 and 1804. Will buy or exchange other coins. J. M. Henderson, 13½ E. State St., Columbus, O.

TO EXCHANGE:—Souvenir post cards of Monroe for those of any other locality. Address, (Miss) Helen Heath, Monroe Mich.

WANTED:—Will buy at a bargain any variety of gold coins. S. D. Kiger, 2104 North Alabama St., Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED:—To receive auction coin catalogues and price lists of all dealers. Also to buy for cash U. S. coins and fractional currency. C. C. Northern, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED: To hear from collectors who are interested in Greek and Roman coins (particularly Greek). Also English foreign coins, medals, etc. Address, E. T. Seltman, Kinghoe Great Berkhamsted, near London, England.

WANTED—Half cents, Fractional currency, and Gold dollars. Charles M. Clark, 448 Fourth St., Braddock, Pa.

WANTED:—I will pay liberal prices for any or all of the following gold quarter eagles; 1796 thirteen stars, 1797, 1806 over '05, 1827, 1840 D, 1841 O. 1842, 1852 D. 1854 S. 1855 D. 1858 S, 1862 S. 1863. 1864 H. O. Granberg, Oshkosh, Wis.

WANTED:—To exchange or purchase old coins, stamps, Confederate money, and exchange view cards of Panacea Springs, N. C. Dr. T. W. Harris, L. B. 73 Littleton, N. C.

WANTED:—To receive Coin catalogue and price lists from all dealers, also paper money catalogues and prices. A. W. Arehart, Jamestown, Ohio.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE:—For U. S. gold dollars or \$4.00 pieces, one full collection of U. S. cents, also nearly a full collection of Hard Times William Ross, Chaplin, Conn.

FOR SALE:—Several small collections of Civil War Tokens. H. Wood, 93 Perry St., Brookline, Mass.

WANTED:—To receive Auction Coin Catalogues and price lists from all dealers. J. A. Nordell, Carbondale, Colo.

WANTED:—immediately, one hundred, more or less, Columbian half dollars of 1892. Address stating lowest price, M. A. Wilber, Box 505, Richmond, Va.

"Although this is only my second year with The NUMISMATIST the magazine is already an old friend." H. C. Whipple, Manchester Centre, Vt.

WANTED:—"Coin Cabinet, either new or used. Please state size, dimensions and all particulars. If some readers had one made to order and can tell me the name of the manufacturer, I shall be greatly obliged." Theo. Schilling, 292 Fourth Str., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED: Fort Wyane (Indiana) Paper money, shin plasters, bank notes, or anything in the line of money pertaining to Ft. Wayne. Send full particulars and price asked. Address, Dr. J. A. Williams, 906 Calhoun St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

WANTED: Very fine ancient Greek copper coins. Will any dealer reading this send information about any European dealer, who makes a specialty of this line of coins to Dr. M. Burke, 147 Lexington, Ave, New York, N. Y.

"The NUMISMATIST is apparently a numismatic journal that is a numismatic journal." W. C. Eaton, Commander, U. S. Navy, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED: Unused postage stamps from United States, Mexico, and Canada; coins and foreign money. J. C. Beniquez, 21 Ann St. New York, N. Y.

"I consider the NUMISMATIST the best coin magazine in the United States." J. A. Nordell, Carbondale, Colo.

I would not know what to do without the Numismatist." E. L. Matlock, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE: There has been placed in my hands a collection of historical medals; also medals relating to artists, musicians, architects, and other celebrated men, and a number of very fine modern art medals. The collection will be broken up to suit purchasers. Details upon application. A. R. Frey, 673 Greene Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The world is full of others, but there's none like you." J. H. White, Geneseo, Ill.

WANTED: Translations from any language into another and *vice versa*. J. C. Beniquez, 21 Ann St. New York, N. Y.

WANTED: Greek tetradrachms and Roman 2nd Bronze, W. F. Dunham, 67 W. Van Buren St. Chicago, Ill.

WANTED: The names and addresses of collectors who collect Masonic medals, badges, and Chapter Pennies. Charles K. Warner, 1016 Mount Vernon St. Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED: To exchange 1904 dollars, 1892 halves, Porto Rico proof sets, and Confederate bills, for rare cents, trimes, old silver quarters, Confederate bills or cash. Dr. C. F. Stovall, Vienna, Ga.

TO EXCHANGE:—Silver, dollar size, for others not in my collection, or will buy if prices are right C. L. Collier, 119 Conklin Ave., Binghamton, New York.

WANTED:—To receive Auction Coin Catalogues. Also want price lists from dealers in coins, paper money, autographs, curios, etc. J. B. Temple, North Adams, Mass.

WANTED:—The following Canadian coins in fine condition. 523 (1839), 525, 728, all letters on barrel showing, and 954. I have for the same B. 717 good 857 very fine, 887 very good, 899 unc., 989 very good, and a fine bank of Montreal penny with reverse of City Bank, very rare. J. E. Carswell, Box 134, Plattsville, Ontario.

WANTED: To buy four or five octagonal and round \$50.00 gold pieces. S. D. Kiger, 139 W. Market St. Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED: To receive Auction Coin Catalogues and price lists from all dealers. John Lampertz, 422 Olive St., St. Louis Mo.

FOR SALE:—Some modern foreign copper coins, condition from very fine to mint. About 500 varieties. M. P. Carey, 5438 Monroe St. Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE:—A large IIX14 photograph showing the obverse and the reverse of 48 varieties of the Ships Colonies & Commerce tokens will be sent on receipt of \$1.00. I also have a large stock of these tokens for sale. I also desire to correspond with anyone having any new varieties. Howland Wood, 93 Perry St., Brookline, Mass.

WANTED:—Cincinnati "Copperheads," Store Cards, War Tokens (1861-4); Cardboard Promises to pay 1861-2; Paper Money. Shipplasters, Wild Cat Money, Bank Notes; Bank Note Reporters; "Cincinnati Mining & Trading Company" Gold Pieces (\$5.00 and \$10.00); Encased Postage Stamps of Cincinnati firms; in fact anything pertaining to Cincinnati. Address with full particulars, H. C. Ezekiel, 334 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED:—Copper and Brass Coins of South and Central America Will pay cash or exchange gold dollars for the same. Frank Brown, 90 Main St., Worcester, Mass.

WANTED:—To hear from any one interested in Encased Stamps. Will buy, sell or exchange. E. C. Stevens, 149 Main St. Fitchburg, Mass.

TO EXCHANGE:—Common coins and stamps, also foreign view cards, curios etc. Would like a good medical battery in exchange for any of above. Jos. H. Oddy, Box 570, St. Marys, Ontario.

TO EXCHANGE:—Coins, Books and Sale Catalogues. Send lists of what you have and what you want. C. A. Mathis, R. F. D. 21, Greenwood, Neb.

TO EXCHANGE:—200 U. S. half dollars, all before 1830, for old fire arms. J. C. Laidacker, Saint Clair, Pa.

WANTED:—Bills of Grand Prairie Bank of Urbana, Ills. R. H. Steele, Urbana, Ill.

WANTED:—To correspond with collectors of Papal coins and medals. J. M. Potichke, 689 Michigan Ave. Detroit Mich.

FOR SALE:—Large U. S. copper cents 52 different dates none mutilated \$2.00 per hundred while they last. Robert K. Idler 241 So. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—Broken Bank Bills or "Wild Cat" paper money used in or pertaining to Ohio. State price or what is wanted in trade. J. M. Henderson, 13 1/2 E. State St. Columbus, Ohio.

FOR SALE:—To highest bidder; collection of Silver 1/2 Dollars beginning 1795, 1796, 1797, and each year made thereafter to 1900. Ranging in condition from uncirculated to Poor. S. D. Kiger, 139 Market St., Indianapolis, Ind.

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25 Confederate bills ..	1.00
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September
1906

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GEO. F. HEATH, M. D. Monroe, Mich.

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The Numismatist.

VOL. XIX.

MONROE, MICHIGAN, AUGUST 1906.

NO. 8

A JAUNT ACROSS THE CONTINENT

Retrospective and Personal.

FARRAN ZERBE.

Among the few antiques that find no interest for our readers, I know is that called "news". This being my first opportunity for recording "doings" believed of interest, at least to some of them, in which I have participated during the past few months; I must be retrospective but I trust not too ancient to prove a "space filler" for our busy Editor. While consigning this to his dissecting room, I trust if ever "discharged as cured," it will not bear the scars of operation as have "patiently" prepared contributions of the past.

Previous to terminating my official association with the sale of the Lewis & Clark Souvenir Gold Dollar at Portland, Ore., I enjoyed a trip North. While in Tacoma I was entertained by my genial friend N. H. Chance. A "chance" acquaintance any collector would enjoy meeting. Oriental art, U. S. Cents and Dollars are his specialties. While in Seattle I negotiated the sale of two collections: One for the estate of a collector who had been dead for several years; the other, the more than twenty years acquirement of I. P. Taylor. It was with regret that I placed flowers on the coin collecting mound of Mr. Taylor; his collecting spirit is highly developed, but in recent years it has been confined to old prints, of which he has a large collection.

Returning to Portland, I closed my office there in March. In all \$20,000 L. & C. Gold Dollars were sold; 10,000 each date 1904 and 1905. There was no remainder left with the Exposition to be disposed of, the few then on hand became my property. All coined in excess of the \$20,000 sold had previously been destroyed at the mint. Those dated 1904 met the spontaneous demand found for every new coin and within a few months became widely scattered; during the past year they have been "scarce," in the near future, I believe the 1905 will be equally so.

The "official" medals struck under authority of the Exposition were of one type, two metals, and three finishes: Bronze; bronze, gold plated, and silver. The issue was small compared with similar products and all were sold previous to the close of the Exposition. Those in silver may be classed as "very scarce." The net profit to the Exposition on account of coins and medals was approximately \$16,000.

rulers, all of whom appear to have issued money in their own names. I am, however, obliged to defer all notice of these for the present, as it would require a separate paper for their consideration; I am in hopes that at no distant period the series of these rare and almost unnoticed coins may be rendered more complete than they now are; though hitherto unpublished, they are of the greatest interest alike to the historian and numismatist, and consequently, deserve a far more exhaustive treatment than could be here afforded them.

At first Ahsan Shah seems to have retained in use the Delhi mint issues, but soon there appears a stamp of coin apparently not met with in the north. (No. 36) This piece bears on one side the name of the king (Mohammed ibn Taghlak Shah,) and on the reverse (Justice exalted.) In make and general appearance this issue follows the usual characteristics of the small copper and billon issues of the Delhi and other Pathan mints, but differs therefrom in some minor particulars. His 'forced' tankahs are frequently met with, even now. These thick brass coins, weighing approximately 140 grains, bear on the obverse, "struck as a legal 'tanka' by the hopeful slave Mohammed Taghlak," and on the reverse round the margin the name of the mint town and year of date, and in the centre, "Who obeys the king obeys the Merciful One." The commonest date on these coins is 730, though a few have 731 and fewer still 732, a fact which, as Thomas points out, affords strong proof of the

1 Ferishtah's narrative of the issue of this currency has been thus translated:—"The Sultan's means did not suffice to satisfy his desires; to gain his ends, therefore, he created a copper currency, ordering coins of that metal to be struck in his mint after the manner of gold and silver; he then ordained that this copper money should pass current as gold and silver, and so should be used in all commercial transactions. The Hindus brought large quantities of copper to the mint and had it coined, and so made for themselves enormous profits, and purchasing goods and exporting them to other countries, received in exchange gold and silver money. Goldsmiths also manufactured coins in their own houses and passed them in the bazaars. After some time things came to such a pass that at distant places the Sultan's edict was not observed, and the people took the king's coins only at their intrinsic value in copper, and speculators brought them thence to those parts of the country where the order remained in force and there exchanged them for gold and silver. In this way the copper currency became by degrees so redundant that, all at once, it utterly lost credit and was regarded as mere rubbish, while gold and silver became even more precious than before and commerce was entirely deranged. When the Sultan saw that his measure had failed, and that he could not, even by punishment, bring the whole population to obedience, he issued a decree ordaining that every one who had a royal coin might bring it to the treasury and receive in exchange a gold or silver coin of the old stamp. He thought by this means to restore his copper currency to credit, so that it might again be accepted in exchanges; but the copper money which had been accumulating in people's houses and been thrown on one side as worthless, was immediately collected and brought to the treasury to be exchanged for gold and silver coin: and the copper tokens still remained as little current as before, while all the royal treasuries were emptied and general financial ruin fell upon the whole kingdom."



rapidly increasing unpopularity of the scheme. How complete was the success of Ahsan's revolt and the consequent severance from the court of Delhi of the provinces over which he ruled, is evidenced by the fact that no issues of later Pathans occur in the south, while the rebel coinage, as we shall see hereafter, is continued through a long succession of rulers.

Nor do we find issues in any number of other Mohammedan princes (the Mysore usurpers of course excepted) till we come to the times of the later Moghals. A few stray issues naturally occur, as one would expect when we remember that swarms of Hindu pilgrims from the north yearly flock to the temples of Tripati or Conjeveram or the sacred shrine of Ramesweram, there to present as money offerings any coins they may have in their possession, brought hither from the countries whence they came, and of no other use to them here. To attempt to touch on these, however, would of course lead one into a consideration of the whole monetary system of India, and be far beyond the scope of any single paper.

The Moghals in their monetary dealing with the south appear to have followed, in point of size and weight, the Hindu system of pagoda and fanam; and issues of Mohammed Shah (A. D. 1719)¹ and Alemgir II (A. D. 1754) occur of the former type, and fanams of both these as well as of Ahmad Shah and Shah Alum. Other names appear also on fanams, notably that of Sikandar (No. 37,) these coins having on the reverse the date 1087 (Hijrah,) while others bear the name of a southern mint town, as for instance, those of Mohammed Shah struck at Balipur in the Mysore country.

Before leaving the subject of the Mohammedan coins of the south, I must briefly allude to those of the Nawabs of the Karnatic. The gold coins of this dynasty have been noticed by Sir Walter Elliot in his contribution to the *National Numismata Orientalia*. He there says: "The *hnns* of Sa'adut Ulla Khan, who succeeded Nawab Dawad Khan and died in 1731, are recognized by the Persian letters for *illah* on the granulated surface, which are replaced on those of his relative Safdar 'Ali Khan by the letter *ain*. On his murder in 1741, the office of Nawab was conferred by the Nizam on another family that of Anwar-ud-din Khan, but his son Mohammed 'Ali received his investiture direct from Delhi, with the high-sounding title of Walajah Nawba-ul Hind in 1766." He also figures three gold coins, two of which follow the type of the Chendragheri pagoda² and bear on the granulated surface, the one an *ain*, and the other the word *Wala*, while the third, retaining the latter in scripton, has a rude figure of Hanuman on the reverse. There can, of course, be no doubt but that the latter two coins are issues of Mohammed 'Ali, and I cannot but think that the first also should more properly be attributed to him,

1 Compare the interesting paper entitled, 'The Pagoda or Varaha Coins of Southern India' (Nos. 25 and 26,) by Surgeon Major G. Bidie, M. B., C. I. E.—For which see *Journal Asiatic Society of Bengal* 1883.

2 Marsden, pl. 48, No. 1083. Bidie, No. 19.

than be assigned, as it is by Sir Walter Elliot, to his predecessor Safdar 'Ali Khan. The *ain* would certainly not help us to fix it, as it is the initial letter of the names of both; but whereas we have specimens in copper still retaining the *ain*, and bearing with it the word "Walajah," we do not, so far as I am aware, meet with coins bearing his predecessor's name in the same conjunction, and hence I think there is a good show of reason for placing it in the long reign of Mohammed 'Ali. No notice has, as far as I can learn, been taken hitherto of the copper issues of this king, though there exists long series of them, and one of considerable interest as showing the tendency of coins inscribed with legends in a foreign language to become debased and assimilated to the issues of the surrounding country. The copper coins struck in the capital, Arcot, are in three sizes, and are as well executed as those of the contemporaneous Moghals. On one side they bear the word *wala* with Hijrah date below, and on the other "Struck at Arcot, year of reign." Those apparently struck in the outlying provinces, however, are of a ruder make, and resemble the small Hindu copper pieces, while the formation of the letters as well as the form of the coin, varies very considerably. One type of these consists of thin flat coins, having on one side (which is usually slightly concave) the word *Wala* in a rectangle, and on the reverse *jah* in a ring of dots; another is a thick coin having the whole title, *Walajah* on one side, with *Nawab* below, and the date on the other; while another of the same type has the *Walajah* on one side, and the *Nawab* on the other, surmounted by the date. A third type, again, has the title written *Wala*, above which is *jah*, and this at the hands of the Hindu mintmen degenerated into a mere design, a parody on the Persian numerals adorning the reverse.

A still more Hinduized edition retains a fair copy of the *Walajah*, but with a sceptre supported by the sun and moon on the reverse. In the same way we find some issues in which the *ain*, to which I have alluded above, is reversed, while the imitation of a date appears below, the reverse being occupied by the cross lines so common on the early Hindu coins. Passing from these we find a coin, possibly struck by the officers of the Nawab, bearing on one side the *Walajah*, somewhat debased, but with a perversion on the reverse of the Tamil letter *n*, which is written in a peculiar form, the converse possibly of what I have already described—a rough attempt of a Mohammedan or other non-Tamil chief at striking a coin bearing the initial of the Nawab's title in a foreign language. Others, again, are by no means uncommon which bear on one side the initial *n* properly formed, and on the reverse a fish or bird or beast, such as occurs on many coins of the Hindus, and especially those of Mysore prior to the Mohammedan usurpation, while others have a lingam on a bull's back. On several occasions and in different places natives have assured me that this *n* stands for the first letter of Nawab, and regarding it in connection with the sequence I have tried to follow out above, I think there is fair reason to accept it. It may have gone even further and have been the prototype of a series of coins bearing on one

side Hindu figures and on the reverse a design which I cannot otherwise explain.

We must now pass to a short consideration of the types of European coins minted in Southern India, far the most numerous of which, with the exception of those of the English (to be afterwards considered,) were struck by the Portuguese. An instructive little handbook (in four fasciculi) of these coins was published in Bombay in 1883 by Dr. Gerson da Cunha, but this is now out of print and no longer procurable except by chance. In this interesting work the following is given as the extent of the Portuguese power in India when at its height:—

"When their star was in the ascendant, and consequently they in the zenith of their energy and vitality, the Portuguese held dominion over the east coast of Africa, the Persian Gulf, the Malabar Coast, Ceylon, the Malay Peninsula to the confines of China. The quinas then floated over the following fortified towns: Ormus, Diu, Damão, Goa, Bassein, Chaul, Hanowar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Cranganore, Cochin, Calaiate, Colombo, Malacca, Ternate, Tidore, Amboina, Macao, Solor and Timor. Out of these towns, eight had established in them mints which issued money more or less regularly in gold, silver, copper, and tutenag, but two of them in the last two metals only, until the forcible abolition through their capture by the Dutch. The following were the mint marks of six of these towns:—

B.....	Bassein	D, or D-O.....	Diu
C-LO.....	Ceylon ¹	G, or G-A.....	Goa
D.....	Damão	M, or M-A....	Malacca

"No mark of the Chaul and Cochin mints has yet been made out, although the *Arquivo Portuguez Oriental* contains authentic documents relating to their foundation and their operations, besides preserving for posterity interesting decrees and proclamations, referring to various coinages in the value of money.

Of the issues of these mint towns by far the commonest met with are naturally those struck at Goa, which from almost the first appearance of the Portuguese in this country has been the capital of their possessions (commonly known as "India-Portuguesa") As far back as the commencement of the sixteenth century, we find the Portuguese settled in Cochin, but with an eye on Goa as the object of their ambition. This town was at that time under the suzerainty of the kings of Bijapur, but no sooner did the great Alfonso de Albuquerque arrive to assume the governorship of the Portuguese Indies, than he decided to seize it, and on the 10th of February, 1510, entering the harbor with his fleet and surprising the garrison, he made himself master of

1 Mr. H. C. P. Bell, C. C. S., to whom I am greatly indebted for information regarding the coins of the Dutch in Ceylon in the following pages, informs me that Rhys Davids (loc. cit., p. 36) is in error in asserting that "no coins are known to have been struck by the Portuguese in or for Ceylon." Mr. Bell's cabinet contains two bearing the Ceylon mint mark (C-Lo.)

the town. Hearing shortly afterwards of the temporary absence of the governor, the King of Bijapur retook it and garrisoned it with a strong force of Mohammedans. These, however, held it but for a short time, for on Albuquerque's return in the following November he recovered it, and it has remained the capital of the Portuguese possessions in India ever since. No better governor of a newly annexed dependency could probably have been found than Albuquerque, for he at once set out to work to enlarge and fortify the place, "he established laws and tribunals, encouraged commerce, favored marriages between the European settlers and the natives, and caused a mint to be erected and money to be coined in the name of Emmanuel, King of Portugal." From this time for upwards of a century the story of the Portuguese in India is one of gradually increasing power, while in like ratio the capital grew in importance, till in 1557 we find it raised to the dignity of an archbishopric. At the commencement of the seventeenth century the records are said to prove that in the city alone there were no less than 150,000 persons professing the Christian religion. Meanwhile, however, another power had been growing in the East,—the Dutch, who in 1603 blockaded Goa, but failed to take it. At the same time, by withdrawing a large share of the trade which the Portuguese had hitherto enjoyed, they considerably weakened their position, and from this time dates the commencement of the wane of their power. Within the next forty years Ceylon, Malacca and the Moluccas were lost, and so rapid was their fall that Tavernier tells us that when he visited the locality in 1648 many of the inhabitants, who on the occasion of his first visit (1642) boasted of incomes of 2,000 crowns, were beggars when he went the second time. Henceforward, little by little, point after point was lost, the Dutch and English gradually gaining in power at the expense of the Portuguese, and then the English by degrees driving out the former, till by the middle of the eighteenth century the only mint towns left to Portugal were Goa and Diu. Of these, the latter continued operations till 1864, and the former till the signing of the monetary convention of the Anglo-Portuguese treaty on the eighteenth of March, 1880. By this convention the former coinage of the Portuguese in India became obsolete, and the English rupee and anna system was made the only legal tender throughout the Portuguese territories. All their coins were to be struck by the authority of the Government of Portuguese India, but were to be coined on their behalf by the Government of British India and by no other agency. The series consists of rupees, half rupees, quarter rupees, and one-eighth rupee in silver, each bearing on one side the effigy of the King of Portugal, with the legend *Ludovicus I, Portugalia et Algarbiorum Rex*, or such other effigy and legend as the government may from time to time desire, and on the other side the value of the coin, the year of the Christian era, and the words *India Portugueza*. The copper coins are similarly stamped, and of the value of half tanga, quarter tanga, eighth tanga and real, corresponding, respectively, to the half anna, pice, half pice, and pice of the British system.

(To be Continued.)

DISAPPEARANCE OF THE GOLD DOLLARS EXPLAINED.

More Than Twenty Millions Were Coined, but When Women Took to Wearing Them as Bangles Most of Them Vanished Quickly— Premiums Now Paid.

The small gold dollar is one of the most remarkable of American coins. Every issue now bears a premium, and in some cases this amounts to more than \$100. Yet these coins were issued for forty years, from 1849 to 1889, and a grand total of nearly twenty and a half million pieces were turned out during that period by the Government's coinage presses.

There are seventy-five varieties of the gold dollar. Of these the Philadelphia Mint struck forty, New Orleans six, San Francisco seven, Charlotte (N. C.) nine and Dahlonega (Ga.) thirteen.

The gold dollar struck at Dahlonega in 1861 is probably the rarest. Only two specimens are known up to date and each is worth more than \$100. The 1860 "D" dollar is worth \$38, and one of the same mint dated 1855 recently sold for \$52.

The dollar ranking next in point of rarity is the one dated 1854, which was coined at the Charlotte Mint. This bears the Liberty head on the obverse and the mint letter "C." The United States Mint records state that only four were coined, and a single specimen is now easily worth \$100.

The Philadelphia Mint's rarest gold dollar is dated 1875. In this year just 120 gold dollars were struck. Each one of these is worth from \$50 upward.

For some reason the gold dollar struck at San Francisco Mint in 1870 ranks in rarity with the scarcest issues of the other mints. This dollar has a record price of \$105, and yet 3,000 were coined.

The Carson City Mint struck no gold dollars and none of those by the New Orleans institution is scarce.

A few years ago these little coins were plentiful. Their present scarcity has come about chiefly through their use as bangles on the bracelets.

When this fad was at its height, about twenty years ago, it was a common thing for a young woman to possess a bracelet with from ten to twenty-five gold dollars dangling therefrom. Each of these had the design erased from one side, and upon the smooth surface were engraved the initials of the particular admirer who presented the bangle.

A girl's popularity was often measured by the number of bangles she

wore on her bracelet, and it may be imagined how many gold dollars were used for this sort of ornament. Most of the coins subjected to this treatment were rendered utterly worthless to the coin collector, and the widespread mutilation had the result of giving great rarity to certain dates.

While the bangle fad is gone in this country it is still regarded with favor in Mexico, where the *senoritas*, year in and year out, use bangles of gold as a standard ornament, and this steady demand causes the increasing price of gold dollars, the commonest of which are now worth \$1.80 apiece.

The gold dollar was first issued by this Government in 1849, but several varieties of gold dollars had previously been coined in the '30s by a private mint at Rutherford, N. C. They bore no date, but it is certain that they were struck about 1834.

The first issue of these coins, known as Bechtler dollars, from the name of the owner of the mint, showed on the obverse "Bechtler Rutherford." In the field was "28 G." On the reverse was "Carolina Dollar," in the centre being a figure "1."

The second variety bore "A. Bechtler. 1 Dol." on the obverse "Carolina Gold" was on the reverse, with "27 G. 21 C." The third general type showed the name of "C. Bechtler. Rutherford." In the field was "30 G." On the other side was "N. Carolina Gold Dollar." In the center was the word "One."

The first varieties are now worth about \$2; the last is held at \$8.

The next gold dollar was struck at the mint in 1836 as a pattern coin. On the obverse it had a radiated Liberty cap, bearing the word Liberty upon the band. On the reverse around the border was the inscription "United States of America." Encircled by a palm branch was "1 D." The date "1836" was below.

This design was struck in gold, silver and copper. A specimen in gold is worth \$35, while one in silver is valued at \$10.

In 1849 the first dollar in gold was issued by the Mint in the form of a pattern coin. This specimen on the obverse showed a laurel wreath surrounding a square hole. The reverse bore the inscription "1 Dollar" surrounded by thirteen stars. The edge of the pattern coin was plain. A specimen is now worth \$22. The design was not accepted, and the one now familiar then came into circulation.

This coin was too small for practical use, and in 1854 its size was increased by adding alloys, but the intrinsic value of the gold remained the same. The new style also showed a change in design on the obverse, this being an Indian girl's head with a plumed coronet.

There are two sizes of the Indian head. The coins bearing the small head were issued in 1855 by the Philadelphia, New Orleans and Dahlonega mints, and in San Francisco in 1856. The larger head is borne by all the other large sized gold dollars up to 1889.

The Mint designers seemed to have a fondness for the coin with a hole in the centre, for in 1852 four designs were submitted to Congress. The general

design of these four patterns showed a circular hole in the centre, on the obverse being "United States of America, 1852." The words "Ring Dollar" were on the reverse within a semi-circle of laurel sprigs.

Patterns of this style were struck in gold, silver, copper and nickel, but none of them met with approval. One of these 1852 patterns showed a scroll ornamentation around the centre, and in gold this piece is worth \$24.

Another odd dollar came from the Mint in 1852. This bore "U. S. A., 1852" on the obverse and was struck over a quarter eagle of 1839. The reverse had seven small branches of olive, two berries and two leaves on each. Like the other pattern dollars, this oddity had a hole in the centre. When struck in gold this coin is worth \$23.

A gold pattern dollar was struck in 1872, the last experimental coin of this denomination to come from the engravers. On the obverse is the head of Liberty, wearing a cap, on the band of which is inscribed "Liberty," surrounded by thirteen stars.

The reverse shows an eagle, with arrows in his right talon, while the left supports a United States shield, across which is a ribbon bearing the motto "In God We Trust." This was also struck in copper.

At least twenty-two varieties of gold dollars, all octagonal in form, were struck in California from 1853 to 1875. The majority of these coins, which were composed of native gold, are of similar design, that of the obverse showing the head of Liberty, surrounded by thirteen stars.

The reverse had as the principal device, an eagle holding a scroll in its beak. In the talons usually was an olive branch, and in others a shield. Some of the varieties bore an Indian head on the obverse, and others showed no date. They are now worth from \$2 to \$4 each — N. Y. Sun.

The Ohio State Numismatic Society will hold a session on the 24th of October at Columbus. The editor of *The NUMISMATIST* will be there if possible.

□ Brothers Stevens and Leon of Chicago made the editor a very pleasant visit early this month. We have known Mr. Stevens for about a quarter of a century and if he has grown old during that time the editor fails to perceive it.

Elwin Williams of Chicago has taken up his residence in our city and Mr. Adolph Mitchell, late with us, has gone to Wilkesburg, Pa., so the numismatic status of our home city remains the same.

We have received from Mr. B. Max Mehl of Fort Worth, Tex., his star Coin Book a well illustrated sixty-four page pamphlet giving prices he pays for coins, particularly the American series, and much other valuable information.

Die Varieties Breton 1904.

J. GIBBS.

These coins resemble many of the anonymous pieces that circulated in large quantities in Canada between 1812 and the regular official Coinage of 1858. There are indications that they were designed probably by the same engraver as Breton 960, 961, 979, 1005 and others. They are struck on broad thin planchets and bear on the obverse a three masted ship sailing to right, and on the reverse a seated figure holding a pair of scales in her right hand and a horn of plenty in the left. The legend is "Half penny token" and the dates 1812 or 1815 below.



Var. 1. Obverse. Jib sail large, filling space entirely and joined to the rope that runs from the bowsprit to main mast. Hull of ship is long and the rigging differs from Variety 2 and 3 in many places, especially in space between top of main and mizzen mast. The water extends out farther from stern and has no line under it. Reverse; the seated figure wears a Chignon and the fruit and flowers protruding from the Cornucopia differ from No. 2 and 3; date 1812, plain edge.

Var. 2. Obverse. Jib smaller leaving a space between it and the rope to main mast. Hull short and water more regular with a line underneath.

Reverse. Female head plain, side of scale nearest to figure a little the lowest, date 1812, plain edge.

Var. 3. Obverse same as No. 2.

Reverse resembles No. 2 but scales are about level, fruit and flowers differ from No. 1 and 2, date 1815, edge milled.

On all three the letters S. J. & Co., are on the bale underneath the seated figure; perhaps some reader can tell what firm these represented.

Bogus Antiquities.

The passion for collecting antiques is widespread, and the number of old curiosity shops increases rapidly. The people who buy in order to be in the fashion are the best customers; that is, they are the most ignorant, and

therefore the most readily deceived. In some of the shops it would be difficult to find a single article which is what it purports to be. The ingenuity of the forger is unlimited. Furniture, prints, china, pictures, plate, armor, ivory, bronze, tapestry—all are successfully imitated.

Many imitations of antiques are clumsy enough, but some deceive even the initiated. The experts of national museums have more than once been imposed upon. The British Museum bought a Palissy plate for two hundred and fifty dollars. Whilst an attendant was handling it, one of the seals attached to its back—attesting its genuineness—became detached, disclosing the mark of a modern French potter. The terra-cotta figures of Isis and Osiris, bought by the same institution for five thousand dollars, have been discovered to be composed of modern clay.

The specialty of one forger is old leather jackets at two dollars and a half each; of another horn books at a dollar and a quarter. The prices vary, but it may be set down as a rule that they include about a thousand per cent. of profit.

A writer in Chamber's Journal not long since inspected a specimen of a "mummy servant"—an effigy, in a plastic material, such as the Egyptians buried with their dead. Close examination proved it to be made of putty. It was a very clever forgery.

Count Michael Tyskiewicz, a noted collector and judge of antiquities, gives some interesting details of the forgeries that have been attempted from the earliest times. No metal lent itself so early to this work as gold. Etruscan jewellery has been largely manufactured in Italy, but Syria has carried on the most extensive forgery of gold works of art. Forgeries in silver have been less successful.

The count tells an amusing story of a great silver cup in Rome that purported to come from some secret excavation in Sicily. This "ancient" cup was ornamented with a circular bas-relief representing of all things, the frieze of the Parthenon. In the height of his innocence, the forger had given the frieze in its present ruined condition. The cup obtained an immediate success—shouts of laughter.

Paris, Sept. 15.—Cleaner metal for small French coins is on the government programme. Many complaints have been made of the existing copper sous, both 5 and 10 centime pieces. Hence they are doomed, and will be replaced by a whiter, cleaner and brighter coin or nickel, which will soil neither the purse nor the pocket, the hand or glove. In appearance, as far as engraving is concerned, it will have some resemblance to the 25 centime piece now in circulation. Beginning next December the bronze sou, will be retired gradually from circulation and replaced by the new style sou of whose comparatively sanitary characteristics much is said in praise.

American Numismatic Association.

Board of Officers.

President—Albert R. Frey, 673 Greene Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
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 Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.; F. G. Duffield, 1181 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md., and
 J. C. Lighthouse, Rochester, N. Y.

Report of Secretary.

NEW MEMBERS.

824, Arthur J. Fitzpatrick Cobb; 825, J. L. Zerbe.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following names have been received by the Secretary. If no ob-
 jections are received prior to October 20th, they will be declared elected to
 membership.

Jacob M. Shelton, M. D., Monroe, Tenn.

Vouchers: George F. Heath and Howland Wood.

H. L. Schroeder, Continental National Bank, Chicago, Ill.

William E. Thompson, 132 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Frederick J. Holton, Windsor, Ontario, Can.

Vouchers: Theophile E. Leon and S. C. Stevens.

Carl Brunn, Paxton, Mass.

Vouchers: James Schofield and Howland Wood.

J. F. Banning, 327 Norriss St., Ottawa, Ill.

Edwin W. Williams, 652 Second St., Monroe, Mich.

Vouchers: George F. Heath and A. B. Ragan.

CHANGES IN ADDRESS.

432. W. H. Amberg, P. O. Box 199, Rochester, N. Y.

17. S. H. Chapman, Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

34. W. C. Stone, 21 Princeton St., Springfield, Mass.

47. Peter Mougey, 3842 Reading Road, Cincinnati, O.

102. George F. Marlier, 359 Fisk St., Pittsburg, Pa.

152. Thomas Burnett, 518 Elm St., Camden, N. J.
178. Ben G. Green, 1535 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.
349. A. W. Walworth "Crows Nest" Prospect Ave., E. C. Cleveland, O.
377. Mrs. George H. Ralston, Port Hope, Ont., Can.
427. S. D. Kiger, 139 W. Market St., Indianapolis, Ind.
696. Fred R. Fancher, 202½ N. 4th St., Santa Ana, Cal.
712. R. E. Schroeder, 208 9th Ave., McKeesport, Pa.
804. Adolph Mitchell, 440 Rebecca Ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa.

HOWLAND WOOD, Secretary

Brookline, Mass., September 20, 1906.

THE COPPER COINS OF EUROPE

German Pfennigs

INTRODUCTION.

The study of a descriptive catalog of coins is about as interesting to a numismatist as is that of the dry bones of the human body to a Physician. Both are necessary, both are interesting; but as the dry bones must be clothed with flesh, blood and organs, so should a mere description of the coins of a country be enveloped with the rich dressing of the geography, history, myths, legends, etc., of that country. This has been done for some countries, but to a very limited extent for the small coins, the money of the people of any country. To the writer it has seemed as if the science of the numismatics has been treated generally as if it were a millionaire's hobby and not intended to instruct or amuse the man in the ordinary walks of life. It is the rare and valuable specimens which we see described and illustrated in most of the numismatic works. The money of the people, that which passes daily from hand to hand to supply the many wants of life is as interesting as that which lines the perfumed purse of Lord Nemo or the Duchess of Noware.

This study has proven so interesting to the writer that he has asked permission of the editor of the NUMISMATIST to place the fruits of said study before its readers. And here we would say that he would thank any one who has better facilities for obtaining information than are to be found in a small Western town for any notes, corrections or additions they may think best to send him. Especially would he like any information in regard to the small coins of the *early* Germans.

At present we will study chiefly the Pfennigs of Germany that are described in Scott's catalog.

F. A. HASSLER, M. D., Ph. D.
Santa Ann, Cal.

The Table of German Pfennigs.

Before the consolidation of the German Empire as it now is, it consisted of a large number of countries, states, cities, etc., which were united together more for mutual protection than for the purpose of forming one grand consolidated nation. At the time when most of the pfennigs we are going to study were issued some of the divisions were so small that, as a writer in the "Encyclopædia of Geography" remarks, in regard to one of them. "Its possessions do not exceed those of a rich English squire." This being the case I was not surprised when I found it quite a difficult matter to locate several of the pfennig issuing cities, or perhaps I had better say villages, and there being in a number of cases several places of the same name it is possible that in one or two instances the wrong position may have been given in the table. Still I have taken great care to make it correct in every particular and the mistakes are few, if any. It is my purpose to give a general outline of the history, geography, racial peculiarities, philology and other matter that may give interest to the pfennig issuing country, city, etc. These I propose to take up in alphabetical order as given in the table and it will be my object to so connect these with the study of the pfennigs as to make them interesting to all those who take pleasure in the science of numismatics.

In regard to the Latitude and Longitude (E. from Washington) I would explain that although not in all cases absolutely correct the figures will enable any one to find the place desired if it is on the map studied, but many of them are so small that although the writer has a collection of maps dating from 1694 to the present time he has been unable to find all of them. For convenience the page in Scott's Copper Catalogue is given, but when considering each place separately I will not confine myself to the time, etc., given in that valuable work, for in some cases (Brandenburg for instance) pfennigs were issued long before the date there given. Should these articles be of interest to the numismatic reader it will give me pleasure to continue the study farther than the pfennigs. If any other coin was issued at the same date as the earliest pfennigs preference is given to those which are our special objects of study. Of the countries, cities, etc., issuing these coins, 93 in all; the catalogue above mentioned tells us that 6 began to coin them in the 16th century, 26 in the 17th, 37 in the 18th, 12 in the 19th, while 19 coined none after the 17th, 33 none after the 18th and the latest were coined by Brandenburg in 1873. Since that date they have been issued in the name of the German Empire.

German Pfennigs.

Place of Issue	Situation	N. Lat.	Longi.	Page	First	Last	Issue
Aachen	Rhen. Prussia	56.47n	83.86	100	(16)58	1793	3
Alen or Ahlen	Westphalia	51.45	89.	97	1574	1616	5
Anhalt-Bernberg	Duchy	51.40	88.	120	1746	1862	15
" Dessau	"	51.45	89.10	121	1865	1867	2
" Zerbst	"	51.50	89.	121	1760	1766	1
Augsburg	Bavaria	48.26	87.55	102	1725	1800	2
Bamberg	Kingdom	49.58	87.57	103	1761	1761	1
Bavaria	Westphalia	49	87.30	101	1761	1871	10
Beckum	"	51.47	85.5	97	1574	1622	9
Bocholt	"	51.50	83.40	97	1616	1617	4
Brandenburg	Prussia	52.15	91.0	93	?	1873	21
" Anspach	Bavaria	49.18	81.55	98	1757	1757	2
Breslau	Silesia	51.10	93.56	94	1622	1622	1
Brunswick-Luneburg	Duchy	51.55	87.0	106	1620	1621	6
" " New Line Celle	"	52.17	87.21	106	1620	1703	11
" " & Hanover	"	"	"	106	1691	1807	18
" Wolfenbittel	"	52.10	87.25	107	1704	1860	23
Camenz	Saxony	51.15	91.5	114	no date	1622	2
Chur-Pfalz	Palatinate	"	"	101	1766	1766	1
Cologne	Rhen. Prussia	50.58	83.55	100	?	1789	2
Corvey	Westphalia	51.45	86.	97	1638	1787	12
Dulmen	"	51.45	84.20	98	?	1625	6
Eimbeck	Prussia	51.45	86.50	108	?	?	1
Elberfeld	Rhenish Prussia	51.15	84.9	101	1817	1847	2
Frankfort	Annexed to Prussia in 1866	50.8	85.40	124	1786	1822	6
Fulda	Hesse Nassau, now in Prussia	50.36	86.03	115	1769	1769	1
Goslar	Hanover	"	"	109	1734	1764	5
Goettingen	"	51.35	86.58	109	1621	1621	"
Gotha & Altenburg	"	50.58	87.45	111	1718	1770	8
Haltern	Westphalia	51.40	84.50	98	?	1624	4
Hamm	"	51.45	84.50	98	?	1746	6
Hanover	Now in Prussia	52.45	86.	107	1814	1864	21
Hervord	Westphalia	52.10	85.35	98	1636	1636	3
Hesse Darmstadt	Grand Duchy	49.55	85.50	116	1735	1872	14
Hildesheim	Hanover	52.4	87.	109	1762	1772	1
Jever	Oldenburg, State	53.30	84.50	120	1764	1764	1
Kosfeld	Westphalia	51.55	84.10	97	1578	1763	7
Lippe Detmold	A State	52.	86.	121	?	1858	12
Lowenstein	Wurtemberg	49.10	86.30	105	1766	1804	10
Wortheim	Baden	49.48	86.30	"	"	"	"
Mecklenburg-Gustrow	Mecklenburg, part of G. Duchy	53.48	89.10	117	1621	1692	4
" Schwerin	Grand Duchy	53.45	88.25	117	1621	1872	16
" Strelitz	"	53.20	90.10	118	1747	"	12
Mentz	Rhenish Hesse	49.58	85.20	116	1750	1781	18
Muehlhausen	Thuringia	51.15	87.35	94	1737	1767	2
Munster	Westphalia	57.58	84.40	95	1560	1790	40
Nassau	Hesse-Nassau, now in Prussia	50.25	85.	119	1859	1863	1
Oldenburg-Birkenfeld	Duchy of Oldenburg	53.	85.5	120	1848	1858	6
Osnaburg	Hanover	52.20	85.6	109	1570	1805	26
Paderborn	Osnaburg	51.45	85.52	96	1605	1786	43
Pomerania	Westphalia	53.45	92.	94	1776	1808	2
Pymont	Prussia	51.53	86.10	123	1761	1761	3
Ravensburg	Waldeck-Pymont, now in Prussia	47.45	86.40	104	1620	1780	8
Rein	Wurtemberg	52.20	84.50	96	1602	1602	6
Reuss	Westphalia	50.40	89.	123	1760	1868	11
Reuss-Gera	Principality	50.40	89.	123	1761	1761	2
" Lobenstein	Reus Griez and	50.29	88.52	124	1812	1868	9
" Schleitz	Reus Schleiz-Lobenstein are	50.35	88.40	123	1815	1868	3
Rheda	Principality	51.50	85.18	98	1655	1669	6
Ritberg	Westphalia	51.45	85.25	98	1617	1766	11
Rostock	Mecklenburg	54.5	90.2	118	1725	1864	19
Kingdom of Saxony	Kingdom, a State	51.	90.	113	1772	1872	17
Saxe-Altenburg	Duchy, a State	51.	89.25	112	1841	1865	2
" Coburg-Gotha	Duchy, a State	50.58	87.45	113	1834	1870	8
" Hildburghausen	M. S. Meiningen	50.29	87.50	112	1759	1826	8
" Lauenburg	Now in Holstein	53.25	87.30	108	1621	1621	2
" Meiningen	Duchy, a State	60.35	87.35	111	1818	1870	8
" Saalfeld	"	50.40	88.20	113	1761	1826	9
" Weimar	"	51.	88.20	110	1750	1865	30
Sayn Wittgenstein	Grand Duchy, a State	50.15	84.45	95	1752	1753	1
Schaumburg-Lippe	Hessen-Nassau (Prussia)	52.20	86.10	121	1824	1858	5
" Hessen	Principality, a State	"	"	115	1620	1832	6
Schmalkalden	Hesse Cassel (Detached)	50.42	87.30	115	1720	1754	4
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	Principality, a State	50.32	88.20	122	1751	1842	16
" Sondershausen	Principality	51.22	87.45	121	no date	1858	4
Soest	Westphalia	51.30	85.10	98	"	1639	5
Speyer	Rhenish Bavaria	49.20	85.20	102	1765	1765	1
Stolberg	Saxony ?	50.35	86.55	94	1715	1801	2
Stralsund	Pomerania	54.17	90.6	94	1622	1622	1
Tecklenburg-Rheda	Westphalia	"	"	99	1685	1761	7
Treves	Rhenish Prussia	49.44	83.40	100	1748	1789	12
Waldeck	Principality	51.20	86.	122	1622	1867	34
Warburg	Westphalia	51.30	86.10	99	1622	1623	3
Warendorf	"	51.55	84.58	99	1574	1690	9
Westphalia	Prussia	51.30	85.	115	no date	1810	6
Wied	Rhenish Prussia	50.30	84.55	100	1748	1750	4
Wied (Runkel)	Nassau Runkel (Prussia)	50.30	85.20	100	1751	1752	2
Wiedenbruck	Westphalia	51.15	85.20	99	1596	1716	6
Wismer	Mecklenburg	53.55	88.30	119	1621	1854	4
Wurzburg	Bavaria	49.51	84.55	102	1622	1764	6
Appenzell	Switzerland	47.20	86.13	129	1816	1816	1
Austria	Empire	48.00	92.	125	1748	1765	2
Denmark	Kingdom	56.20	86.	96	1602	1604	1
zburg	Austria	47.56	89.52	127	1775	1806	12

According to Scott.

Denominations of Pfennigs	First Æ Coin	Other Æ Coins
IIII	III Pfg.	XII Heller (1)
I, II, III, VI, XII	VI Pfg.	I Heller
1, 1½, 3, 4	I Pfg.	
I, 3	I Pfg.	
I	I Pfg. or	I Heller, 1760
I, II	¼ 20 Gulden	Hellers, Krzrs., Gulden (varieties)
I	I Heller 1622	Hellers, Krzrs., (varieties)
I, II, 2	I Pfg.	
I, II, III, VI, XII	I Heller	I Heller
II, III, IV, XII	II Pfg.	X, XV, XXI, Hellers
1, 2, 3, 4, 5	I Pfg. in Scott	¼ Stuber, Grossus, Schilling, Zehner
I, II	I Pfg.	
I	I Heller, 1621	I Heller
I, II, III	I Pfg.	I, III, VI Flitter
I, 1½, II, III	Witten	1 Witten, 1 Sechling
I, 1½, II, 4	I Pfg.	
1, 1½, II, 2½	I Denier	
I, 3	I Pfg.	1 Denier, 1758
I	¼ Stuber	¼ Stuber, IIII and 8 Heller
I, II, III, IV	I Pfg.	
I, II, III, III, VI	I Pfg.	
I	I Flitter	I, III Flitter
I, I	I Pfg.	
I, II	I Heller	Hellers (6), Thelers (2), Atribuo, ¼ Halbag
I	II Heller	II Heller, 1759
I	I Flitter, 1620	I Flitter
I, II, III, IV, 4	III Flitter	III Flitter, 1621
I, 1½, 3	I Heller, 1692	I Heller (4)
I, III, VI, VIIII	I Pfg. no date	
I, II, III, IIII, VI, XII	I Pfg. no date	
I, II, 2, 4	I Pfg.	
I, II, III	XII Heller, 1580	VI, XII Heller
I, II, III, IIII, VI	I Pfg.	¼ ½ Stuber, ¼ (2) ½ (2) Krzr., 1 Heller (3)
I	I Flitter	I Flitter (2) Grain Tokens
I, II, III, IIII, VI, VIII, XII	I Pfg.	¼ Stuber, I Heller
½, I, 1½, II, III, 3, VI	I Pfg.	I Heller
I, 2	III Flitter (1) 621	I, II Heller, III Flitter
	I Pfg.	I Krzr. (2)
I, II, III	I Pfg.	
I, II, III, 1½, 2, 3, 5, 6	I Pfg.	
I, 1½, III, 2, 3, 5	III Pfg.	
1, 2, 3, II, III, IV	I Pfg.	I Heller (4), ¼ ½ Krzr., 1, 2, 5 Sols.
II	II Pfg.	
I, 1½, II, III, IIII, VI, XII, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6	I Heller	I Heller, no date
I	II Krzrs.	¼, ½, I, II, IIII Krzrs.
1, 2, 3	I Pfg.	
2, 3, I, 1½, II, III, IIII, VI, VII, VIII, IX, XII	I "	I Heller
I, 1½, II, III, IIII, VI, XII, 2, 3, 4, 6	I "	
3	I "	
I, II, IIII	I "	
I, II, III, VI, XII, 4	III Pfg.	I Heller
I, III, IIII, VI, VIII, XII	I Heller, 1660	I Heller (3)
¼, I, II, 3	I Pfg.	
I, II	I "	
½, I, 2, 3, 4	I "	
I, 3	I "	
I, II, III, IIII, V, VI	I "	
I, II, III, IIII, VI	I "	
I, III, 3, 6	I "	
I, 2, 3, 4, 5, III	I "	
I, II	I "	
I, 1½, 2, 3	I Heller, 1703	I Heller (10) II Hellers (1) ½, ¼ (2) ½ Krzr.
I	I Pfg.	¼ Dreiling (2)
II, III	I Heller, 1755	I Heller (6) 2, (1) 3 (1) ½, ¼ (3) ½ (3) and I Krzr. (4)
1, 2, 3	I Heller, 1688	I Heller (4)
¼, I, 1½, III, 2, 3, 4	I Pfg.	I Heller (5)
I, 1½, II, 2, 3, 4	I "	¼ Stuber, 1752
I	I "	
1, 2, 3, 4	I "	
I, 1½, III, VI	1½ Pfg.	I Heller (2)
I, 1½	I Pfg.	I Heller, ½ ¼ (2) ½ I (2) Krzr.
¼, I, II, 2, 3, 4	III Flitter, 1621	
I, II, 3	I Pfg.	II Shilling
I, II, III, VI, XII	2 Pfg.	I Krzr. 1765
2	1½ Pfg.	
I, 1½	I Scherf, 1607	I Scherf, I Witten, I Sechling
VI	I Pfg.	
I, II, III, IIII, IV	I "	¼ ½ I Krzr. I Heller
I, II, III, IIII, VI	I "	½ Groschen 1809, ½ M. Groschen 1825
I, II, III, IIII, VI, 3	I "	
I, III, IIII	I "	
I, II, III, IIII, VI, XII	XII First dated 1619	I Heller 1574
1, II, III, VI, XII	I Pfg.	1, 2, 3, 5 Ctme.
I	I Pfg.	¼ Stuber
I	I "	¼ Stuber
I, 1½, II, III, IIII, VI	I "	I Heller 1596
II, III, 3, 6	III Pfg.	4, 8, 16, 32 Schilling, 4, 8 Marks
¼, II, III	II Pfg.	¼, ½, 1, 4 Krzr.
I	I Pfg.	
I	I Pfg.	I Hell. 1, 1, 5-10, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 15, 30 Krzrs, several of some 40 in a
2	2 Pfg.	Many varieties of coins
I, II, 2	I Pfg.	I Krzr. (4)

The Chicago Numismatic Society.



The 32nd regular meeting of the above named Society was held in their rooms, 1123, Masonic Temple, Friday evening, Sept. 7th; President G. W. Tracy presiding.

Communications were received from S. H. & H. Chapman, Farran Zerbe, Ohio State Numismatic Society and Thos. L. Elder. A photograph of Canadian coins and specimens of copper ore from the Higley mines at Granby, Conn., were received from Howland Wood.

P. M. Wolsieffer and Armin L. Egger were elected to membership.

Mr. Tracy presented a paper on the Silver Coins of Peter the Great of Russia. All present were furnished U. S. Minor Proof sets for 1906. Mr. Brand exhibited some rare Russian roubles, a quintuple thaler of Brunswick, Siege piece of Lindau and a set of New Danish West India coins. Mr. Tracy showed a number of Siege pieces and Necessity money.

Adjourned to meet Oct. 5th.

BEN G. GREEN, Secretary.

Ohio State Numismatic Society

At a special meeting of the Trustees of The State Numismatic Society held Wednesday, Sept. 26th, final arrangements were made for the First Annual State Convention to be held at Columbus October 24th. This convention promises to be one of great interest, especially to the collectors of Ohio. Several papers are being prepared on the different branches of Numismatics, by collectors well known in their chosen branch. Coins will be on exhibition and sale at fixed prices which will give collectors attending this convention, an opportunity to purchase coins desired. An opportunity will also be given for the exchange of duplicates.

The election of officers for the ensuing year will be held at this meeting. All collectors who expect to attend are requested to communicate with the Secretary at once, and upon arrival in Columbus to report at his office 134 E. State St., for information as to place of meeting etc. New members elected were Ben G. Green, Geo. W. Tracy, and Virgil M. Brand, as corresponding members, and Waldo C. Moore and H. C. Ezekiel as active members.

J. M. HENDERSON, Sec'y.

Our Currency.

Until 1785 no national coinage was established, and none was issued until 1793. English, French, Spanish and German coins, of various and uncertain value, passed from hand to hand. Beside the ninepences and fourpence-halfpennies, there were bits and half-bits, pistareens, picayunes and fips. Of gold pieces there were johannes, or joe, the doubloon, the moidore, and pistole, with English and French guineas, carolins, ducats, and chequins. Of coppers there were English pence and half pence and French sous; and pennies were issued at local mints in Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The English shilling had everywhere degenerated in value, but differently in different localities; among silver pieces the Spanish dollar, from Louisiana and Cuba, had begun to supersede it as a measure of value. In New England the shilling had sunk from nearly one-fourth to one-sixth of a dollar; in New York to one-eighth; in North Carolina to one-tenth. It was partly for this reason that in devising a national coinage the more uniform dollar was adopted as the unit. At the same time the decimal system of division was adopted instead of the cumbersome English system, and the result was our present admirably simple currency, which we owe to Gouverneur Morris, aided as to some points by Thomas Jefferson. During the period of Confederation, the chaotic state of the currency was a serious obstacle to trade, and it afforded endless opportunities for fraud and extortion. Clipping and counterfeiting were carried to such lengths that every moderately cautious person, in taking payment in hard cash, felt it necessary to keep a small pair of scales beside him and carefully weigh each coin, after narrowly scrutinizing its stamp and deciphering its legend.—John Fiske.

In the days of '49 of California, the ounce of pure gold (sixteen dollars and fifty cents) formed the common medium of exchange. Another interesting form of money was a lump of gold, called a slug, equaling just fifty dollars.

In 1620 the first large copper coins were minted in England.

In the early years of this century there were thirty-three tons of silver to one of gold in circulation.

The Romans issued private or consular coins which bore the names of every leading Roman family.

In one thousand ounces of our gold coinage there are nine hundred ounces of silver, and ninety of copper.

It is an interesting fact that the Japanese coins in the matter of fineness are superior to all others.

Absolutely pure gold is twenty-four carats fine.

Sea-shells were the earliest forms of money; the skin of animals coming next as a substitute.

In India cakes of tea pass as currency, and in China pieces of silk.

Norway even now uses corn for currency.

Sheep and oxen among the old Romans took the place of money.

In some districts of New Guinea female slaves form the standard of value.

The Icelandic and Irish laws yet have traces of the use of cattle for money.

Many Teutonic fines were paid in cattle.

Chocolate is still used in the interior of South America for money, as are cocoanuts and eggs.

Iron spikes, knives, and spear-heads, and brass rods are used as a medium of exchange in certain parts of Central Africa.

The archaic Greek money was in the form of thick, round lumps of metal, stamped with the given value.

According to Adam Smith, it was not so very long ago that nails were used as a subsidiary coin in Scotland.

Whales' teeth are used by the Fijians, red feathers by some of the South Sea islanders, and salt in Abyssinia.

The old Chinese gold coins were in the form of cubes, while the bronze coins were shaped like knives and mining tools.

Among some native Australians greenstone and red ochre formed the currency.

In the early colonial times of 1652 tobacco and tobacco receipts were legal tender; corn and beans and codfish were also employed.

The small, hard shell known as the cowrie is still used in India the Indian Islands, and Africa as the purchasing power.

According to Prescott, the money of the Aztecs and the kindred nations consisted of quills filled with gold dust and bags of chocolate grains.

Before the introduction of coined money into Greece, skewers and spikers of iron and copper were currency, six being a dram or handful.

The Carthaginians had better money, Barbarossa, during his fight with Milan, in 1158, issued leather tokens, and so did John the Good of France in 1360.

In the British West Indies, pins, a slice of bread, or a pinch of snuff have all a purchasing power, while on the African coast axes are the accepted currency.

In 1652, during the early colonial times of America, musket-balls passed for change at a farthing apiece, and were legal tender for sums under a shilling.

Wampum was the strangest currency of all. It was the shell bead money of the Indians, and was soon accepted by the New England colonists as a convenient token in all dealing with the Indians.

The strangest coin of all, though, was the ideal money spoken of by Montesquieu as being found in certain parts of Africa. It is an ideal money called "maconte," but is purely a sign of value without a unit.—Scrap Book.

Information Relating to Coins and Medals.

All correspondence with the Mint should be addressed "Superintendent of the Mint of the United States, Philadelphia." Articles which are expected to be returned by mail must be accompanied by eight cents return registry fee.

The Mint does not buy old coins or paper money, except some rare Colonial coins in fine condition, which are desired for the Mint Cabinet. Mutilated or uncurrent United States gold and silver coin is purchased as bullion, the gold at the rate of \$18 60 per ounce troy, and the silver (in amounts of not less than \$3 00) at the rate of cents per ounce troy.

The Mint has no pattern pieces for sale.

The Government pays no premium for the return of any of its coins or paper money.

New coins cannot be struck until authorized by an Act of Congress.

The Mint supplies United States coins only, and not of any past date.

The fifty dollar gold pieces and the half-dollar and quarter-dollar pieces in gold (?) were struck by private parties and not by the United States Government.

The coinage of the following ceased in the years named: Half and one cent, copper, in 1857; one cent, nickel, 1864; half dime and three cents, silver, and two cents bronze, 1873; twenty cents silver 1878; trade dollar, 1883; one dollar and three dollars gold, and three cents nickel, 1889. The Columbian half dollar was coined in 1892 and 1893 and the Isabella quarter in 1893. The Lafayette dollar was struck in 1899, the date of the coin (1900) being that of the unveiling of the memorial.

Mint Marks—Coins struck at the Philadelphia Mint have no mint mark, those struck at all other mints of the United States are distinguished by a small letter on the reverse near the bottom; these letters are: "C" for Charlotte, N. C., discontinued in 1861; "CC" for Carson City, Nev., discontinued in 1893; "D" for Dahlonega, Ga., discontinued in 1861; "O" for New Orleans, La., and "S" for San Francisco, Cal.

The coin dealers are the proper persons to apply for the value of old coins. It is very unsatisfactory and usually impossible to give the value of an old coin without seeing it, as so much depends upon the variety and condition of preservation of the coin.

The Mint does not publish and cannot supply any book or list giving the prices of old coins.

The coins of the United States, now authorized by law, are:

GOLD—Double Eagle, Eagle, Half Eagle, Quarter Eagle.

SILVER—Half Dollar, Quarter Dollar, Dime.

MINOR—Five cents, nickel, One cent, bronze.

The five-cent and one-cent pieces are known as "minor" coins.

A "proof coin" is one struck by hand on a hydraulic press from a specially polished die, using a polished blank. They are made at the Philadelphia Mint only.

The price of the set of gold proof coins is \$38.50; the proof set of silver

and minor coins, \$1.50; the proof set of minor coins, 8 cents. Single gold pieces, in proof, may be had for 25 cents each at above their face value, but the other sets will not be separated.

Proof coins of the present year can be had from about January 15th to Dec. 31st, unless, as is sometimes the case, the stock is exhausted a day or so before December 31. Dies wear with use, therefore coins struck late in the year may not be as perfect as those struck earlier. The Mint has no coins or sets of coins of other than the present date for sale.

A young business man of our city lately called at our office with a 2 real Charles IV. of Spain, date 1793. This was in good condition and he wished to know its value. We suggested that twenty-five cents would be a good fair price for it as it was common. He said he had promised to pay fifty cents for it and that he wanted it for a pocket piece because it was so old. We asked him why, if he wanted an old coin, he did not get some nice old Roman silver or bronze piece over 1800 years old that he could obtain for the same price. He asked if they were dated and we had to tell him they were not; at the same time we told him that the exact year of issue could be determined as accurately as if they bore a date. But this would not answer his purpose. He wanted to show it to his friends and it must have a date. He would have grasped at once on to a falus of Morocco with the date 1298 plainly looking at him without asking a question. Of this class they are also very many. Probably every active collector, dealer or advertiser, whose name is before the public receives from 500 to 2,000 queries yearly. The great mass are not worth the postage expended and less than one per cent are of any use to the person written to. Once we seriously thought of publishing a Numismatic Directory and had tabulated somewhere between 6 and 7 thousand names and were progressing so far amazingly. Further thought and time confirmed us the belief that such a directory would be only confusing and of little value. The best numismatic directory ever issued in this country is the roster of the American Numismatic Association compiled by Mr. Wood, and published in our issue for October 1905. Here is a directory containing the names and addresses of several hundred active earnest collectors, every one alive to the interests of our science, and such a Directory means something beyond a mass of names.

Wanted, to Exchange or For Sale.

This department is under the control of our readers to use as they may think best. Under the FOR SALE head a moderate charge of one cent a word will be made. Otherwise it will be gratis and all are cordially invited to make the best possible use of the department.

WANTED: Dr. LeRoux's latest work on Canadian Coins and Tokens, State price and condition. W. H. Amberg, P. O. Box 199, Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE: 1794 Hays cent No. 8, stars show distinctly on reverse; the obverse is in fine condition; picture on application. Address, M. A. Wilber, P. O. Box 505, Richmond, Va.

WANTED: H. T. Tokens, Low's Nos. 1, 11, 24, 25, 26, 27, 41, 42, 43, 70, 71, 90, 96, 118, 119, 147, 150, 162, Gold dollars; 1856, 1857, 1859, 1860, 1861 and 1862 Brilliant proof condition. Carl Wurtzbach, Lee, Mass.

WANTED: To receive auction catalogues and price lists from all dealers in the U. S., Edwin Williams, 652 Second St. Monroe, Mich.

TO EXCHANGE: For old coins; a valuable collection of Indian relics; coat, moccasins, leggins, axes, pipes, etc. All beaded. S. D. Kiger, 139 W. Market St., Indianapolis, Ind.

TO EXCHANGE: Uncirculated 1904 Lewis & Clark gold dollar given for 1905 same. Rare Colonial, Confederate and Fractional currency, and gold dollars for the same. Want 1864-72 inclusive, 1875-1878-1879, gold dollars. A. P. Wylie, Troy Grove, Ill.

WANTED: To correspond with anyone having for sale Ships coins in fine, uncirculated, or proof condition. Josiah B. Chase, Jr., 70 Francis St. Brookline, Mass.

"One dollar enclosed. I get more pleasure, satisfaction, and information combined from this dollar than any other one I spend." J. C. Fowle, Shaniko, Oregon.

WANTED: Dollar, 1836, flying eagle, Half dollar, 1836, milled edge. Dime, 1894 S mint, 3 and 5 cent nickles of 1877, 1 cent, nickel, flying eagle, 1856. These must all be in uncirculated condition. Theodore J. Garlic, Box 234, Coffeyville, Kans.

WANTED: \$3.00 gold pieces mostly common dates, very good to fine. Also \$1.00 gold, small planchets preferred. Good prices paid. Have fine half cents, proof silver, broken bank bills, state and Confederate notes that I will exchange or sell outright at moderate prices. Alvin J. Fink, 604 South Jefferson St. Dayton, Ohio.

WANTED: To buy Norwegian coins prior to 1873, and Danish before 1814. Send Rubbings and state price. B. Evenvold, Morenci, Ariz.

FOR SALE:—A large IIX14 photograph showing the obverse and the reverse of 48 varieties of the Ships Colonies & Commerce tokens will be sent on receipt of \$1.00. I also have a large stock of these tokens for sale. I also desire to correspond with anyone having any new varieties. Howland Wood, 93 Perry St., Brookline, Mass.

WANTED: To receive Auction Coin Catalogues and price lists from all dealers. John Lampertz, 422 Olive St., St. Louis Mo.

WANTED:—Copper cents, 1793, 1799, 1804; also 1856 eagle cent, uncir. and 1 and 3 dollar gold pieces of any date. I will buy U. S. varieties of any date or description if prices are reasonable. Rare U. S. stamps to exchange. Dr. C. H. Morris, New London, Conn.

WANTED: To purchase encased stamps; also duplicates for sale and exchange. E. C. Stevens, 149 Main St. Fitchburg, Mass.

WANTED: Half Cents and varieties; 1793, 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797; 1800, 1802, 1803, 1805, 1807, 1809, 1810, 1811 and 1804 plain 4, 1804 crosslet 4, stemless wreath; protruding tongue; 1828 twelve stars, Must be in fine condition. Geo. S. Lockwood, Care Bank of Commerce, Cleveland, O.

TO EXCHANGE: Several beautiful books, for coins or books on numismatics. F. A. Hassler, M. D. Santa Ana, Cal.

WANTED:—The following Canadian coins in fine condition. 523 (1839), 525, 728, all letters on barrel showing, and 954. I have for the same B. 717 good 857 very fine, 887 very good, 899 unc., 989 very good, and a fine bank of Montreal penny with reverse of City Bank, very rare. J. E. Carswell, Box 134, Plattsville, Ontario.

"I find the NUMISMATIST to be simply invaluable to the collector. A mystery to me is how you can furnish so much for so little." Dr. C. T. Stovall, Vienna, Ga.

WANTED:—Cincinnati "Copperheads," Store Cards, War Tokens (1861-4); Cardboard Promises to pay 1861-2; Paper Money. Shinplasters, Wild Cat Money, Bank Notes; Bank Note Reporters; "Cincinnati Mining & Trading Company" Gold Pieces (\$5 00 and \$10 00); Encased Postage Stamps of Cincinnati firms; in fact anything pertaining to Cincinnati. Address with full particulars, H. C. Ezekiel, 334 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED:—Copper and Brass Coins of South and Central America Will pay cash or exchange gold dollars for the same. Frank Brown, 90 Main St., Worcester, Mass.

WANTED:—To hear from any one interested in Encased Stamps. Will buy, sell or exchange. E. C. Stevens, 149 Main St. Fitchburg, Mass.

TO EXCHANGE:—Common coins and stamps, also foreign view cards, curios etc. Would like a good medical battery in exchange for any of above. Jos. H. Oddy, Box 570, St. Marys, Ontario.

TO EXCHANGE:—Coins, Books and Sale Catalogues. Send lists of what you have and what you want. C. A. Mathis, R. F. D. 21, Greenwood, Neb.

TO EXCHANGE:—200 U. S. half dollars, all before 1830, for old fire arms. J. C. Laidacker, Saint Clair, Pa.

WANTED:—Bills of Grand Prairie Bank of Urbana, Ills. (R. H. Steele, Urbana, Ill.

WANTED:—To correspond with collectors of Papal coins and medals. J. M. Potichke, 689 Michigan Ave. Detroit Mich.

FOR SALE:—Large U. S. copper cents 52 different dates none mutilated \$2 00 per hundred while they last. Robert K. Idler 241 So. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED:—Broken Bank Bills or "Wild Cat" paper money used in or pertaining to Ohio. State price or what is wanted in trade. J. M. Henderson, 13 1/2 E. State St. Columbus, Ohio.

FOR SALE:—First issue unperforated fractional currency 5 and 10 cent new clean crisp notes 50 cents per pair. Robert K. Idler 241 So. 15th St. Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED:—Broken Bank Bills of Ohio and old Bank Note Reporters. A. B. Coover, 194 W. 9th St. Columbus, O.

TO EXCHANGE:—Many choice U. S. and Canadian coppers; fine Montreal half penny, side view, 1838. Also about 100 English half pennies, Condo period, 1788-1796, choice lot. Several Godivas uncirculated. What have you to offer in exchange? Vernon Burger, Emwilton Place, Ossining, N. Y.

TO EXCHANGE:—Souvenir post cards of Monroe for those of any other locality. Address, (Miss) Helen Heath, Monroe Mich.

WANTED: To hear from collectors who are interested in Greek and Roman coins (particularly Greek). Also English foreign coins, medals, etc. Address, E. F. Seltman, Kinghoe Berkhamsted, near London, England.

WANTED—Half cents, Fractional currency, and Gold dollars. Charles M. Clark, 448 Fourth St., Braddock, Pa.

WANTED:—I will pay liberal prices for any or all of the following gold quarter eagles; 1796 thirteen stars, 1797, 1806 over '05, 1827, 1840 D, 1841 O. 1842, 1852 D. 1854 S. 1854 S. 1855 D. 1858 S, 1862 S. 1863. 1864 H. O. Granberg, Oshkosh, Wis.

WANTED—Cents, 1793, 1799 and 1804. Will buy for cash or give \$3 gold pieces in exchange. B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Texas.

WANTED—To receive auction coin catalogues and price lists from all dealers. J. F. Banning, 527 Norriss St., Ottawa, Ill.

"I wonder that you are able to get out so good a journal for the very reasonable amount charged." J. Milnor Brown, Los Angeles, Cal.

WANTED—Numismatic books relating to American coins. B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Texas.

WANTED:—To receive Coin catalogues and price lists from all dealers, also paper money catalogues and prices. A. W. Arehart, Jamestown, Ohio.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE:—For U. S. gold dollars or \$4.00 pieces, one full collection of U. S. cents, also nearly a full collection of Hard Times William Ross, Chaplin, Conn.

FOR SALE:—Several small collections of Civil War Tokens. H. Wood, 93 Perry St., Brookline, Mass.

WANTED:—To receive Auction Coin Catalogues and price lists from all dealers. J. A. Nordell, Carbondale, Colo.

WANTED: Fort Wyane (Indiana) Paper money, shin plasters, bank notes, or anything in the line of money pertaining to Ft. Wayne. Send full particulars and price asked. Address, Dr. J. A. Williams, 906 Calhoun St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

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"The world is full of others, but there's none like you." J. H. White, Geneseo, Ill.

WANTED: Translations from any language into another and *vice versa*. J. C. Beniquez, 21 Ann St. New York, N. Y.

WANTED: The names and addresses of collectors who collect Masonic medals, badges, and Chapter Pennies. Charles K. Warner, 1016 Mount Vernon St. Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED:—To received Auction Coin Catalogues. Also want price lists from dealers in coins, paper money, autographs, curios. etc. J. B. Temple, North Adams, Mass.

TO EXCHANGE—\$3 00 gold pieces for gold dollars. I will give three of them for seven gold dollars. All letters answered. B. Max Mehl, Box 826, Ft. Worth, Texas.

TO EXCHANGE—A fine U. S. fractional currency shield of 39 bills all bright and fine and clean; all the rare bills and signatures under frame and glass, for U. S. silver dollars of any date. Also want a fine silver dime of 1800. C. E. Tribbett, Darlington, Ind.

WANTED:—To correspond with every member of the association interested in Canadian coins. Send me your address. J. E. Carswell, Box 134, Plattsville, Ontario.

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129

REPUBLIC, 1889 —
(Estados Unidos do Brasil.)
Arms of the republic. Azure, the constellation
of the Southern Cross [five stars or (gold)],
within a border of mullets.



	Fair	Good
500 Reis 1889-91	—	75
1000 " 1889-90	—	1 25
2000 " 1891	—	—

CUBA.



	Fair	Good
1 Peso 1899	2 00	2 50
1 " " "	1 25	1 50

HAYTI.

(Under France.)
Esculin — Lib. strike, *L. R.*
COLONIE DE SAINT DOMINGUE,
value in field..... — —
1 Esculin — Similar..... — —
2 " " "..... — —



INDEPENDENT EMPIRE
Jacques Dessalins, 1804-06



Henry Christophe, 1806-11

7½ Sols 1807-8	1 50	2 50
15 Sols 1807-8	1 50	2 50
7½ Sols 1808. <i>H. C. script.</i>	—	—
LIB. seated <i>L.</i> , value in <i>cz.</i>	—	3 00
15 Sols 1808. Similar	—	3 00
30 " " "	—	4 00

As Henry I. King, 1811-20.



Gourde 1814 *..... — —
Dbl " 1811 Bust *r. laur. R.*..... — —
Cwd. arms..... — —
Dbl. Gourde 1820. Similar..... — —

Alex. Petion, 1807-18.



6 Centimes An 10.	25	40
12 " An 10-12.	25	40
25 " An 10-13.	25	40
6 " An 15. Head <i>L.</i> , <i>A.</i>	—	—
PETION PRESIDENT. <i>R.</i> As last, with <i>leg. REPUBLIQUE</i>	25	40
D'HAITI.....	25	40
12 Centimes. An 14. Similar	25	40
25 " " "	25	40

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Tokens p. etc., etc.

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Rin. 20 var. Canada p. to fi. H. T.
Tokens (several), Guernesey Dou.
Named Cash, etc., etc.

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50 three cent silver	\$2 50	50 Morocco coppers, old	\$2.50
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100 eagle cents 1857-58	\$2.50	100 " \$10 notes, 1864	\$1.00
100 large copper cents	\$2.00	100 " \$20 notes, 1864	\$3.00
100 small copper cents, red	\$2.00	100 southern fractional notes...	\$1.00
100 war tokens	\$2.00	100 Bank of Augusta notes can-	
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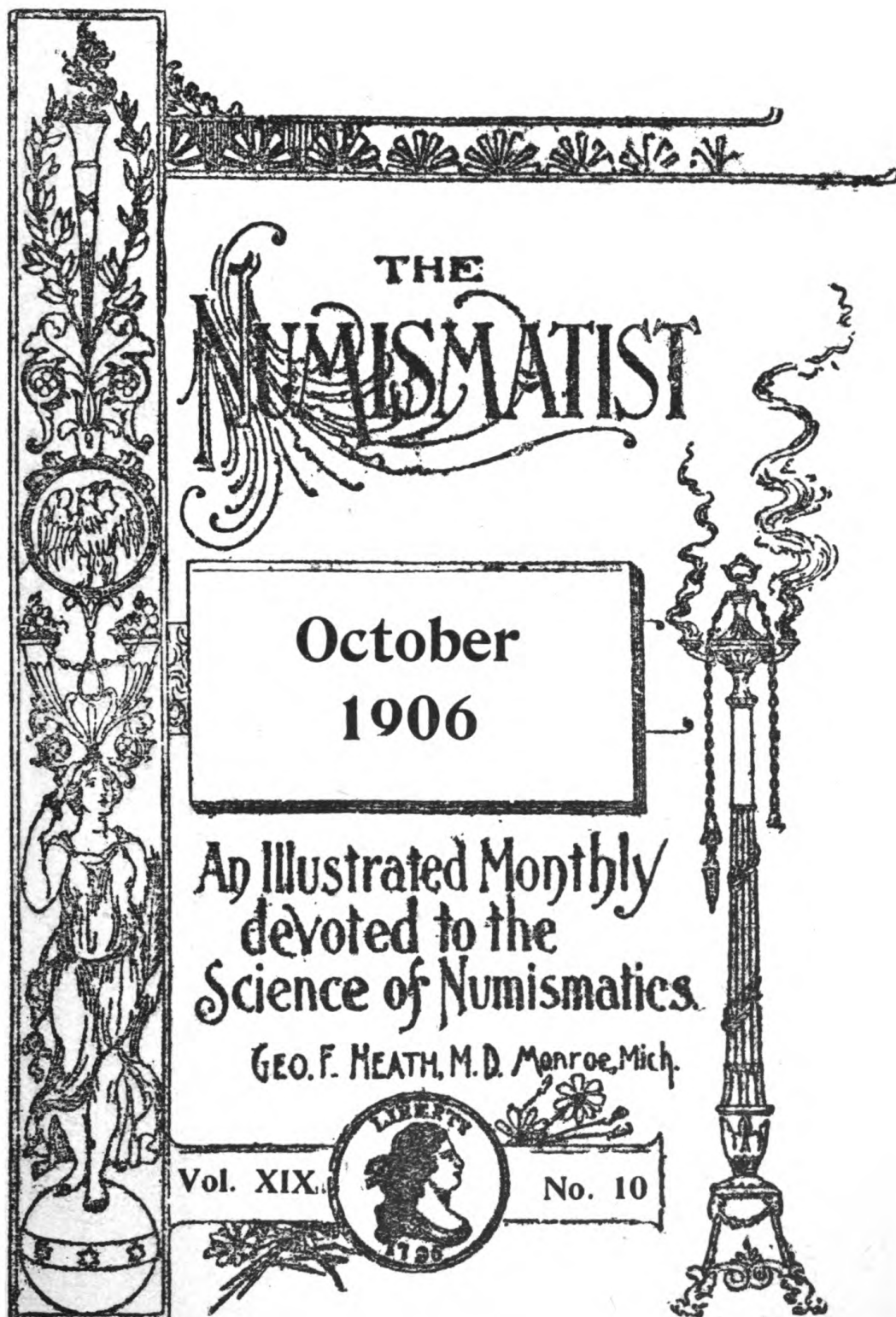
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On Friday evening, Nov. 30th, 1906, I will sell at Public Auction the well known collection of Encased Postage Stamps brought together by Mr. H. E. Deats of Flemington, N. J. There are almost 150 varieties of these rare and interesting pieces, in exceptionally fine condition.

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The Numismatist.

VOL. XIX.

MONROE, MICHIGAN, OCTOBER 1906.

NO. 10

TOKENS AND MEDALS

Relating to Numismatists and Coin Dealers.

A. R. Frey, F. R. N. S.

LIII. VALENTIN ERNEST LOESCHER.



The above rare silver belongs to this series, as Professor Loescher was a writer on numismatic subjects.

He was born at Sondershausen, Thuringia, December 28, 1672, and died at Dresden, February 8, 1749. For many years he was professor of theology at the University of Wittenberg, and in 1694 he published at Jena, "*De numerum veterum in theologia explicatione S. Scripturae et ecclesiasticae antiquitatis usu.*"

Three years after his death appeared another work by him, entitled:

Index numismatum, continens numos antiquos Graecos et Romanos, nec non bracteatos ac solidos medii aevi.

This was published at Dresden.

The translation on the obverse of this medal reads:

"A well merited rest of an old man who has performed his tenth lustrum." The latter term, in the Roman computation of time, was equivalent to five years; hence we can safely assume that Loescher was a professor at Wittenberg University for fifty years.

The sentiment expressed on the reverse is to the effect that although

Loescher had reached an old age in 1748, (the date of the medal) it was to be hoped that his life was to be spared for a while. Hence the translation "But God moreover still adds his mild lustrums;" and the sun dial on the building when compared with the quotation from Isaiah XXXVI.18, is indicative of a prayer which found an answer, for Loescher lived four years longer.

The letters I. W. H. on the building are the initials of the medallist, Johann Wilhelm Hoeckner, a native of Dresden and an engraver at the mint of that city in the eighteenth century.

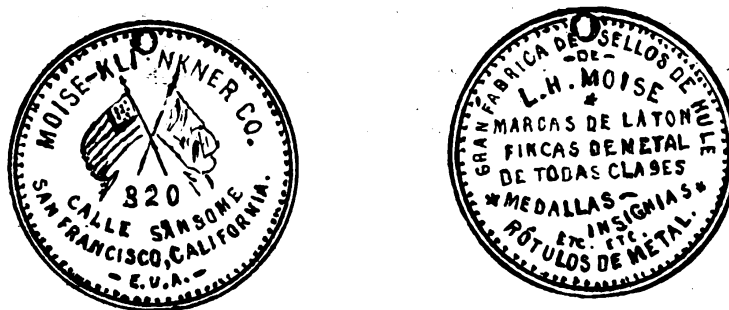
LIV. FRANCIS J. GRENNY.



Mr. Grenny was born in 1844 and in 1870 he established himself as a dealer at Brantford, Ontario. In 1893 he issued a little catalogue, still occasionally met with giving the prices and values of the principal coins and tokens of the United States and Canada. In the autumn of that year he decided to go to Los Angeles, Cal., where he still resides, and he sold his entire stock at auction in New York City, on October 10 and 11, 1893.

The token above illustrated is number 836 in Breton, and the total issue was two hundred, being fifty each in copper, brass, nickel and aluminium. Complete sets are rather difficult to obtain now; Mr Grenny, in the catalogue above referred to, sold them at four dollars for the set.

LV. THE MOISE-KLINKNER COMPANY.



This concern was probably the largest of its kind on the Pacific Coast and

have occupied the premises at 320 Sansome street, San Francisco, for a number of years. The inscription in Spanish upon their token is in that language because they carried on an extensive trade with Mexico and South America, furnishing tokens, metallic cards, etc., for the plantations as well as for individuals.

In October 1905 they removed their entire establishment to Nos. 417 and 419 Market Street, and signalized their occupation of the new quarters by striking the following token in brass.



The entire plant was destroyed in the great fire last April, and the above details were all that could be obtained.

LVI. THE BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.



This Society was instituted on March 3, 1860, and the meetings were held regularly once a month, generally on the first Thursday. Dr. Winslow Lewis was the first President and he held this office until January 5, 1865, when Jeremiah Colburn was elected to the office. The Secretary was Mr. William Sumner Appleton, and during his absence in Europe in 1868 '69, Mr. John Harvard Ellis was appointed the acting Secretary. At this period the meetings were usually held at the library of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

The Society was incorporated in March, 1870, having as its objects "the promotion of Numismatic Science, and the formation of a cabinet and library for the use of its members." The by-laws, after defining the duties of the various officers, fixed the annual dues at two dollars, and a life membership at twenty dollars. The incorporators were Jeremiah Colburn, John Phelps Putman, William Sumner Appleton, and Henry Davenport. At a meeting

held on February 2, 1871, a committee was appointed on Constitution and By-laws, and they were authorized to put the same in pamphlet form for the use of the members.

In the latter part of 1873, the medal of the Society pictured above, was struck. It was issued by Mr. Isaac Francis Wood of New York, and copies occur in silver, brass and copper. From a transcript of the minutes of the Society, dated July 2, 1875, it appears that on or about that date the cancelled die of the Numismatic Society's side of this medal, was donated to the society.

Mr. Colburn held the office of President of the Society for over a quarter of a century, and upon his death, December 30, 1891, Dr. J. A. Green was elected as his successor, and this gentleman is still in office, Mr. T. R. Marvin being the present secretary.

A few years ago the coins and medals belonging to the Society were presented to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and the books to the Boston Public Library. Most of the members are now dead, only about a dozen are left, and no new members have been enrolled for years. The Society still holds an annual meeting so as to enable it to retain its charter.

Side Lights on German Pfennigs.

F. A. HASSLER, M. D., Ph. D.

II.

Every good American wishes to see the Capitol of his country, and not one who does so but stands long in admiration before the grand mural painting by Emanuel Leutze (1816-1868) "Westward the course of empire takes its way." (Bishop Berkley, 1684-1753) had not the old German tribes in view when he penned the famous line which gave the inspiration to the great painter, but take away the guns and a few modern articles and substitute horned head-gear, raw hide shields and short swords and we have a picture of the many tribes who, following the Kelts, filled in all the central parts of Europe going farther and farther as the slaves pushed on behind them. Unlike the slaves who never formed a strong united government for themselves, the Germanic (Teutonic) tribes grew into a great and solid nation. "The German, German, Heer-man, War man considered carnage the only useful occupation" why should he work for that which he could take with his good short sword, but his religion was far ahead of his Druid ridden neighbors the Gauls. Caesar (B. C. 100-44) gave a very interesting account of these tribes in his day and no one can read his word painting without feeling great respect for some of the characteristics of the far away ancestors of the present German nation. They believed in a single, supreme, Almighty God, All-Vater, or

All—Father, and from these tribes arose the nation whose small coins we propose to study.

The writer has often found that the manner in which coins were treated in numismatical works seemed to be very uninteresting, a mere statement of details, a study of dry bones. And, furthermore, in this study only the coins of higher value, or those that are rare are treated of to any extent. True the large bones of the body are very important but the small ones of the fingers do the most work. So it is with the coins, the silver and gold are the mediums of exchange in all large transactions, but in the daily life of "the great unwashed," the people who constitute the greater part of the population of any country, it is the small copper coin that passes frequently from hand to hand, buys the bread, meat and drink of Tom, Dick and Harry and their children. It is not the Ducat (a silver or gold coin at first struck in the dominions of a Duke) that comes to us nearly worn out by the frequent transfers in obtaining the necessities of life, no, it is the small copper coin similar to the one before me on which I very faintly see the letters *P f n g*, *F s r*, that does the ordinary business of life.

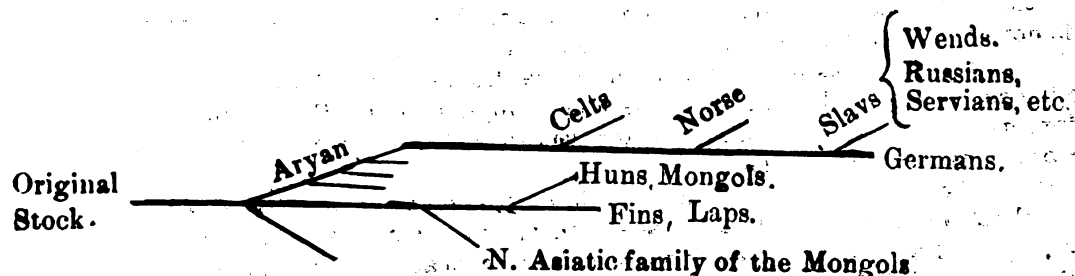
Henry Thomas Buckle (1822-1862) in that magnificent work "The History of Civilization in England," called attention to the fact that the physical Geography of a country has much to do with the character of the inhabitants of that country. As a rule this is so but the early Germans were roving tribes and therefore we do not find quite as great differences as in many other countries where the surface, etc., varies as greatly as does the Northern and Southern regions of the empire. As we study the coins we will have frequent occasions to refer to these variations of the surface and of the character of the people. These differences in the people will not surprise one when the country itself is considered and any reader will find many beautiful maps showing these variations, in Professor Partsch's splendid work on Central Europe, a work of which I cannot speak too highly.

A descriptive knowledge of the coins of a country not being of much use without a knowledge of the history and geography of that country we will begin the study of Germans in the far-away geologic ages, for those who have investigated the subject tell us that ice, from 1500 to 2000, feet thick traveled for an immense length of time over the surface, coming from the extreme north, leveling the land, bringing large boulders from Scandinavia, and the signature of this great ice king may be still seen as far south as Gotha in the flattening out of the surface which lets the cold north wind sweep over the land, giving it the dreary climate which causes the inhabitants of it to look on life more solemnly than it appears to those living in the sun-kissed regions of the south. It has been said that this difference in the climate has had its effect on the movement southward of some of the tribes which make up the mixed population of the land.

The first of these inhabitants of whom we have any knowledge lived in caves along with many animals, some extinct and others now found only in

far away regions of the globe. Then came the Basques a remnant of them is still found in the Pyrenees and northern Spain and philologists tell us that the name of a certain kind of sack sometimes worn by ladies as well as that of the Bay of Biscay may be traced to the name of this tribe. They were driven out of central Europe by the Celts, or Kelts who in their turn were forced westward by the Teutons the forefathers of the modern Germans, English, Danish, Swedish and Norwegian nations, (but not the Finns nor the Lapps) Freeman the historian says that the true name of the Teutons is Theodisc or Dutch, from Theod-people, or as one might say, "the people," as opposed to foreigners. They called their own speech Thoitisc, Deutsch, or Dutch, meaning the language that could be understood. Those whose language they could not understand they called Welsch or Strangers and the traveller in Germany often hears the French or Italian people called by that name at this present time.

The following diagram will give a very clear idea of the relationship of the Germans to the other tribes and nations of Europe.



Before the year B. C. 180 the Bastardi, the first of the German races who seem to have been known to the Romans, had found their way westward as far as the mouth of the Danube, and before many years the Cimbri and Teutons came pressing down upon the Romans, crossing the Pyrenees and the Alps in great numbers although, as Tacitus wrote, his countrymen tried to pen them behind the Rhine, and he said that river, the Danube and the Vistula were considered the boundaries of the Germani.

There were many tribes and of these the Romans said the Saxons were cruel, the Alananni were drunken, the Alans rapacious and the Franks treacherous and perfidious, while the Huns (who were not Teutonic) they declared were unchaste.

In 1875 a vast assembly stood on the Grotenberg in the Teutoburger Wald to witness the unveiling of a statue in honor of one who united the German tribes in defense of their country. Many are the tales that are told of how Herman led the proud Varus into a trap in the Teutoburger forest. Herman, who had lived among the Romans, and learned their ways, by a consummate piece of strategy prevailed upon the great general to take his troops farther

and farther into the wild forests until there was no chance of retreat. then the Germans with a mighty yell fell upon them and slew, and slew, until there was scarcely a Roman soldier left to carry the news. "Varus, Varus. give me back my legions." Such was the cry of the old Augustus when he heard that the bodies of his faithful troops were left to feed the wild beasts of the forests, and that the great Varus in despair had thrown himself upon his sword rather than grace the triumph of his conqueror. A few years ago workmen, digging peat in this forest, found the body of one of Herman's soldiers in a perfect state of preservation, everything about, or upon, him intact, only that by long continued pressure his body was but a few inches thick.

In pursuing this subject it is not my purpose to tire the reader with much of the general history of Germany each time the editor kindly allows me space, therefore I will now do as I propose to do as long as these articles continue, that is, take up one or more of the ninety odd cities, countries or rulers that struck off the small German Pfennigs and see what we can find of interest to a numismatist.

Taking them in alphabetical order the first one claiming our attention is that beautiful city called by its citizens Aachen and by many known as Aix or Aix-la-Chapelle. In the year 102 A. D. Calus Marius, the Roman General, totally defeated the Teutons in a great and very important battle and at a short distance from the field of slaughter the troops came upon a beautiful region watered by a fine stream and where the steam of several hot springs filled the air. This to the men of a nation that built many famous public baths was a region of delight. Here they made their camp and a few years later (A. D. 125) founded a city which they called Aquæ Sextiæ (or sometimes, Aquisgranum) as to them the water was the principal object of interest. They found six hot and two cold springs. Therefore the names, and those of modern times, for the Latin, the French and the German names all refer to the fact that here there is an abundance of water. The Frenchman speaks of the city as Aix, or Aix-la-Chapelle, the word Aix having the same meaning as the Latin 'aqua' (water) and is given to a place in the south of France and another in Savoy, both being noted for their warm springs.

The name Aix-la-Chapelle tells us that one of the springs is in the Cathedral. A, Aa. Aach in Old German meant flowing water and is seen in the names of the Aar River in Switzerland and the Argens in Wurtemberg Aachen (50 47 N. 83 8 E) the birthplace of the great Charles (768-814) the founder of the German Empire, and beloved by him to such an extent that he taxed none of its citizens even when they went to reside in other cities, has ever held an important place in the history of this region. Here this "simple hearted old German" built his palace and although he was crowned King of Germany at Noyon in 778, and Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire by the pope at Rome on Christmas Day 800, still he made Aachen his capital and here in the Rathhaus, City Hall, which arose on the ruins of his palace, de-

stroyed by the Normans in 851 and 882; are to be seen the fine frescoes by Rethel portraying the life of this great monarch, Otto the Third, (983-1002) opened the tomb of Charlemagne and found all that remained of the great ruler seated on a marble throne which was afterwards used as a coronation chair and is still shown in the cathedral. What a travesty on human greatness is Dore's celebrated picture showing the bony skeleton arrayed in royal robes, with the crown upon the head, one hand fallen away from the scepter and the other grasping the globe.

For more than seven centuries all the German Emperors were crowned in Aachen and it was not till 1793 that the Imperial insignia were transferred to Vienna. Several important treaties have been signed here and the city has played a noted part in history.

Departed is this ancient glory and in its place is a city enriched by the visits of from thirty to forty thousand persons to try the virtues of the springs; and by the large glass and cloth needle and other works, while near by coal, iron, zinc and lead are mined.



Aachen being a city of such important mints were established there at a very early date. It is not to be supposed that the inhabitants did without small change at any time but no authority whom I have been able to consult mentions any before the year 1422. In that year one of the earliest coins having a date came from the mint. This was a Gros Tournois. We are told by a high authority that "A Tournois was a French coin struck at Tours and worth 20 sous, or a franc." In 1597 and in 1670 siege pieces were struck here and it is curious to observe that the earliest copper coin was a III pfennings piece with the ancient Roman name of the city upon it. On the obverse is the imperial eagle and the reverse reads AQVIS GRANVM. Why this name should have been given to the place of springs unless in some way they resembled a grain, say of corn, must be left to the antiquarians. A XII Heller piece in lead bearing the date 1648 can be had in fine condition for about a dollar. The III pfennings piece of (16) 70 1759 has the eagle on the obverse separating the date and REICHS | STAT ACH | (Imperial City of Aachen) with a small eagle above and III below. Those of the same denomination issued between the years 1763 93 (inclusive) have the III above instead of below the inscription. The XII Heller pieces 1757 98, have the eagle and on the reverse XII HELLER REICHS STADT ACHEN and some little ornamentation. These

Hellers and the later Pfennigs can be bought in good condition at from 15 to 25 cts and the earlier III Pfgs. at about double that price.

There are many items of interest connected with this city but the writer fears he has trusted to the readers patience too long already. Our next study will continue the general history and consider one or two other coin issuing cities.

COINS OF SOUTHERN INDIA.

R. H. C. TUFFNELL, M. S. C.

Continued from page 299.

To turn now to the issues in use prior to the signing of the convention, we find a vast number of coins struck in gold, silver, copper, and tutenag,¹ a new stamp usually marking the rule of each successive governor. These coins generally bear on one side the coat of arms of Portugal, so frequently seen over the entrance porches of the Goanese churches in St. Thome and elsewhere surmounted by a crown and having in the field one or more of the letters mentioned above, indicative of the place of mintage. The gold coins I have seen bear on the obverse this design and on the reverse usually the cross of the Order of Christ or of St. Thomas, with the value in the upper two corners, and the years of mintage in the lower. (No. 38.) The later silver coins (Rupias and Pardaos) usually bear the same coat of arms and mint mark, but on the reverse the head of the reigning monarch with the value of the coin (No. 39), while earlier issues follow the same type as the gold. A few early issues, and in one or more instances later ones also, bear the cross, while some few of very recent mintage have on one side the effigy of the King surrounded by the usual inscription, and on the other the words RUPIA GOA or merely RUPIA in a wreath of leaves. The copper coins (of which I figure two as fairly characteristic of the series, viz: a tanga of D. Pedro V. and piece of 15 reis of the same king, Nos. 40 and 41) are so multitudinous in number and in form of design that even in a far more extensive paper than the present it would be hopeless to attempt to describe them all in detail, nor is such my object here, but rather to call attention to the more prominent marks on the common coins, so as to assist the tyro in their identification, and where possible to point out those authorities from which more detailed accounts can be obtained. As in the coins in the more precious metals, the coat of arms of the country usually finds a place on one side of the copper issues and on the reverse sometimes a cross with the numerals of the date in the four corners,

1. A base metal said to correspond with the "gong" metal of China.

and occasionally St. Catherine's ² wheel while in the more modern issues the value of the piece appears (Nos. 40 and 41).

It is worthy of note that in no instance do the Indo Portuguese coins bear any inscription or word in a native language, a custom followed, as we shall see presently, by every other nation more or less (except the Danes), who struck money for circulation in India. It will be observed further, that a large number of Portuguese coins, especially those in the baser metals, bear initial letters or abbreviations which cannot fail to be somewhat perplexing to the beginner. I have already given those which stand for the mint towns, and now append a list of other abbreviations of common occurrence, taken chiefly from the readings of Dr. da Cunha.

A. P. or AP for Portuguese Asia.

R. P. or PR for Portugaliæ Rex.

P. ET. AK. for Portugaliæ et Algar-
biorum Rex.

F. II. for Filippæ II.

I. V. for John V.

I. H. S. V. for In hoc signo vinces.

BCCO. for Bazarucco.

S. TOME for St. Thome, a coin worth
4 rupees.

X or x for Xerafin, a coin of 300 reis.

M. T. for Meia Tanga.

T. or TT. for One Tanga.

Numerals alone, for the value of the
coin in reis.

The following are the relative values of the various Portuguese coins that have found currency in India:—

30 Reis, 1 Meia Tonga.

60 Reis, 1 Tanga.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Tangas, 1 Meia Pardao.

2 Meia, Pardao 1 Pardao.

2 Pardaos, 1 Rubia.

In addition to the coins I have already mentioned, the Venetian sequin (the Sanar-katu of the natives) was also current in Moa and the neighboring parts. This thin gold coin (No. 42) is still found in considerable numbers in the south, though not in great variety, the only names of Doges as yet recorded being those of Giovanni Cornaro, Pietro Grimani, Alvise Mocenigo, Paolo Reinieri and Luigi Manin. In weight they vary from 51 to 55 grains. Exactly similar pieces also occur in copper; but I question whether they are coins at all, it being more probable that they are merely imitations, struck as ornaments to be worn by native women; for the gold coins, of which they are faithful copies are held in some veneration by the natives of the south, who have connected some curiously interesting legends with them.

The issues of the Danish mint at Tranquebar are also fairly common, and

2. As it was on the 25th of November, 1510, when it (Goa) became subjected for the second time to the Portuguese sway, and as that day is dedicated in the Roman calendar to the memory of the celebrated virgin and martyr of Alexandria, St. Catharine, she was chosen for the patrons of the city; a church or rather a chapel was immediately raised in her honor, which still exists, and in which every year her festival and the anniversary of the victory of the Portuguese are celebrated with the greatest solemnity by the Franciscan friars.—De Kloguen's Historical Sketch of Goa.

consist chiefly of four cash pieces in copper and far more rarely of ten-cash in silver and copper. All bear on one side the initial or monogram of the reigning monarch, and on the other in the earlier coins the monogram of the Company, as shown in No. 43, with two figures of the date on either side, and in the later issues X or IV KAS as the case might be, with the date below (No. 44); the change taking place about the commencement of the present century, when for a time Tranquebar ceased to be in Danish hands. It was however, restored in 1814, and from that date the new reverse may vary probably have been brought into use. The coins most commonly met with are those of Christian VI, Christian VII, and Frederick VI, the latest specimen in my collection bearing date 1843, only two years after which the English purchased Tranquebar, Serampore and Porto Novo, and the Danish power, whose missionaries have been among the first to labor among the natives of Southern India, ceased to exist in the Peninsula. (Since this was first printed, Rev. J. E. Tracy has sent me two new varieties of Tranquebar coins (Nos. 66 and 67). I have also been able to add to my own collection a silver issue weighing 35 grains, having on the obverse the monogram of Frederick VI, while the reverse has the value and date 2 FANO 1816.)

A little farther to the north again, we find considerable numbers of the issues of the French mint of Pondicherry, or as it was usually called Puducheri. As early as 1604 a French East India Company had been started, and this was succeeded by several others, all the surviving ones of which, together with those of Senegal, the West Indies, and China, were united in 1719. When we consider how extensive were the operations of the French forces in Southern India, and how wide the extent of the country over which these operations were carried out, we cannot fail to be surprised at the small number of varieties French coins struck in India. While the plodding merchants of the English East India Company were trading, building factories, and carrying out extensive mercantile transactions with the natives, leaving to their armies the defense of their rights and the extension of their territorial power, France on the other hand seems to have concentrated her whole energy in the operations of her forces, and to have paid comparatively little attention to the more peaceful avocations of her Company. Hence while we find a large variety of issues of the English mints set up in various places as they fell under her power, and once even in Pondicherry (?), the French capital itself during a temporary occupation, we find the coins struck by the French to have been comparatively few in number and meagre in variety of design. All appear to have borne on the obverse either the cock or fleur-de-lis, and on the reverse either the date, the word Puducheri in Tamil, or a design somewhat resembling that found on the coins of Travancore. The silver coins (Nos. 45 and 46) occur in two sizes, the one weighing approximately 65 grains, and the other about 23. These bear either a cock or several fleurs-de-lis on the obverse, and on the reverse the design I have already alluded to, though what it is intended to represent I have never certainly ascertained. The earlier copper

issues are of thick copper, and bear on one side the date only and on the other usually five fleurs-de-lis. The latter are in two sizes, the largest of which is represented in No. 47, bear either the cock or a single fleur-de-lis, and on the reverse the mint town (Puducheri) in Tamil. The next smaller size exactly corresponds with the Fleurs-de-lis type just described, and weighs about 30 grains, while the smallest of all bears the untelligible sign on one side and the name of the usual mint town on the other. The same design may also have been used by the Dutch, as we find one series of coins with it on one side, and on the other the mint town (Negapatam), in Tamil. Owing to the want of official records on the subject, it is in some instances well nigh impossible to know to what mint or to what nation to apply some of these small copper pieces.

Two pieces of this character are Nos. 48 and 49. The former of these bears on one side plainly enough the word Puducheri in Tamil, but as often the case, only one or two letters of the name on the reverse are complete. It may not improbably read Nagappattanam (Negapatam,) but this would hardly help us to decide to what power to assign it. The French, as far as we know, never held Negapatam, though on the other hand history proves that in 1693 the Dutch were masters of both places, and held them till the signing of the Treaty of Ryswick.¹ It may be that during this period the coin I now figure was struck, though it must be confessed that its appearance and state of preservation go far to contradict this theory. The other coin to which I allude No. (49) bears on one side the word Sri "holy", and on the reverse Kampani in Tamil, and may not improbably be one of the wretched little pieces which disgraced the English mints in India at the beginning of the nineteenth century or closing years of the eighteenth.

Before passing on to speak of the issues struck at different times by the English in India, we must glance hurriedly at those of the Dutch, whose power at one time was very considerable in the southerly portions of the peninsula.

The chief operations of their East India Company were of course carried out in the island of Ceylon, but the number of their coins still found in the adjacent portions of the main land plainly enough prove how considerable were their dealings with it, while the inscriptions on some show that they were actually struck here. From the time of their first appearance in Indian waters, the chief aim and object of the Dutch appears to have been to become masters of Ceylon. At the very commencement of the seventeenth century, partly by alliances with the Sinhalese, partly by the constant warfare that they waged with the Portuguese who had already taken and fortified the capital Colombo, they left no means untired to gain their end. It was not, however, the middle of that century, when a Sinhalese army completely routed the Portuguese forces, that they obtained a firm foothold in the island.

This victory coupled with their alliance with the victors, turned the tables

I Conf. "Revue Belg de Numismatique," annee 1887.

in their favor, and from this time we find their power steadily increasing, till their final conquest of the Portugese in 1656 made them complete masters of Ceylon. the natives (to whose coinage I have already alluded) sinking into utter nonentities, a position which they have ably maintained ever since.

The early issues of the Dutch were of very coarse make, without definite shape and of the rudest possible design. No. 50 is a fair specimen of their earlier productions. This series consisted of 2, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, and $\frac{1}{8}$ stiver pieces. They were stamped with the value of the coin, the initials ST. (the T or both letters inverted) being used as an abbreviation of the full word stiver (or as it was then spelt *stuiver*). This style of coin was succeeded by one bearing the monogram of the Company, formed by the three letters V. O. C. (Verenigde Ostindische Compagnie) in which the O. and the C. are superscribed each on one side line of the V. This monogram will soon become a familiar sight to the coin collector in Southern India, from the fact of its almost invariable occurring on the small thin copper issues. a quarter stiver in value. known as "duits" or "challis", which are still met with in great quantities both in Ceylon and all over the extreme south of India (No. 51); indeed, according to Sir Walter Elliott, "the copper money now current in Cochin consists entirely" of them. The V. O. C. half stiver of 1644 struck at Batavia, is also occasionally met with in Ceylon. It is a thin coin about the size of a challi, having the $\frac{1}{2}$ ST. above the monogram, and on the reverse the field occupied by a sword, around which runs the legend BATAVIA ANNO 1644.

Under the monogram invariably appears the year of issue, and from the list given in *De Munten van Nederlandsch Indie* of Messrs. Netscher and Vander Chijs, these appear to range from 1726 to 1798. The side bearing the monogram is always the same, with the exception of the mint mark (a star or some other device) which surmounts it, and of course the year of mintage; but on the reverse the coats-of-arm vary considerably. In those of Holland we find the whole shield occupied by a lion rampant facing left; for Zeeland a demi-lion rampant alone appears, and beneath it three waving lines, representing the sea, sometimes on a plain field, at others having the legend LUCTOR ET EMERGO circumscribed. Another series, that of Gelderland, with the usual monogram obverse, bears two rampant lions facing each other (combatant) within a divided shield, the inscription around these being IN DEO EST SPES NOSTRA, a motto which also occurs around the ship on some specimens of the silver 6 stiver pieces. The Utrecht series again, extending from 1731 to 1792. has two lions "passant guardant," but neither of these bear any mottos. Challis also occur bearing the arms of Zeeland and Gelderland, the obverse of which have the names of the State ZEELANDIA or DGEL RAE instead of the arms of those provinces, the former being occasionally surmounted by a castle supported by two stars. Half challis are comparatively rare, and are usually only of two varieties, some bearing the plain arms, but unsupported, others the shield with lion rampant. On both the whole and half challis the coat of arms is invariably surmounted by a crown, which, however, varies consider-

ably, and rather apparently with the dates than with the form of arms. Before leaving this series of curious thin coins, I may mention specimens occasionally met with bearing on one side the usual monogram with the words JAVA INDIA OR BATAV OR NEDERL INDIE on the reverse, and under it the date.

Contemporaneous with those last described is a series of thick and roughly-formed medals, bearing the same monogram, and above it one of the letters C, G, or T (not improbably to denote the town of mintage, Colombo Galle, or Trincomallee). On those in which the C surmounts the monogram the word STIVER appears in full with the date below. Those with C and T have the abbreviated form of the value, while on the 2 stiver piece of Galle (?) the value, 2 ST, occurs below the monogram, and on the reverse under the date the letters in Tamil, the initial of "Elankai", the vernacular name of Ceylon. The difference in style and make between these two series of coins, the challis and the one now described, is so extremely marked that I think there can hardly be a doubt but that the former were made in a European mint and exported for the Eastern currency, while the latter have the most decided appearance of being 'country-made'. One particularly rough specimen I came across in a village near Colombo, which consisted of a small bar of metal about the size of one's little finger, with either end flattened out, the monogram occupying one end and the value, 4½ ST, the other. This piece has, I believe, now found a fit place in the Colombo Museum. Belonging to this series is a neatly executed ½ stiver piece, having on the obverse the monogram surmounted by a C, and on the reverse ½ ST. The greater number of these thick coarse coins, however, bear no date, and are smaller than those already described, and these (or most of them) were undoubtedly struck on the main land. By far the commonest have above the monogram the initial letter of the mint town, Negapatam, while on the other side occurs that name of that port in full, thus affording additional evidence of the truth of the theory that the C, G, and T alluded to above were intended, as suggested by Mr. Rhys Davids, to serve a similar purpose.

Another small series of coins (Nos. 52, 53 and 54), which I cannot satisfactorily describe, bears above the monogram the letter P, doubtless for the mint town Pulicat, where we know a Dutch mint was at one time established, and where most of the specimens in my collection were procured. Of these, Nos. 52 and 53 represent two specimens of the same issue, the one showing the upper, the other the lower portion of the reverse die. On these, three incomprehensible figures occur, one above another, the upper somewhat resembling the emblematic sun and moon, frequently met with on the products of the native mints. The lower two figures appear similar, and may be rude imitations of boats, on either side of which are two others equally, if not more exemplifiable and beneath all what looks like an illiterate attempt to copy a person word. No. 54 is equally incomprehensible, and on the obverse of this even the P is reversed and written reversed, while the reverse reduces the whole of the figures I have tried to describe to a nearer resemblance to an

unintelligible Hindustani word. Another coin in my collection, bearing a V above the monogram, has on the reverse what, by a vast stretch of imagination, might be taken to read Zerb Palicet (in Persian), while another has II above, with a reverse which is so confused that I have never been able to get the most imaginative numismatist to suggest anything better than that it must be "double Dutch." When one looks at these rude caricatures of coins (and, as we shall presently see, we were not far ahead of our Dutch neighbors at the time), and then compares them with the clear cut issues of the Moghals and Pathans struck centuries before, fine in design and exquisite in workmanship, with every letter well defined and clear, one can hardly believe that we are posing among them as a civilized and civilizing power, though for our own credit, be it said, we had not then got so far as the establishment of "Schools of Art".

Early Dutch coins in silver are somewhat rare. Small one and two stiver pieces of 1820-30 are perhaps the commonest of the silver issues of the Dutch in the East. On the reverse they usually bear the arms of the respective States surmounted by a crown, and exactly resemble the *challis* I have alluded to except for the I. S or 2. S in the field, and the milling which runs round the field and not, as in modern coins, around the edge. On the reverse we find the name of the State e. g. HOL-LAN DIA or ZEE LAN DIA in three lines, with

1. The coins of Frisia or West-Frisia date back as far as 1660. In some specimens of this fine series we find instead of the usual coat of arms a crowned lion rampant left, bearing in his right paw a sword and in his left a bunch of arrows. These names, Frisia, Zeelandia, Hollandai, Gel Rae, and so forth, of course owe their origin to the Netherland provinces of Frisland, Zeeland, Holland and Gelderland, just as England boasts of her Nova Scotia and her New South Wales, or the coins may have been struck in those provinces.

2. In the part of the *Revue Belge de Numismatique* lately published, appears a translation by Count Maurin Nauhuys of a letter written by a Mr. Conter Vischer, a Dutch Chaplain in Cochin in 1743, in which he gives the following description of coins current at that period:

"Les monnaies paliennes ou hindoues etaient des *pagodes*, especes en or de la valeur de deux *risdales*, ayant le meme poids que les ducats, mais d'un titre inferieur. Ces pieces devaient leur nom a l'image d'une idole, qu'elles portent d'un cote. . . . Les especes maures en circulation dans toutes les Indes etaient les *roupies* et *semi-roupies* en or ou en argent.

"Les monnaies europeennes etaient, en argent, les *cus* ou *risdales* les *ducations*, les *piastres* espagnoles dites *spanische matten*; en or, les *ducats* et enfin en cuivre, les *dutes* et *semi-dutes*.

"La Compagnie des Indes orientales avait adopte le *florin* comme unite de compte, bien que le *risdale* equivalent en Europe a 50 sous et aux Indes seulement a 48 sous, fut generalement employe dans les transactions commerciales privees,

"Le *ducaton* etait l'espece principalement mise en circulation par la Compagnie, surtout a Batavia. Sa valeur fut fixee par le tarif de la Compagnie a 13 *escalins* ou *schellingen* de 6 *cus* tandis qu'il ne valait en realite que 10½ *escalins*. De cette maniere la Compagnie se faisait un benefice de 2½ *escalins*, soit 15 sous, sur chaque *ducaton*!

"Les *ducats* servaient surtout dans le commerce avec la Perse. Les etablissemens neerlandais a Malabar et a Ceylan etaient generalement pourvus de *ducats*, attendu que le commerce du poivre se faisait toujours avec cette monnaie d'or fixee au taux de 18 *escalins*. Les *ducats* de Venise etaient les plus estimes.

"A Malabar, les petites monnaies indigenes d'or et d'argent etaient generalement appelees *fanams*. Il en existait plusieurs varietes, a cause du nombre de *marques* qui possedaient le droit de battre monnaie; aussi differaient-ils entre eux en valeur.

"Les petites monnaies en plomb ou en cuivre s'appelaient *loes* ou *llem* et *cus* ou *cashs*."

the date below. One meets, too, with-stiver pieces, bearing on one side a ship and on the other the coat of arms surmounted by a crown and having in the field the date and value of the piece. The Dutch are also said to have issued a "Rix-Dollar," but I have never come across a specimen, nor have I met a collector who has seen one; indeed, as far as I can learn, Bertolacci is the only author who ever mentions them.² Possibly he alluded to the 30 *stiver* pieces, which with *dukatons* and gold *ducats* are still to be seen, now and again, in the possessions of the old Sinhalese gentry. As Negapatam, the last Indian possession of the Dutch, was sold in 1783 to the English, and in 1802 the peace of Amiens made England mistress also of Ceylon, while the Dutch "moved on" beyond our limits, it behooves us to leave them now and to pass on to those struck on the main land.

(To be Continued.)

The Chicago Numismatic Society.



The 33rd regular meeting of the above named Society was held on Friday evening, Oct. 5th, in their rooms, 1123 Masonic Temple, with President G. W. Tracy in the chair. There was a marked increase in attendance and enthusiasm, indicating a successful season.

Communications were received from Ohio Numismatic Society and Henry Chapman.

Chester F. Dunham was elected to membership.

Under Exhibitions, Mr. Brand displayed uncirculated auri of Hadrian and Alexander Severus, and a silver medallion of Anthony and Cleopatra. Mr. Tracy showed a number of superb Russian coins; and Mr. Blumenschein some Chinese and English pieces.

The Librarian reported receipt of Hoffmann's rare work on Royal French Coins. Magazines received since last report were NUMISMATIST and Spink's Numismatic Circular for July, August and September; Elder Monthly and Philatelic West for June and August; Numismatische Correspondenz Nos. 236 and 237; and Numismatischer Verkehr for June, Catalog No. 1, with fixed prices, was received from St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co., the Star Coin Book

from B. Max Mehl, and auction catalogs from Adams, Chapman, Elder, Green, Low, Otto Hess Nachfolger and St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; also a paper on Ohio Banks by Arthur B. Coover.

Mr. Baldwin was present as a visitor.

Adjourned to meet Nov. 2nd, 1906.

BEN G. GREEN, Secretary.

Important Finds at Delos.

Delos, which may be described, from the archæological point of view, as the Grecian Pompeii, has been the scene for some years past of important excavations, carried out under the direction of M. Holleaux, who is at the head of the French school at Athens. It is due to the liberality of the Duc de Loubat, a learned American citizen, who is a corresponding member of the French Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, that this interesting work is being continued, for at one time there was a fear that it would have to be interrupted owing to lack of funds.

Many valuable finds have already rewarded the excavators, including a magnificent statue of Venus which was unearthed eighteen months ago, but nothing has equalled the importance of the discoveries which have been made this month. On August 14th, six large archaic lions in marble were brought to light ornamenting an esplanade in the vicinity of the Sacred Lake of Delos. Nothing of the kind had ever been found before in Greece. In the quarter of the buried town which surround the theatre several houses in an excellent state of preservation have been uncovered, one of them containing an inscription of wonderful freshness giving the precise date at which the quarter was built.

Besides of discoveries in marble and pottery, quantities of gold jewels were found of a kind such as have not before been met with. On the following day the excavators came upon a statue of the Muse Polhymnia which is destined to make a great stir in the archæological world. The drapery in particular is of admirable workmanship, and the figure bears close resemblance to, though it is certainly finer than the celebrated Polhymnia in the Berlin Museum, which has been justly re-organized as a replica of the statue executed by Phyliskos of Rhodes.

Another discovery of the first importance made on this date is that of a head larger than nature of Dionysos. It was found in the temple explored at Delos some months ago, and doubtless formed part of a statue of the god erected in the temple itself. The type recalls that of Scopas, and is the finest antique which the excavations of Delos have yielded for the past fifteen years. The finds further include the statue of a woman beautifully worked and a treasure concealed at the base of a monument containing 40 tetradrachmas, in perfect condition, which will delight the numismatists at Athens.—London Tribune.

Hooper's Restrikes.

JOSEPH HOOPER.

A NEW AMATEUR MINT IN VERMONT.

Tinfoil coins made and circulated in the mountain hamlet of Sandgate have brought to grief Fraser Mears, a 17-year-old boy of a mechanical bent of mind. Mears made moulds by heating dimes and quarters and getting impressions of them in the soft fibre of pine wood, and then filled the moulds with melted tinfoil.

As some of the coins found circulation to a limited extent among his neighbors, a charge of counterfeiting was made against him, and he was brought to Bennington and locked up. A fine of \$100 was imposed, with the alternative of a year in the house of correction. The boy's relatives got together and paid the fine.

Until he was brought to Bennington, the youthful maker of coins had never been a passenger on any railroad and the trolley cars were a novelty to him.

SILVER COIN FOR PHILIPPINES

The army transport Sheridan, Captain Peabody, which lately sailed from San Francisco for Manila carried a great fortune in silver currency for the Philippines.

Guarded by Lieutenant Tarlton and thirty picked men of the First Infantry is a bank roll valued at \$17,000,000, and all in paper money. In addition to the currency there is on board a shipment of silver valued at \$30,000. The gold valuation of the government money on the Sheridan is \$9,515,000.

A CALIFORNIA FIND.

A late dispatch from Redding, California, states that a number of Chinese miners operating under the name of the Jim Que Company on the site of an abandoned Trinity county town known as Canyon City, dug up a cigar box to-day in which was \$5,000 in gold. Among the gold were seventeen \$50 slugs. Thirty-two years ago Canyon City was a thriving mining town. Jacob Killenger lived there. He was killed by a cave in at a mine. He was believed to have had considerable money, but the administrator of the estate could find none of it. The Chinese company is now mining away the ground on which the town stood, and it is believed that the buried treasure belonged to the dead man.

A FIND OF OLD SPANISH GOLD AND SILVER

Two negroes appeared before President Girard of the Bank of Lafayette, La., on July 23rd and attempted to sell a large quantity of Spanish gold and

silver coin, which, they said, they had recently found near the mouth of Bayou Vermillion. The negroes said that a few days ago while fishing in Vermillion bay, they found in an inlet six feet deep an old-fashioned cannon filled with gold and silver. They refused to tell the exact place where they found the treasure. They say it was discovered by means of a magic rod. One of the negroes estimated the value of the coin, which completely filled the cannon, at \$100,000. While the general disposition is to treat the story of the negroes as a hoax or a mistake, their tale has revived the popular tradition that Pirate Lafitte or his men buried booty secured on one of their raids on the gulf coast. There is a popular story that one of the Spanish vessels, while pursued by Lafitte, loaded its money in a cannon and threw it overboard to prevent its capture.

WHEN THE FIGURE OF BRITANNIA FIRST APPEARED ON COINS.

The first coin with the figure of Britannia on it was a large brass one struck in the year of Rome 874 (A D 121), in commemoration of the arrival of Emperor Hadrian in Britain. Most antiquarians believe the figure to be the province of Britain personified. It cannot be Rome, and the absence of characteristic attributes of the island is in all probability owing to the ignorance of the engraver of the die, which was doubtless not executed in Britain. There are also extant coins of Antoninus Pius, a Roman Emperor who reigned after Hadrian, with what is supposed to be the figure of Britannia upon them. Coins bearing this figure were not struck again till the time of Charles II.

OUR FIRST COINS.

The first coins really deserving the name of the United States coinage were struck off as "pattern pieces" by Benjamin Dudley at the instigation of Robert Morris and were laid before congress in 1783 as specimens of what the coinage should be. They were a "mark" and a "quint" and thus described: The "mark"—obverse; an eye, the center of a glory, 13 points cross equidistant a circle of as many stars. The "quint" is similar in design, the value on reverse being noted.

NUMBERS ARE QUEER THINGS.

"The most remarkable arrangement of numbers that I know of," said a local business college man who takes a delight in solving curious problems and digging up mathematical oddities, "is the combination of the six figures of 142,857. Multiply this number by 2 and the answer is 285,714, by 3 and the answer is 428,571, by 4 and the answer is 571,428, by 5 and the answer is 714,285, by 6 and the answer is 857,142. Each answer contains exactly the same digits as the original sum, and, to cap the climax, multiply the number by 7 and up comes the answer 999,999. Try it and see if it is not so."

"I consider the NUMISMATIST the best coin magazine in the United States."
J. A. Nordell, Carbondale, Colo.

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Report of Secretary.

NEW MEMBERS.

826, Dr. Jacob M. Shelton; 827, H. L. Schroeder; 828, William E. Thompson; 829, Frederick J. Holton; 830, Carl Brunn; 831, J. F. Banning; 832, Edwin W. Williams.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following names have been received by the Secretary. If no objections are received prior to November 20th, they will be declared elected to membership.

F. J. Holthaus, Box 567, Seneca, Kansas.

W. B. Hale, Geneva, Ind.

George J. Schwartz, Wooster, Ohio.

Vouchers: Dr. Heath and Mr. Wood.

William E. Wilson, 724 B. Blackford Ave., Evansville, Ind.

Phil C. Decker, 107 Upper Second St., Evansville, Ind.

Vouchers: Wm. E. Deeds and Dr. Geo. F. Heath.

Gustave C. Drouot, 1200 Auditorium Tower, Chicago, Ill.

Vouchers: Theo. E. Leon and S. C. Stevens.

EXPELLED.

Geoffrey Charlton Adams.

RESIGNED.

G. W. J. Potter, South Woodford, England.

CHANGES IN ADDRESS.

232, M. Marcuson, 1611 E 82nd St., Cleveland, O.

616, Otis T. Bacon, Wichita Falls, Texas.

713, J. A. Nordell, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

804, Adolf Mitchell, 507 Pitt St., Pittsburg, Pa.

HOWLAND WOOD, Secretary.

Brookline, Mass., October 20, 1906.

Communication

Coffeyville, Kans., Aug. 3rd., 1906.

GEO. F. HEATH:

My dear sir:—At the bottom of Page 157, NUMISMATIST for May, you express a desire for "Light." The coinage of silver dollars *for circulation* ceased in June 1904, because the silver bullion was exhausted and congress had made no provision for the purchase of more. The 310 pieces coined afterward were all *Proofs*, and struck for collectors only. My proof dollar for 1904 was struck late in Jan. 1905. Note the dates in enclosed letter and kindly return it.

Very Truly,

THEO. J. GARLIC.

We copy from the letter referred to as follows:

Mint of the United States at Philadelphia,
Superintendent's Office,
December 30, 1904.

By authority of the Director of the Mint, those who have purchased proof sets of silver and minor coins (since June 1, 1904) in which the silver dollar was not included will be supplied with that coin to make their sets complete for the price of one dollar for each silver dollar and eight cents additional for registry fee, if to be sent by mail. Orders must reach the Mint of the United States at Philadelphia before January 31, 1905, and must be accompanied by cash or money order to cover the amount.

Respectfully,

JOHN H. LANDIS, Superintendent.

A late Washington dispatch states that the Director of the Mint on October 10th, purchased 600,000 ounces of silver bullion, to be delivered in three equal lots at the mints in Denver, New Orleans, and Philadelphia. The price paid was 69.11 cents per fine ounce, which is one tenth of 1 per cent lower than the price paid for the purchase last week.

In explanation of the heavy purchase, which is three times as large as any heretofore made, George E. Roberts, Director of the Mint, said:

"We are using considerable bullion now in the coinage of subsidiary money. We will not make as large a weekly purchase again soon, because the supply ordered today will meet all immediate demands."

Wanted, to Exchange or For Sale.

This department is under the control of our readers to use as they may think best. Under the FOR SALE head a moderate charge of one cent a word will be made. Otherwise it will be gratis and all are cordially invited to make the best possible use of the department.

WANTED:—Four dollar gold piece and any rare gold. Will pay cash or exchange for other coin. All letters answered. B. Max Mehl Box 826, Ft. Worth, Tex.

WANTED: Dr. LeRoux's latest work on Canadian Coins and Tokens, State price and condition. W. H. Amberg, P. O. Box 199, Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE: 1794 Hays cent No. 8, stars show distinctly on reverse; the obverse is in fine condition; picture on application. Address, M. A. Wilber, P. O. Box 505, Richmond, Va.

FOR SALE:—Tradesman Tokens of New Zealand similar to our Hard Times Tokens. Very interesting; 15¢ each or 4 different for 50¢ postpaid. B. Max Mehl Box 826, Fort Worth, Tex.

WANTED: H. T. Tokens, Low's Nos. 1, 11, 24, 25, 26, 27, 41, 42, 43, 70, 71, 90, 96, 118, 119, 147, 150, 162. Gold dollars; 1856, 1857, 1859, 1860, 1861 and 1862 Brilliant proof condition. Carl Wurtzbach, Lee, Mass.

TO EXCHANGE: For old coins; a valuable collection of Indian relics; coat, moccasins, leggins, axes, pipes, etc. All beaded. S. D. Kiger, 139 W. Market St., Indianapolis, Ind.

TO EXCHANGE: Uncirculated 1904 Lewis & Clark gold dollar given for 1905 same. Rare Colonial, Confederate and Fractional currency, and gold dollars for the same. Want 1864-72 inclusive, 1875-1878-1879, gold dollars. A. P. Wylie, Troy Grove, Ill.

WANTED: To correspond with anyone having for sale Ships coins in fine, uncirculated, or proof condition. Josiah B. Chase, Jr., 70 Francis St. Brookline, Mass.

TO EXCHANGE:—Several beautiful Roycroft books, silver and copper ore and wholesale lots of stamps, for rare pennings or other rare coins. Dr. F. A. Hassler, 818 E. 4th St. Santa Ana, Cal.

WANTED:—For cash, the Canadian Coins in good condition. B. 523 (1839), 525, and 728 all letters in "Upper Canada" on barrel distinct. State condition and price. J. E. Carswell, Bell Telephone Co. London Canada.

WANTED:—To receive auction catalogues and price lists from all dealers in the U. S. and foreign countries, F. J. Holthaus, Cashier Seneca State Savings Bank, P. O. Box 567, Seneca, Kans.

WANTED:—English silver coins especially shillings or sixpence, proof or uncirculated. England Geo. II. Halfpenny 1732, 1733, 1741; farthings 1738, '42, '43 '45, '46, '47, 48, 51, 52, 53. Geo. III far. 1772 these uncirculated. In exchange can offer choice foreign coppers nearly all countries, U. S. or Canadian. Vernon Burgar, Enwilton Place, Ossining, N. Y.

FOR SALE:—\$10 1799 uncirculated with traces of Mint lustre; \$10 1801 uncirculated with traces of Mint lustre, (both head right; 8 stars left; 5 right) \$10 1847 Brilliant, head, \$5 1806 uncirculated head right 7 stars 1 6 right. The above are beautiful pieces, and I think few collections have their equal. I have also \$5 1834 almost uncirculated without motto. I have also a Spanish doubloon of 1819 (Ferd. 7th) sharp uncirculated. P. B. Murphy, care of W. & J. Sharples, Quebec, Canada.

TO SELL OR EXCHANGE:—Gold dollars of 1859 S. mint uncirculated 1850 C mint v. q 1884 and 1888 uncirculated mint state \$3 gold 1879 perfect proof \$2 50 gold 1834 38, 39° 1904 brilliant proof 1850, 78 the Cal. gold quarters and halves Cent of 1793 v. fine lettered edge, 1856 flying eagle about uncirculated half dollars proofset of eagle patterns pennies 5pcs of 1851 and '52 uncirculated 1794 v. g. mint proof pieces 1904 and 1895 bril. proof dollars U. S. A. Bar Cent duplicate uncirculated cents Confederate and bank notes. Alvin J. Fink 604 So. Jefferson St. Dayton, Ohio.

TO EXCHANGE:—200 U. S. half dollars, all before 1830, for old fire arms. J. C. Laidacker, Saint Clair, Pa.

WANTED—Half cents, Fractional currency, and Gold dollars. Charles M. Clark, 448 Fourth St., Braddock, Pa.

WANTED—Cents, 1793, 1799 and 1804. Will buy for cash or give \$3 gold pieces in exchange. B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Texas

WANTED—To receive auction coin catalogues and price lists from all dealers. J. F. Banning, 527 Norriss St., Ottawa, Ill.

WANTED—Numismatic books relating to American coins. B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Texas.

WANTED:—To receive Coin catalogues and price lists from all dealers, also paper money catalogues and prices. A. W. Arehart, Jamestown, Ohio.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE:—For U. S. gold dollars or \$4.00 pieces, one full collection of U. S. cents, also nearly a full collection of Hard Times William Ross, Chaplin, Conn.

FOR SALE:—Several small collections of Civil War Tokens. H. Wood, 93 Perry St., Brookline, Mass.

WANTED: Fort Wyane (Indiana) Paper money, shin plasters, bank notes, or anything in the line of money pertaining to Ft. Wayne. Send full particulars and price asked. Address, Dr. J. A. Williams, 906 Calhoun St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

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WANTED: Translations from any language into another and *vice versa*. J. C. Beniquez, 21 Ann St. New York, N. Y.

WANTED: The names and addresses of collectors who collect Masonic medals, badges, and Chapter Pennies. Charles K. Warner, 1016 Mount Vernon St. Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED:—To receive Auction Coin Catalogues. Also want price lists from dealers in coins, paper money, autographs, curios, etc. J. B. Temple, North Adams, Mass.

TO EXCHANGE—\$3.00 gold pieces for gold dollars. I will give three of them for seven gold dollars. All letters answered. B. Max Mehl, Box 826, Ft. Worth, Texas.

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WANTED:—Bills of Grand Prairie Bank of Urbana, Ills. R. H. Steele, Urbana, Ill.

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WANTED:—Broken Bank Bills of Ohio and old Bank Note Reporters. A. B. Coover, 194 W. 9th St. Columbus, O.

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WANTED: To buy Norwegian coins prior to 1873, and Danish before 1814. Send Rubbings and state price. B. Evenvold, Morenci, Ariz.

FOR SALE:—A large 11X14 photograph showing the obverse and the reverse of 48 varieties of the Ships Colonies & Commerce tokens will be sent on receipt of \$1.00. I also have a large stock of these tokens for sale. I also desire to correspond with anyone having any new varieties. Howland Wood, 93 Perry St., Brookline, Mass.

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WANTED: To purchase encased stamps: also duplicates for sale and exchange. E. C. Stevens, 149 Main St. Fitchburg, Mass.

WANTED: Half Cents and varieties; 1793, 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797; 1800, 1802, 1803, 1805, 1807, 1809, 1810, 1811 and 1804 plain 4, 1804 crosslet 4, stemless wreath; protruding tongue; 1828 twelve stars, Must be in fine condition. Geo. S. Lockwood, Care Bank of Commerce, Cleveland, O.

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1852 Uncirculated	2 15	1847 " " "	3 00
1853 C. Mint, fine	2 90	1850 Uncirculated	2 80
1853 C. Mint, v. fine	3 50	1851-2 O. Mint, fine	2 80
1853 O. Mint, fine	2 25	1856 S. Mint, fine	2 90
1853 Uncirculated	2 10	1856 P. Mint, uncirculated	2 90
1854 Fine	2 15	1857 S. Mint, v. fine	3 75
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	Fair	Good
500 Reis 1889-91.....	—	75
1000 " 1889-90.....	—	1 25
2000 " 1891.....	—	1

CUBA.



	Fair	Good
1 Peso 1899.....	2 00	2 50
1 " " ".....	1 25	1 50

HAYTI.

(Under France.)
4 Esculin — Lib. stndg. *L. R.*
COLONNE DE SAINT DOMINGUE,
value in field..... — —
1 Esculin — Similar..... — —
2 " " "..... — —



	Fair	Good
25 Centimes.....	—	—
50 " Similar.....	—	—

Henry Christophe, 1806-11



7 1/2 Sols 1807-8.....	1 50	2 50
15 Sols 1807-8.....	1 50	2 50
7 1/2 Sols 1808. H. C. script. LIBERTAS BELICHO MORES. H. Lib. seated <i>L.</i> , value in <i>R.</i>	—	3 00
15 Sols 1808. Similar.....	—	3 00
30 " " ".....	—	4 00

As Henry I. King, 1811-20.



Gourde 1814.....	—	—
Dbl " 1811 Bust <i>r. laur. R.</i> Cwad. arms.....	—	—
Dbl. Gourde 1820. Similar.....	—	—

Alex. Pétion, 1807-18.



6 Centimes An 10.....	25	40
12 " An 10-12.....	25	40
25 " An 10-13.....	25	40
6 " An 15. Head <i>L. A.</i> PETION PRESIDENT. <i>R.</i> As last, with <i>leg. REPUBLIQUE</i> D'HAÏTI.....	25	40
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100 eagle cents 1857-58..	\$2.50	100 " \$10 notes, 1864.....	\$1.00
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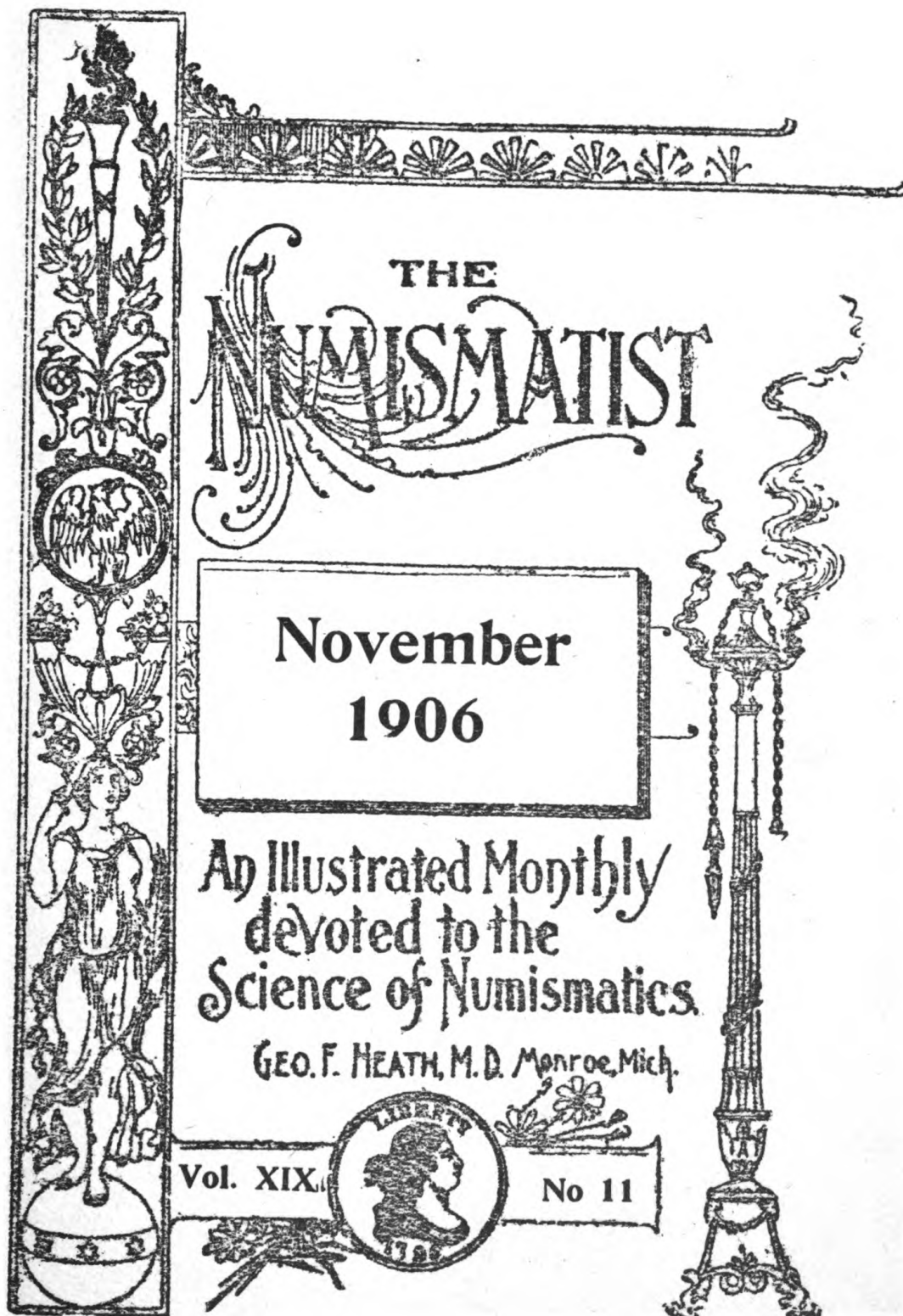
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The Numismatist.

VOL. XIX.

MONROE, MICHIGAN, NOVEMBER 1906.

NO. 11

COINS OF SOUTHERN INDIA.

R. H. C. TUFFNELL, M. S. C.

Continued from page 340.

The very first year of the British occupation of Ceylon witnessed the issue of a coinage peculiar to the island, and from that day to this the same system of issuing a separate series has been continued. Some of the early Anglo Ceylon types appear to have been struck in England, as they resemble the stamp of coin at that time in use in Europe, and differ widely from those usually turned out of the native mints. On the obverse these coins bear the well-executed figure of an elephant, standing left, with the date 1802 in the exergue, surrounded by a circle and a ring of dots, and on the reverse the fraction of the rix dollar (the value of which was equal to 48 stivers), with the circumscription CEYLON GOVERNMENT bordered as on the obverse. This series occurs in three sizes, 1-48, 1-96 and 1-192 of a rix dollar, which, at this time, as far as English issues were concerned, was but a nominal coin, the actual rix-dollar not being issued till 1821. This was contemporaneous with a far ruder imitation of the same, evidently the product of a local mint and first issued in 1601. While obverse and reverse remained the same, except in point of value, the workmanship was of a very different character. Instead of the thin symmetrical coin already described, we have a set of thick, clumsy pieces, closely resembling the familiar Mohammedan dubs, so common in Indian bazaars, while the style of literation is infinitely inferior, and the careless method of stamping rarely brings the die on to the centre of the coin. The series appears both in silver and copper; in the former metal of the value of 96, 48 and 24 stivers, and in the latter of 1-12, 1-24 and 1-48 of a rix-dollar. The silver issues of this series are now very rare. The dates on them extend up to 1817. In 1815 and 1821, however, we find a return to the European style of coining, and the issue of a series of coins of the value of one rix-dollar in silver, and of two, one, and half stivers in copper. The silver coin bears on the obverse the usual elephant in the centre, the lower portion being surrounded by a wreath of leaves, beneath which appears the date, 1821, while above is the inscription in three lines, CEYLON ONE RIX DOLLAR; the reverse bears the king's head to the left crowned with a wreath of leaves and the inscription GEORGIUS IV. D G. BRITANNIARUM REX F. D. The copper series also bears the elephant, but without the wreath, the date being 1815 and the

inscription above, CEYLON, TWO STIVERS, the reverse being as the last, except that the head and inscription are those of George III instead of George IV, and the head faces to the right. Two small silver coins also deserves notice here. The first of these bears on one side the word FANAM, and the other TOKEN, each inscribed round a small dot in a circle in the centre, though whether this coin is peculiar to Ceylon or not I cannot say. I have met with several specimens in the island, but never one in India, and Mr. Rhys Davids in his excellent notice of the "Coins and Measures of Ceylon," in the NUMISMATA ORIENTALIA, places it among those peculiar thereto. The other to which I allude, he describes as follows:—"It is half an inch in diameter, has on the obverse the bust of Victoria, surrounded by the legend VICTORIA D. G. BRITANNIA REGINA F. D., and on the reverse the figures 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ and the date 1842, surmounted by a crown and surrounded by a wreath. This little coin, seldom met with in Ceylon, is beautifully executed and was struck in England." This description so exactly corresponds with that of the 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ of the "Maundy" money, that I cannot but think that the specimens alluded to belong to that series, or to an issue of this silver piece, still to a certain extent in circulation in Malta, as a fraction of 3d, which sum appears to be the most usual charge for all small commodities and services in Valletta.

There only remains to be mentioned the series of copper coins now current in the island, where the decimal system has been introduced since 1870. No rupee peculiar to Ceylon has been struck, but pieces of the value 5, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{1}{4}$ cents are peculiar thereto, one hundred cents being equivalent to one rupee of the Indian system. These coins bear on the obverse the queen's head to the left with VICTORIA above and QUEEN below in an ornamental border. On the reverse appears a palm tree, while in the field we have on one side 5 cents in Sinhalese, and on the other 5 cents in Tamil, the border containing the word CEYLON, with the value of the piece.

Passing thence across Adams Bridge to the main land, we have to consider briefly the issues of the English, the now paramount power in this country; but, before doing so, we must take a hasty glance at the period of history that marked the first appearance of that power in the East. The close of the sixteenth century may be said to have witnessed the birth of England's commercial undertakings beyond the seas that surround her. Before that period internal dissensions, civil wars and the general policy of her rulers had prevented her embarking in any but warlike undertakings abroad. In the middle of the nineteenth century we see her the ruler of the seas, with so vast an extent of colonial territory that the sun never sets on the boundaries of her dominions:—in the middle of the sixteenth, only three hundred years before, we find her possessions almost exclusively bounded by the seaboard of Great Britain, with a mercantile marine so weak that London at that time is said to have "possessed but four ships of above one hundred and two tons burden exclusive of the navy royal." Now her merchant princes absorb an

enormous percentage of the trade of the world; then the cities of the Hanseatic league appears to have almost monopolized the trade of her main towns, while Portugal, who, by the discovery of the Cape route, virtually commanded what little Indian trade there was, vied with the Italian States, who held the trade of Egypt and the Persian Gulf, in supplying the Western isles with the products and the luxuries of the East.

The accession of Elizabeth, however, inaugurated a new era in the naval history of England. Recognizing the advantages of holding in her own hands the importation of those goods in which her merchant subjects dealt, and realizing, too, that she, as a defender of a faith at a variance with that of most of the maritime powers of Europe, required above all others a strong naval force, she spared no pains to encourage the promotion of that power, which was destined, in the distant future, to raise her country to the highest rank among the nations of the world. "The result," as a writer at the commencement of this century says, "was the commercial resources of England developed themselves with a rapidity truly wonderful. The scene might have reminded a fanciful spectator of one of those changes undergone by vegetable nature, when after having slept in the indurated soil, under every appearance of hopeless barrenness, a few vernal days seem to awaken it at once into full blossom." Her formation in 1554 of the Baltic and Russia Companies, her incorporation in 1566 of the "Fellowship of English merchants for the discovery of new trades," the institution in 1581 of the Turkey Company and such like measures formed the germ whence sprang the vast mercantile power of England.

It was not, however, till the closing year of her reign that Elizabeth first turned her attention to the introduction of a direct trade with India. With this aim in view, and urged on by the destruction of the English coast of a Venetian vessel laden with East Indian produce of enormous value, she despatched an envoy to the Court of the Moghal Emperor at Delhi to obtain permission to trade in his possessions. This was followed two years later (A. D. 1599) by the institution and incorporation of the first East India Company under the Earl of Cumberland. Under the terms of their charter they enjoyed the exclusive right of trading with the Indies for fifteen years, coupled with a distinct stipulation that, at the termination of that period a further extension of fifteen years should be granted if applied for. Accordingly on the 22nd April, 1603, the first expedition, consisting of four ships under the command of Captain Lancaster, a mariner who had already proved his skill and daring as a navigator, started for the East. To trace, however, at all in detail the history of this and the numerous other companies that followed, finds no place in a paper devoted to a consideration of their coins, and moreover, were I to attempt to touch on the vacillating policy of James and his successors at home, or of the constant intrigues and counter intrigues of the native princes of India, in their dealings with the Company abroad,—of the hidden antagonism at one time and the over hostility of Dutch and French at another

er,—all these would take up far more space than I have at my disposal now.

In 1640 the East India Company purchased the town and port of Madraspatnam. On the fatal field of Talikota the last vestige of actual power had been wrested by the Mohammedans from the once powerful house of Vijayanagar, and the representative of the royal race had retired to the fastnesses of the Chendraghiri. Here he sold to the English the ground where now stands Fort St. George, with permission to establish a factory and fort there, at the same time granting them jurisdiction over the natives, an exemption from customs, and the right to coin money, with the proviso that the pattern in use with his dynasty should be followed. This consisted of the figure of a standing god, the reverse of the coin being granulated and convex. It does not appear certain that any coins were struck for some time after this. Twenty years later, however, we find Charles II inheriting, as a part of the dower of Catherine of Braganza, the Island of Bombay, and this territory was leased to East India Company for £10 per annum, a fair proof of the value of land in the East in those days. Several coins were struck in his time, a mint having been established under royal letters patent, and permission granted to coin rupees, piece and budgrooks¹ which, however, were not to be of the same pattern as the coins in use in England. Regarding these coins Tavernier, whose works were published in Paris in 1676 by Chapuzeau, one of his comrades in his eastern travels, after observing that the English in their fort of Bombay coin silver, copper, and tin, observes that "this money will not pass at Surat nor in any part of the Great Moghal's dominions, or in any of the territories of the Indian Kings; only it passes among the English in their fort and some two or three leagues up in the country and in the villages along the coast." To most of his coins there is no need to allude, as they were neither minted for circulation in this Presidency, nor, as far as I am aware, have any specimens been discovered here. There is, however, one notable exception, which I have figured as 56. This coin which occurs in two sizes (weighing respectively 25 and 12½ grs.), is thus described by Mr. E. Thomas in a paper in the *INDIAN ANTIQUARY* for Nov. 1882. "Obverse, two linked C.'s (the monogram of Charles II) with two or three dots at the sides. Reverse, the ordinary standing figures of the Indian god (Vishnu?)." It has usually been attributed to the Bombay mint, though for the following reasons I am inclined to think it more probable that it is an issue of Madras, coined during Charles reign. In the first place the *type* of coin connects it with the design imposed by the Vijayanagar king on the Madras mint; secondly, it differs entirely from all the known issues struck at the time in Bombay; thirdly it fits in with the Hindu system of the south; and lastly it is occasionally met with in this Presidency, while from inquiries I have made from collectors

1. There can, I think, be but little doubt, but that this word owed its origin to the Portuguese "bazarucco", the name of a coin which has been in use by that power for several years in India; and more especially as both were in the same metal, tutenag. Dr. da Cunha attributes the derivation of the term to *ruk* (small change) and *bazar* (market)

in Bombay, I find that it is rarely if ever found there. At the same time, or shortly after, Madras also minted the "star" pagoda. Here too the same figure was preserved, but on the granulated surface was a five pointed star (No. 56), whence came its popular name.

This issue was followed by a series of coins in which the same figure was preserved on the obverse, but surrounded by a scroll, on which the value of the coin was inscribed in Tamil and Telugu, while on the reverse appears the "gopura" or entrance porch of a temple, designed perhaps to keep up its reputation as a "pagoda". A number of stars were placed in the field, with a scroll around, bearing the value in English and Hindustani. A series of these coins were struck, consisting of a double and single pagoda in gold, and a half and quarter in silver, all following the same model (No. 59) and agreeing with the Hindu system, under which 8 kas went to the fanam and 42 fanams to the pagoda. No fraction of the fanam, following the pagoda model, was, however, struck, but coins were minted of the value of five, three, two, and one fanam, a specimen of which I figure as 57. Two types of the whole series occur, differing, however, so slightly that it is unnecessary to describe them minutely. Each of these has on the obverse a scroll ending in a buckle with the value of the coin in English, the Hindustani equivalent occupying the centre, while on the reverse the scroll is surmounted by a star, the value of the coin in Telugu being in the center, and the same in Tamil as a legend.

Local silver coins were also made for issue at some of the Company's factories, the commonest being those of Tellicherry, of which two types occur, each having the initial letter of the mint (T) (No. 58), and one of the scales so common on the early copper coins both of Bombay and Madras with the letter under the balance and date (1805) in the exergue. The other with the name of the mint town in Persian, the T being placed on the obverse with 99 beside it. I had always looked upon this 99 as being an abbreviated form of the date 1799, but I have recently seen a small GOLD coin exactly corresponding to the one here described, but with the date 1801 in the exergue, the "99" still appearing at the top. To the issue struck at Pondicherry I have already alluded. The letter P here takes the place of the T, and the name of the mint town occurs in Persian as in the last. Cannanore also boasted, or is said to have boasted, of a similar issue, though there appears to be some uncertainty about it.

The copper coins of the Company,¹ prior to about 1700, are very rare, especially in the Southern Presidency, and as few of them bear any date, and fewer still any mint town, it is somewhat hard to discover when or where they were struck. Several appear to have been issued by Charles II and a few by James II, a notice of which, well worthy of perusal, appeared from the pen of Mr. E

1. A very much needed contribution to numismatic literature is, I believe, now in course of preparation by Mr. E. Thurston of the Central Museum, Madras, in the shape of a complete catalogue of the coins of the East India Company.



Thomas in the *INDIAN ANTIQARY* for November, 1882. George II also appears to have struck money in Bombay both in copper and in tutenag, which usually bears on the obverse a large crown surmounted by the letters G. R. and with the abbreviation BOMB. (Bombay) in the exergue. On the reverse we usually find the motto *AUSPICIO REGIS ET SENATUS ANGLIAE*, or, as on the "Pice Bombay", the monogram of the Company V. E. I. C. in a divided shield, surmounted by a device like the figure 4, and this, with some few variations, continued on most of the Company's coins up to the time of the introduction of their coat of arms at the commencement of the present century. A good deal of discussion has arisen as to the origin and meaning of this 4, but as a reference to the hand-books of the mercantile tokens of the sixteenth centuries proves the same mark to of very common occurrence on the pieces struck by the tradesmen of those periods, I think there is, every reason to regard it as merely a trade mark.

In one series of coins struck in the south during the eighteenth century, we find another form of monogram, if so it may be called, a specimen I figure No. 60. On the one side invariably appears the date in large characters between the waving lines, while the other is divided by a horizontal line, from the centre of which the upper portion is again divided by a cross. In each of the upper divisions is a figure like a crescent moon to the right, the lower portion of the shield being occupied by the letter E, and the whole surrounded by an ornamental border. The earliest coin of this series that I have met with was found in the extreme south (Kelikarai) and bears date¹ 1702, and as I have in my own collection one struck as late as 1801 and several intermediate years, the series must have ranged over a century.

About 1730 a new form of triply-divided shield appears, one of the letters E. I. C. (No. 61) occupying each division, above which is a waving line, surmounted as usual by the 4. On the reverse we still find usually the date, but occasionally this gives place to the cross lines which appear on the early Mysore and other Hindu coins. This form of monogram appears to have remained in fashion till the latter part of the last century, when we find a return to the earliest form, in which the V. E. I. C. appears, as is shown in Nos. 62, 63, and 64. On some of these, as for instance 62, the date still retains its place on the reverse, while on others the "scales of justice" (Nos. 63, 65) takes its place with the Persian word *adl* (justice) beneath. About 1790 a change took place in the style of the Company's coins. The former rough piece, unmilled and shapeless, gave way to the circular European form of coin, that of 1791 (No 63) being about the first to boast of an even and milled edge. About the same period the Company's coat of arms appeared for the first time and with it came innumerable series of coins, the reverse of which (and sometimes obverses as well) were occupied by the value of the piece in

1. With the limited number of specimens available for comparison, the dates of the commencement and discontinuance of particular series can, of course, only be approximate, and in some instances may not be that.

language of the people of the country in which it was intended to pass current, some consequently being impressed with as many as four different types of character, such as Persian, Devanagari, Canarese, Tamil, Telugu and so forth.

To return now to the issues in the more precious metals that found currency beyond the limits of the Madras Presidency. While the Hindu method of pagoda and fanam was in use here, the rest of India had the Mohammedan rupee system, and this consisted of an endless variety of issues from native mints, each gradually but surely depreciating in value, in inverse ratio to the comparative integrity of the ruler of the State at the time. Even the Company's coins varied very considerably, each Presidency having its own particular mint or mints. Those struck in Calcutta (known as the "sikka" rupee) bear on the obverse the name of the then ruling Moghal Emperor Shah Alum and on the reverse in Persian, 'Struck at Murshidabad in the 19th year of the happy reign;' those of Faruckabad (afterwards struck at Sagur) have, in the same language, 'Struck at Faruckabad in the 45th year of the happy reign.'

The appearance of the same "jalus" date on each coin of the same mint would render the assignment of anything approaching the year of mintage of a given coin impossible, except by means of assay, were it not that a difference was made in the style of milling. Thus the old Calcutta rupee from 1793 to 1818 and that of Faruckabad from 1803 to 1809 had an OBLIQUE milling. Those coined between 1819 and 1832 in the former and between 1819 and 1824 in the latter, had the edge straight-milled like the ordinary coins of to-day, and all subsequent to these a plain and unmilled edge. The Bombay series bears date the 46th year of Shah Alum's reign, as stated in the Persian inscription. The Bombay (?) mint also turned out in 1825 a series of rough coins, consisting of a mohur, rupee, half and quarter rupee, bearing the same "jalus" date (46) with the year of the Christian era (except in the mohur) apparently PUNCHED upon it. On the obverse the upper dot of the letter SHIN of SHAH ALUM takes the form of a crown; while above the final letter H are three dots surmounted by a star or flower. The same mint is also credited with a minute and rare coin in gold of the value of one rupee, on which a seven-pointed star appears in the last letter l of the word JALUS. On the introduction of the rupee system into the more southerly Presidency. Arcot which had, as we have already seen, been the mint town of the Nawibs of the Karnatik: also appeared upon the Company's coins. A complete series of mohur, double rupee, half, quarter, eighth and sixteenth rupee was struck there and bore as date the 20th year of the reign of Aziz-ud-dhin Alemgir. By Act VII of 1836 the "sikka" and other coins with Persian legends passed away, and the present stamp of rupee, weighing 180 grains, of which 165 grains are pure silver, came into universal use throughout the country. From this

1. "last" letter of the Persian word jalus, is by their method what we should call the *first*.

point I would say a more sordid, if not less absorbing, interest centres around coin-collecting, but one regarding which I fear I can offer no practical "hints," though were I able to do so, my circle of readers would doubtless be considerably increased.



Side Lights on German Pfennigs.

F. A. HASSLER, M. D., PH. D.

III.

It is impossible to study the history of any nation satisfactorily without also studying that of the countries with which they have come in contact, those that have interfered with their life history or the reverse. As we saw in our last study the Romans received blow for blow from the ancient Germans, but if we were to judge from their coins *only* we would suppose that the resistance they met was but feeble. It has been well said that the Greeks worshiped art, the Romans law, and we may as truly say the early Germans worshiped force. As has been too often in times past, law had in the end to yield to force, but this is anticipating our subject.

It is said that the first time the Germans show themselves in history was when they, in company with the Cimbri, Tigurini and the Ambrones were defeated by Marius in the year B. C. 101. Here I hope I may be pardoned for a digression. Before me lies a small piece of silver with the inscription, "Moneta Repub Tigurinae" and the date 1811. Here we have a name that descended all these many years since the defeat of Marius and as the writer said in an article published years ago, "no more noble republic has ever existed on our globe than this same Tigurina. Turning to ancient history we read that the Helvetii were among the most warlike of the tribes of Gaul, and the Romans found them in every way worthy of their metal. Among these valiant people the tribe of the Tigurini were the most noted for their bravery." They lived where now the cantons of Switz, Zurich, Schaffhausen and St Gall

are found, and these cantons were the very heart and soul from which the noble republic of Switzerland was formed." The reader will remember that until a comparatively recent period Switzerland was considered to be a part of Germany and even now seventy-one per cent of its inhabitants are Germans and speak that language.

But to continue our study. We read in some histories that the Teutones invaded northern Italy twelve years before the time mentioned above, but there seems to be a shadow of a doubt as to the fact, they certainly gave the Romans much trouble from a very early date. In our last study we saw that in the year A. D. 9, Herman defeated a large Roman army and we know that from the time of Augustus the different tribes of the Germans were the most dangerous enemies of Rome. Many went to Rome and learned the art of war and being driven out of their country by the Huns who had themselves been forced out of China, they descended upon the sunny plains of Italy. In the reign of Augustus the two Claudii, his stepsons, first Drusus and then Tiberius, waged long wars with them beyond the Rhine. And if we look at the Roman coins of this time and until the fall of Rome we will see the name Germanicus given to several emperors generally, but not always, because of their conquests in Germany. Not always, because one of the coins of Septimus Severus had that name upon it because it was coined at Caesarea Germanicea in Commagene in Syria, and in the case of a first brass of Domitian. The Catti had defeated him in battle, but they had a large number of slaves taken in their wars, so Domitian bought them, took them to Rome, gave out that he had won the fight and taken these prisoners. Not only so, but on this first brass we read, "The Emperor Caesar Domitian Augustus Germanicus," etc., and the reverse shows a trophy of German spoils, captives and reads, "Germania Capta."

In the year B. C. 55 Caesar crossed the Rhine, but did not take possession of the land so the Germans on the right bank remained free while those on the left became subjects of Rome. From this time till the fall of the empire the Germans continually threatened its existence. The good emperors were Nerva, Trajan, Hadrian, Antonius Pius, and that good and noble Stoic whose "Thoughts and Meditations" have been an incentive to a better life to thousands in the past and will be as long as man is on the earth, Marcus Aurelius. Much of the energy of these rulers was spent in trying to keep back the German tribes, and it was while fighting the Marcomanni that many of the best thoughts of Marcus were penned. (The name of this tribe will give us much to study farther on.) Marcus died at Vindebona (now Vienna) and as Freeman truly says, "From the time of Marcus Aurelius (161-180) the Teutonic nations began really to threaten the empire." It is hardly to be supposed that Vespasian knew anything about the Great Wall of China, but he built a wall 337 miles in length from the Rhine above where Coblenz now stands to the Main and then from that stream to the Danube. There were camps and towers every ten miles and Vespasian fixed this line of the German border

which was kept up by his successors until the year 253. Aurelian yielding to force gave up Dacia to the Goths, but the Goths joined the Romans and the Franks in trying to drive back the Huns under Atila at the great battle of Chalons 451 A. D. and in 476 the Western Empire passed into the hands of Odoacer, the chief of the German mercenaries who had deposed Romulus Augustulus and thus a German became king of Italy. Webster tells us that Theodoric means "powerful among the people," so this Theodoric must have been when in the year 489 he led the Ostrogoths from the Danube and the Illyrian Alps with all the people of the tribe, "a vast host with their wives and children, their slaves and their cattle, blocking all the mountain passes of the north-east with twenty thousand ox wagons that bore their worldly goods into Italy. He invited Odoacer to a banquet, slew him and made that country doubly German."

Here we have what might be called the foundation for the so-called Holy Roman Empire of later days, and here we will leave the history for the present and take up the study of Pfennig issuing places.

Alen or Ahlen. If we look at the preface to Scott's Catalog we read, "The absence of price indicates that the piece is rare and seldom in stock," and on turning to page 97 we find that no price is given for any of the coins of this place. We do not wonder, for the writer has hunted through books innumerable and has been able to find out only that this place, Alen, is a small village or town eighteen miles south-east of Munster in Westphalia and is noted for its distilleries, oil mills and manufactories of linens. In the table the types have put Alen farther east than it truly is, the longitude should be 84 55, not 89. The six coins are very much alike, having on the obverse the date and "Stadt Alen," City of Alen, and on the reverse the numeral of value. One would naturally suppose that the first coins struck would be of the smallest denomination, but in this case it was the VI. Pfennig of the date of 1574. Ten years after this the I., II., III. and XII. Pfennig were struck off as well as a I. Heller and the II., III and VI. Pfennig were coined every year to 1610 inclusive, the XII. to 1616, while the smallest denomination was only coined one year, 1584.

The Duchy of Anhalt is one of the twenty-five states of the German Empire. (Alsace-Lorraine is not a state, but is a part of the imperial domain. "A sort of watch charm for the kaiser to wear.")

Albert the Bear, founder of the house of Brandenburg, (1106-1170) had a son named Bernard and in 1180 Frederick Barbarossa gave this Bernard "the lands between the Weser and the Elbe rivers," and he became the first Count of Anhalt. When he died in 1212 his son Henry became count, and upon his death in 1252 the territory over which he reigned was divided into three parts, Ascania, Bernberg and Zerbst, and given to the male members of his family. The writer has been unable to trace all the changes in government of this country, but we are told that the three portions were united under Joachim, who reigned from 1570 to 1586, and at his death it was again divided, this time

into four parts, Bernberg (sometimes called Bernburg, bear mountain or bear town), Dessau, Kothen and Zerbst, his fifth son being given a portion in money and the territory known as Anhalt Plotzkau, which was united to Kothen in 1665. The Zerbst line became extinct in 1793 and that territory was divided up among the others. Upon the death of Duke Henry in 1847, Kothen was added to Dessau and when the Bernburg family died out in 1863 the territory of all the different lines was united under a single ruler. The title of Duke was conferred upon the Counts of Anhalt in 1807. Leopold was duke over the united country from 1863 to 1871, and he was followed by his son Frederick, who passed away in 1904, since which time a second Frederick has ruled.

The following list may be of interest:

Anhalt-Bernburg,

Victor Amadeus, 1656-1718.

Victor Frederick, 1721-1765.

Frederick Albert, 1765-1796.

Alex. Fred. Christian, 1796-1834.

Alex. Charles, 1834-1863.

Anhalt Dessau,

Leopold, 1693-1747.

Leopold Fred. Franz, 1751-1817.

Leopold Fred., 1817-1871.

(Dessau being a part of the united territory since 1863.)

Anhalt Zerbst,

Johann, 1621-1667.

Charles William, 1667-1718.

Charles August, 1718-1742.

Fred. August, 1747-1793.

Branch Line A.—Harzgerode, Wilhelm, 1670-1709.

“ “ “ Schaumburg, Carl Ludwig, 1772-1806.

“ “ “ Cothen or Kothen, August Ludwig, 1728-1755.

(Carl Gregory Lebrecht, 1755-1789.)

Anhalt, (Lat. 51 45 N., Long. 89 E) containing about a thousand square miles of well cultivated land varying from level, garden like, to mountainous surface, producing grapes, tobacco, flax, hemp, coal, copper, lead, silver and iron. Since the numerous railroads have been built through the state, prosperity has smiled on the industrious inhabitants. The people are mostly protestants and in some ways have held to their old customs more than in any other part of Germany. One of these ancient customs is the "Court of Complaints and Penalties" at Volkmanrode. The village became a ruin so long ago that the date is lost in the mists of antiquity, but the custom still holds. Twice a year on May-day and at Michaelmas the people of three neighboring villages assemble in the open air and the judge declares that the Duke of Anhalt has given his gracious permission, and they will proceed to settle all

matters of business of any kind between them. These matters having been attended to he invokes "the mercy of heaven for the salvation of all in the last and dreadful judgment day" and dismisses the assembly. It may seem out of place to mention this court here, but it is the only custom having to do with the governing of the people, that has come down to us from the early German tribes that is known to the writer. It is a bit of Teutonic justice carried on through the ages. There are many other ancient customs, but here is a picture of the great man of the tribe settling the disputes and giving laws to the people as in the days of Herman:

The government of the state of Anhalt is both constitutional and hereditary. The governing body consists of 36 members, 10 of the nobility, 14 from the principal towns, 10 from the rural districts, and two nominated by the



MINOR COINS OF THE ANHALTS.

duke, who keeps the executive power in his own hands. The Duchy has one vote in the Bundesrath and two in the Reichstag. The chief cities are those which gave their names to the former divisions of the state. Dessau is the capital, the home of the Duke, and is known among music lovers as the birth-place of Mendelssohn. The Ducal palace has been built at different times since 1530. This building and numerous works of art are the chief objects of interest to the stranger.

Of Anhalt Dessau Scott gives but two copper coins, the one and the three Pfennig pieces, both issued from 1863 to 1867 inclusive. These coins having the arms and the value upon them. In the case of the I. Pfg., 360 EINEN THALER and on the three Pfennig 120. This must have been very confusing, for the value of the coins was not the same as in Anhalt Bernberg, where we find "96" on the three Pfg. piece. Scott gives 15 issues of this later place, 9 of 1, 1 of 1½, 3 of 3 and 2 of 4 Pfennigs. On the earlier coins the spelling is Pfennig, the last "n" being left off on those of the second issue. The arms of the city, a Bear crowned and collared walking on a wall, give place on the later coins to those of the Duchy, which is described as on the right (of the coin) a double headed eagle (one head shows) and on the left the arms of Saxony which in ordinary language may be said to be ten horizontal bars and one diagonal one going from top to the lower left hand corner. The writer would describe each of these coins, but this has been so thoroughly done and the types figured in the NUMISMATIST for 1898, pages 45-8, that all such description is unnecessary as he supposes that none of his readers could possibly do without that most valuable magazine. As to the pecuniary value of these coins, they are not rare, almost any of them can be bought at from 15 to 25 cts. Curiously it is noted that the first of this series is about the most common and good specimens can be had for 10 or 15 cents. The only other copper coin issued was the one Heller piece of Anhalt Zerbst of 1760.

The writer has been asked several questions by readers interested in this series. First as to books relating to Germany, and he would say their number is legion. Among others he has consulted the following:

Salmon's Geographical Grammar, published in Edinburg in 1771.
 Freeman's General Sketch of History and his Historical Essays.
 A Short History of Germany, by Henderson, in two volumes.
 Central Europe, by Prof. Partsch.
 History of the Dark Ages, by Oman.
 Close of the Middle Ages, by Lodge.
 The Empire and the Papacy.
 Europe in the 16th Century, by Johnson.
 The Balance of Power, 1715-1789, by Hassal.
 Revolutionary Europe, 1789-1815, by Stephen.
 Modern Europe by Philips.
 Story of Germany by Gould.
 History of Our Own Times, by McCarthy.

Report of the Commissioner of Education, 1898-9.

Germany from the Earliest Period, several volumes. by Menzel.

History of the Nineteenth Century, by Emerson.

Spink's Numismatic Circular, Invaluable.

Numerous Guide Books and Notes collected since 1875.

I am asked why I did not include all the German smallcoins in my study. This question is answered on page 307, ninth line from the bottom.

Again, "Why do you include Denmark in your table."

There should have been a space after the word Wurzburg separating the last four names from the others. These last four will be considered because the history is intimately connected with that of Germany.

The writer will gladly answer any questions he is able, and would thank any reader for information as to heralding, cabalistic letters, etc., on Pfennigs.

The types have given Aachen the wrong latitude and longitude, they should read N. Lat. 50 47, Long 83 08, and in the case of Alen the longitude should be 84 55. On page 323 the printer has put an "e" in the word Slave. The sentence should read "as the Slavs" and again "unlike the Slavs."

Extracts from Address by Farran Zerbe.

Delivered at Annual Meeting of the Ohio State Numismatic Society.

I am now inspecting a unique numismatic specimen, not a duplicate in all the world. No division of the globe, to my knowledge, of comparative area with the great Buckeye state, has a state organization for mutual benefits and the general advancement of numismatics, and meeting in annual conventions. I say, unhesitatingly, that the Ohio State Numismatic Society is a unique numismatic specimen, and I most seriously congratulate you and your great state on your organization. Determining the rarity of this specimen, unique, I will now give consideration to its condition. My decision is not one of the moment or of today, altho at a distance, I have scrutinized this specimen for several months. It is not "poor," far from it, I want to say right now, that while we must admit "poor" to our numismatic vocabulary, we should endeavor to exclude it from our cabinets. The American dealers and cataloguers who offer lots of "poor and holed," justly merit what they are today—subjects of ridicule by foreign numismatists,—and they deserve being boycotted by every American collector until they reform. The "poor and holed" are only fit for the junk dealer, and unprofessional cataloguers have unfortunately made some junk dealers in our ranks. That *this* specimen is "good" there is no question, even "very good" is admitted below condition. Unquestionable "fine," yes "very fine," and though admitting that its component parts have considerably "circulated" I want to say to you, individually and collectively, it shows little evidence of "wear" in fact a "very well preserved" specimen. There are some bald spots in evidence, which may now be classed as "rifling hair marks." To be a "very fine, well preserved,

circulated specimen," is an unusual condition, and well merits additional congratulations. Having given you the test of rarity and condition I find you approach, but do not reach the superior condition "proof." You are not "proof," and to use the word in its double application, I glory in that fact, for if you were proof against duplication, my field of intended endeavor would be removed. What I have said of the rarity and condition of the Ohio State Society, is equally applicable to the local Columbus organization. I know of no city the size of Columbus that can boast of, and proudly too, an active numismatic organization.

Just a word about "proofs;" personally, they are not my choice of condition, particularly in silver. They are too sensitive to impairment, and unless kept carefully wrapped and in a dark place we soon have a tarnished specimen, which in time becomes black and if we restore it to its original color, unless we can command the experienced precision of the expert, we have cleaned coins. No specimen should be too fine to be kept convenient and handled as often as may be necessary in our exhibits, investigations and research. I much prefer, well struck, mint condition pieces, to proofs.

Don't accept my play on condition that I am always an advocate of the finest, and naturally the highest price. No numismatic specimen can be too fine. When financial condition permits, by all means purchase the finest obtainable. It is good numismatics, and it is good commercialism, for it is always the superb condition specimens that most rapidly advance in value. But when our position in life is such as not to warrant the gratification of our desires for fine condition specimens, which is true to many within our field; why tease that knowing appetite with a meagre portion of fine bird, when a good old fashioned dinner, costing a fraction of the price, would be more satisfying. A satisfying quantity of very fair to good specimens is better numismatics than a morsel of high priced circulated or proof ones.

To attempt to duplicate an unique specimen is admittedly very unscientific, very unprofessional, and directly contrary to numismatic maxims. That is exactly what I want to assist in doing and I want your aid. I want you to help rob yourselves of the distinction of being an unique specimen to the end, that you will serve as an example and pattern that will lead to a state numismatic organization in every division of this country wherein there are enough devoted to our subject to form a working society. And more than this I hope to contribute to the forming of organizations in towns and cities that will find their pattern in the Columbus society. It should be our endeavor to interest the young student in our subject. We must never lose sight of the boy. It is to the boy of today we must look to for the advanced student and collector of the future. Now don't think I am un-mindful of the girls, far from it. I want to say and I believe investigation will bear me out, that the "dear ones" interest for our science does not exist from early inclination or interest, they just accidentally get married to it. They fall in love with what their friends tell them is a pesky old coin crank, and after they get married

they find out what a delightful old crank he and his pet subject are and they unconsciously become interested and enthusiastic over our subject.

I want to say a word in general to societies having or soliciting non-resident members. They all ask some annual dues, perhaps only nominal but nevertheless something. To be a non resident member of the worthy organization is an honor, but that honor is depreciated in the fact that it is, at least in part, purchased. What do societies give non-resident members but the "honor?" That is all, in other words the annual dues exacted, is simply a polite form through which cash contributions are solicited. The amount received and its support to the receiving society is insignificant, and the paying non-resident member thinks when he forwards the mite, well; this is without anything in return but it may help the good work along. But it don't, it is not sufficient to be a factor in the good work, and yet the contributor, if he would honestly admit it, feels in his heart that he is giving the other fellow something for nothing. Fortunately I am not a non-resident member of your society and I can speak impersonal. Why not make and invite non-resident members to be contributors, but contributors of that which will be decidedly more valuable to the organization; papers of merit to be read at meetings, specimens for the organization's cabinet, or both. Have a committee to pass on the merits of these "contributions" and if not deemed worthy, then the donor receives no credit and they are returned. Limit a membership to a year and those who have not worthily contributed during the year will lose their membership at the annual meeting. This means something to be eligible, endeavor will enter into achieving the honor, and I honestly believe the good papers and worthy specimens that organizations would receive, would in their value force to insignificance and oblivion, and make trivial any amount they could hope to receive through the generally adopted polite form of begging.

Now a word of something new relating to our subject ever old. Through my endeavors it now seems probable that the Jamestown-Ter-Centennial Exposition to be held at Norfolk, Va., next year will recognize the science of numismatics as no Exposition in this country has ever done. Plans now in development promise official provision for an educational and historic numismatic exhibit in that Expositions department of History and Education. It is possible that I will be asked to acquire, install, and conduct this exhibit, and if I do, I want to say this far in advance, that it will be the most complete and comprehensive educational and historic exhibit ever presented to public view in this country. I am also an advocate of a souvenir coin for that Exposition. My suggestions are: a silver quarter dollar, to be sold at a nominal premium, not over 50 cents each and a wholesale price for quantity. Four types, four historic heads: Queen Elizabeth, John Smith, Pocahontas, and Washington, all directly associated with Virginias history; these four obverses to have the same reverse of typical and historical design.

It is fittingly proper and there are abundant reasons why the Jamestown Exposition should give a specific place to numismatics, and have a Metallic

Governmental Memorial in the form of a souvenir coin. Virginia on whose shores was the first permanent English settlement in America, the three hundredth anniversary of which the Exposition is to celebrate, was named by Walter Raleigh for his virgin queen, Elizabeth, and in appreciation he was knighted by her. I have never heard it said or saw it written, but I consider Elizabeth the mother of modern coinage. She was the first sovereign to restore honest value to what had been for centuries a debased, finance menacing, currency. She established weights and fineness, and denominations for silver coins, that have never been changed, and continuously issued to this day, and have served as guides and examples to other nations. She was the mother of "sterling" that quality which the commercial world looks for in the white metal. Elizabeth was the first English sovereign to discard the primitive coining methods,—die and hammer—and to introduce the screw and mill, used to this day, and was generally so until the adoption of steam coinage. So why should not Virginia, named for the mother of modern coinage, honor the subject to which she has been a benefactor. There are other reasons why Virginia should make numismatics a part of her promised great celebration. No division of this continent has produced and employed a greater variety of currency mediums than has Virginia. Her history is written in what used there, was in its day called money. It is superfluous for me to enumerate, your thoughts will confirm this statement.

Now in conclusion, just a little heart to heart talk on our subject. I believe every true numismatist is a sentimentalist. I acknowledge I am. If there was more sentiment and less commercialism entering into our subject in this country today, its strides to the position it deserves, would be decidedly more rapid. The multitude that know nothing of the aims, purposes, and achievements of the numismatist, simply look upon the pursuit as a hobby and for commercial profit. Another improvement desired in this country is more collectors and less accumulators. Scientific collectors, pursuing a certain division of our subject, confirming and satisfying themselves beyond a doubt, becoming authorities on their elected branch and receive recognition as such. Our subject is too big, too old, too broad, for any one to educationally profit by being a general collector. I know the opportunity and tendency to become an accumulator is very great. Coins are offered to us, thrust upon us; we buy them, they are cheap enough, but we did not particularly want them, they may be foreign to our series, or duplicates of what we already have. What is the result? In time we have a young dealers stock, or a load of metal worth little more than bullion, but we continue to hoard and accumulate. There is one good the accumulator can do while mending his ways. Distribute his common cheap pieces among the bright boys of his town, that show some interest or inclination towards our subject.

I am pleased to have been with you, and I glory in our science; let us pursue it methodically and diligently, not attempting or encouraging the acquiring of it all or learning all about it; if we do, we seek the unobtainable. Be content within a limited sphere of a great subject. The last hour of a long life to the numismatic student, will be but to appreciate how little he knows of the subject.

Ohio State Numismatic Society

Minutes of the First Annual Convention of The Ohio State Numismatic Society, held at Columbus, Ohio, Wednesday, October 24th.

Mr. H. E. Buck, the president presiding.

Sessions at 1:30 and 7:30 p. m.

Present H. E. Buck, D. L. Ziegler, Farran Zerbe, Geo. W. Rice, R. T. King, A. B. Coover, Geo. W. Giebelhouse, M. L. Stophlet, J. W. Lyday, W. A. Gill, C. T. Keech, H. Warren Phelps, Dr. J. N. Smith, J. E. Douglas, Geo. J. Bolt, C. E. Padebaugh, C. T. Lyon, J. M. Henderson and several whose names were not obtained.

Reports were read by the curator, treasurer and secretary.

On motion, a committee of three, consisting of A. B. Coover, C. T. Keech and J. M. Henderson were appointed to take such action as they deemed advisable to secure additional congressional support for the improvement of the Mint Cabinet. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The Ohio State Numismatic Society, in conventions assembled, knowing the three hundredth anniversary of the first permanent English settlement in America is to be celebrated by the holding of the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition at Norfolk, Va. in 1907 and that Virginia was named for Queen Elizabeth, who has been called "The mother of modern coinage," and that there has been produced by and used in Virginia a greater variety of currency mediums than any other division of this country, we believe it fitting that the science of numismatics should be represented at that exposition, and that a comprehensive historical and educational numismatic exhibit should be specifically commemorated by a souvenir coin, historic design, to be issued by the government, and sold at a nominal sum."

A copy of the above to be placed on the records, and one sent to the Exposition Co.

Resolved, "That the Ohio State Numismatic Society in convention assembled, hereby endorse and approve the proposed historical and educational talks and exhibits, relating to the currency of the world, by Farran Zerbe, in whom we recognize a numismatic student, scholar and writer, and commend his endeavors to the educational world."

The constitution was amended so as to elect seven trustees instead of five as previous, and H. E. Buck, D. L. Ziegler of Delaware, H. C. Ezekiel, of Cincinnati, Robt. T. King, Chas. T. Keech, A. B. Coover, J. M. Henderson, Columbus, elected for the ensuing year. The society was entertained with papers and addressed by Farran Zerbe, Tyrone, Pa. on Numismatics and the Organization of State Societies." by H. C. Ezekiel, Cincinnati, on "Early Money of Cincinnati" by Geo. W. Rice, Detroit on "Progress of Numismatics," by A. B. Coover, Columbus "Early Banking." Adjournment.

J. M. HENDERSON, Secretary.

REPORT OF SECRETARY TO "THE OHIO STATE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY."

I present for your information the following brief report. This Society

was incorporated February 13th, 1906, with seven charter members. Its membership now numbers, one honnrary, twenty two active and twelve corresponding, total 36.

Five hundred copies of the Constitution has been printed and over 350 copies distributed. All necessary stationery was provided, and the secretary has written over 350 letters in the interest of the Society, during the past 8 months. I desire to remind the members of the object of this society which you will find in the Constitution, and trust they will, do all in their power to assist in attaining this object. The dues of this society are only nominal as it is desired to secure as large a membership as possible and unless the membership is increased the dues will not defray the running expenses of the Society. The increase in membership from seven to thirty six in about eight months lends encouragement and we have reason to hope that we may report double the present number a year hence.

This Society will soon have a permanent home in one of the buildings in this city where the cabinet of the Society will be open to the public every day.

Respectfully submitted,

J. M. HENDERSON, Secretary.

THE FIRST REPORT OF THE CURATOR AND LIBRARIAN OF THE OHIO STATE
NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

To the President and Members:

I have the pleasure of presenting to you the first report of the Curator and Librarian of this Society. At the organization of this society, February 13th, of the present year I was elected Curator and Librarian, and while my duties have been light and the association with the members pleasant, yet I feel that I have not accomplished as much as might have been done by some one with more time to devote to the position.

We have been handicapped in the collecting of coins, in not having a room fitted up as a repository for the same. A number of the members are ready to donate specimens for the Cabinet as soon as a suitable home can be found for the Society. We will also be able to secure the loan of several thousand numismatic specimens when we can announce that we have the room and cases for their proper display in a safe and secure manner.

As Librarian, I have to report the receipt of twenty-three pamphlets and catalogs relating to the subject of numismatics.

As Curator of the Coin Cabinet, I am pleased to say that I hold for the Society one hundred and thirty-six coins, the most of which are as yet unclassified.

Our President, Mr. Buck, has the honor of presenting the first coin towards the establishing of a Coin Cabinet; the Curator follows with a miscellaneous collection of copper, nickel and silver foreign coins to the number of fifty-seven; our secretary, Dr. Henderson, has contributed a collection of seventy-eight pieces in copper, silver and nickel, mostly minor coins of the United States, dated from 1798 to 1872.

In addition to the above I have received the following as gifts to the Cabinet: By Mrs. F. May Tuttle, Osage, Iowa, two rare and scarce Illinois bills issued by the Dixon Hotel Co., at Dixon's Ferry, Ill.; by Mr. William Poillon, of New York City, two Masonic Medals of St. Cecelia Lodge No. 568 F. & A. M.

One hundred and forty specimens sounds small for the collection of a State Society; however, it must be remembered that we are yet in the infant class. We have started to build a Numismatic Collection of which the people of Ohio may some day be justly proud.

For the courtesies extended me by the officers and members of this Society while in discharge of my duties I am deeply grateful.

Respectfully submitted by

ARTHUR B. COOVER,

Columbus. O., October 24th, 1906.

Curator & Librarian.

The Chicago Numismatic Society.



The 34th regular meeting of the above named Society was held in their rooms, 1123 Masonic Temple, Friday evening, Nov. 2nd, Virgil M. Brand acting as President.

Communications were read from Chicago Art Institute and Thos. L. Elder, the latter presenting his card in three metals. Frederick Huber, E. P. Douglas and B. W. Tlempoba were elected to membership. Mr. Carey exhibited his collection of Swedish coins and Mr. Brand showed some rare English Siege pieces.

The following magazines were received since last meeting: Numismatischer Verkehr, Spink's Numismatic Circular, Elder Monthly and the Numismatist for October. Catalogs were received from Baldwin & Co., Nos. 1 to 4, B. Max Mehl (2), St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co., and Green.

Motion to take larger rooms was carried and the Executive Committee was instructed to secure same.

Adjourned to meet Dec. 7th, 1906.

BEN G. GREEN, Secretary.

American Numismatic Association.

Board of Officers.

President—Albert R. Frey, 673 Greene Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
1st Vice President—Farran Zerbe, Tyrone, Pa.
2nd Vice President—Jeremiah Gibbs, 20 Ashley St., Hamilton, Ont.
Secretary—Howland Wood, 93 Perry St., Brookline, Mass.
Treasurer—Dr. Geo. F. Heath, Monroe, Mich.
Librarian and Curator, Ben G. Green, Room 1533 Masonic Temple,
Chicago, Ill.
Counterfeit Detector—Chas. Steigerwalt, 130 E. King St., Lancaster, Penn.
Board of Trustees—Dr. B. P. Wright, Chairman, 158 Jay St., Schenec-
tady, N. Y.; L. B. Tuthill, South Creek, N. C.; A. C. Gies, 52 Franktown
Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.; F. G. Duffield, 1181 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md., and
J. C. Lighthouse, Rochester, N. Y.

Report of Secretary.

NEW MEMBERS.

833, W. B. Hale; 834, F. J. Holtbaus; 835, George F. Schwartz; 836, Wm.
E. Wilson; 837, Phil C. Decker; 838, Gustave C. Drouot.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following names have been received by the Secretary. If no ob-
jections are received prior to December 20th, they will be declared elected to
membership.

Michael Boyle, 4 Thornton St., Roxbury Dist., Boston, Mass.

Vouchers: J. Coolidge Hills and Howland Wood.

Henry W. Beckwith, M. D., 548 Chapel St., New Haven, Conn.

Vouchers: Howland Wood and A. R. Frey.

Victor D. Brenner, 624 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.

Vouchers: A. R. Frey and Howland Wood.

Howard P. Harris, 128 Bridge St., Salem, Mass.

Vouchers: J. C. Mitchelson and Howland Wood.

Robert P. King, Erie, Pa.

Vouchers: Dr. George F. Heath and A. B. Ragan

CHANGES IN ADDRESS.

393, A. B. Eberhardt, 2362 Ontario St., Cleveland, Ohio.

524, J. Ernest Carswell, London, Ont., Can.

HOWLAND WOOD, Secretary.

Brookline, Mass., November 19, 1906.

Canada hopes to divert to the Ottawa mint, which is just beginning opera-
tions, most, if not all, of the Klondike gold which heretofore has been sent
down to San Francisco for coinage.

Among the latest new issues of coins are those of Sweden, Oscar II. 5 ore, 1906, and Norway, Haakon VII, 1 ore 1906.

We have lately received pleasant visits from Vice President Zerbe and Brothers Granberg of Oshkosh, Wis., and Leon of Chicago.

Green's 28th sale will include the complete collection of fractional currency belonging to H. S. Williams of Cleveland, O.

A New York dispatch of November 13th states: "Unique among importations brought by returning travellers was a part of the baggage of Archer M. Huntington, who arrived to-day after several months in Europe. In four heavy leather valises and a trunk were \$60,000 worth of coins which are destined for the new Spanish museum in Audubon Park, which Mr. Huntington will present to the Hispanic Society of America. Two men were in charge of the valuable bags and accompanied them from the dock to their destination. The coins are mainly antique Arabic and Byzantine, and are part of a collection which Mr. Huntington has secured during the last fourteen years. Some of them are of gold, but the greater part consists of silver and copper coinage. As the coins are destined for a museum there was no duty levied.

We have received the elegant Auction Sale Catalogue of Greek Coins (No. 16), compiled by Dr. Phil. Jacob Hirsch of Munich. This catalogue contains some 708 lots and is accompanied by 20 beautiful plates of illustrations. The sale occurs on the 6th of December.

A cent of 1793, Chain, AMERICA. Crosby, C 4. Very good, sold at Low's Sale lately for \$82.00.

The late Mr. R. B. Leeds of Philadelphia, if we may judge from the catalogue of his coins just issued for auction sale by Henry Chapman, Jr., must have made an effort to corner certain coins of the U. S. In this catalogue there are no less than 109 of the flying eagle cents of 1856. There are also over 2,000 half cents offered of the different dates. Twelve half dollars of 1815 and four of the 1873 three dollar gold pieces of which only 25 were struck.

Mr. M. P. Carey, 5438 Honore St., Chicago, Ill., asks us to announce that he is in the market to execute bids at any of the Chicago auction sales.

Our readers may expect early the next year a series of articles on the California Gold Dollars by Mr. A. G. Heaton. Mr. Heaton has a large collection in this line and no one is better qualified to take up this interesting subject than he.

"In God we Trust" is the motto which is stamped on all our silver and gold coins. Yet it was not until 1864 that it became a custom, and the first coin which bore the motto was a copper two cent piece which was coined on April 22, 1864, especially to have this motto stamped upon it. The idea was originally suggested by a man from Maryland, who said that as we were a Christian people it was only meet that we should make proper recognition of the fact in our coinage. The motto itself was taken from the national hymn, "The Star Spangled Banner."

Wanted, to Exchange or For Sale.

This department is under the control of our readers to use as they may think best. Under the FOR SALE head a moderate charge of one cent a word will be made. Otherwise it will be gratis and all are cordially invited to make the best possible use of the department.

WANTED:—Four dollar gold piece and any rare gold. Will pay cash or exchange for other coin. All letters answered. B. Max Mehl Box 826, Ft. Worth, Tex.

WANTED:—To receive auction catalogues and price lists from all dealers in the U. S. and foreign countries, F. J. Holthaus, Cashier Seneca State Savings Bank, P. O. Box 567, Seneca, Kans.

WANTED:—English silver coins especially shillings or sixpence, proof or uncirculated. England Geo. II. Halfpenny 1732, 1733, 1741; farthings 1738, '42, '43, '45, '46, '47, 48, 51, 52, 53. Geo. III far. 1772 these uncirculated. In exchange can offer choice foreign coppers nearly all countries, U. S. or Canadian. Vernon Burgar, Emwilton Place, Ossining, N. Y.

WANTED:—Canadian coins, "Breton 516, 654, 703, 748, 758, 759, 763, 765, 775, 837, 846, 848, 922, 968, 973, 993, 999, 1000, 1001, 1008, 1012 date 1825. Canadian medals, Leroux 860, 1341, 1570, 1589, 1850, 1854, Stanley Preston as Governor General of Canada, J. A. Chaplean, Asst. Lt. Gov. Province of Quebec. P. O. Tremblay, 1073 Notre Dame St. West, Montreal, Canada.

TO EXCHANGE:—Encased Stamps, a limited number of each denomination of the Schapher & Bussing and H. A. Cook only, which I offer singly or in sets for U. S. or Territorial gold. Write what you want and what you have for offering. W. E. Deeds, 603 Linwood Ave., Evansville, Ind.

WANTED:—Lincoln Medals, Store Cards, War Cents, Silk Badges, or any other mementos of Lincoln. Will pay cash or give good exchange in coins, paper money or other medals. Robert P. King, L. S. & M. S. Rv., Erie, Pa.

TO EXCHANGE:—40 half dollars, 1803-1893; cents 1794-1864; trimes 1850-1872; two cents 1864-1868. Nearly all in fine condition. What have you to offer? Charles H. Muller, City Hotel, Oil City, Pa.

WANTED:—Copper coins in fine condition only, of Venice and any struck for her colonies; Florence, Tuscany, Genoa, Sardinia, Ferrara, Naples, Two Sicilies, Roman States and Republic, or of any Italian cities and states not mentioned. Geo. S. Lockwood, Bank of Commerce, N. A., Cleveland, O.

WANTED: H. T. Tokens, Low's Nos. 24, 25, 26, 27, 41, 42, 70, 71, 90, 146, 147, 150. Gold dollars, Brilliant proof, 1856, 1857, 1859 and 1862. Carl Wurtzbach. Lee. Mass.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE:—Set of bronze cents, two cents. III ct. nickel, all brilliant proofs; trimes and nickel 5c pieces, brilliant proof and unc.; Eagle penny of 1856 about unc. Brilliant proof dollars of 1895 and 1904; half dollar of 1852 O unc.; quarter of 1818 unc., 1866 and 79 brilliant proofs; dime of 1846, very fine; two cent piece (cart wheel), Geo. III red, cents 1793, 1821, 34, 35, etc., extra fine; half cents 1793-1857, common dates, fair to unc.; 1806 unc. red; paper money and medals. Alvin J. Fink, 604 So. Jefferson St. Dayton, O.

WANTED:—Confederate and broken bank bills in any condition, but poor must be cheap; can use a large number; send particulars as to condition, quantity and price. J. A. Williams, 906 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

WANTED—Half cents, Fractional currency, and Gold dollars. Charles M. Clark, 448 Fourth St., Braddock, Pa.

WANTED—To receive auction coin catalogues and price lists from all dealers. J. F. Banning, 527 Norriss St., Ottawa, Ill.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE:—For U. S. gold dollars or \$4.00 pieces, one full collection of U. S. cents, also nearly a full collection of Hard Times William Ross, Chaplin, Conn.

FOR SALE:—Several small collections of Civil War Tokens. H. Wood, 93 Perry St., Brookline, Mass

WANTED: Fort Wyane (Indiana) Paper money, shin plasters, bank notes, or anything in the line of money pertaining to Ft. Wayne. Send full particulars and price asked. Address, Dr. J. A. Williams, 906 Calhoun St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

"The world is full of others, but there's none like you." J. H. White, Geneseo, Ill.

WANTED: The names and addresses of collectors who collect Masonic medals, badges, and Chapter Pennies. Charles K. Warner, 1016 Mount Vernon St Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED:—To received Auction Coin Catalogues. Also want price lists from dealers in coins, paper money, autographs, curios. etc. J. B. Temple, North Adams, Mass

To EXCHANGE—A fine U. S. fractional currency shield of 39 bills all bright and fine and clean; all the rare bills and signatures under frame and glass, for U. S. silver dollars of any date. Also want a fine silver dime of 1800 C E Tribbett, Darlington, Ind.

"I find the NUMISMATIST to be simply invaluable to the collector. A mystery to me is how you can furnish so much for so little." Dr. C. T. Stovall, Vienna, Ga.

To EXCHANGE:—Coins, Books and Sale Catalogues. Send lists of what you have and what you want. C. A. Mathis, R. F. D. 21, Greenwood, Neb.

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1843, C " "	1857, C " "	1886, " "
1843, D " "	1858, " "	1887, " "
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1844, D " "	1859, " "	1890, " "
1845, " "	1860, S " "	1891, " "
1845, C " "	1861, " "	1893, " "
1845, D " "	1861, S " "	1894, " "
1846, O " "	1862, " "	1895, " "
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THE NUMISMATIST

December
1906

An Illustrated Monthly
devoted to the
Science of Numismatics.

GEO. F. HEATH, M. D. Monroe, Mich.

Vol. XIX.



No 12

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VOL. XIX.

MONROE, MICHIGAN, DECEMBER 1906.

NO. 12

Side Lights on German Pfennigs.

F. A. HASSLER, M. D., PH. D.

IV.

In our last study we followed the Germans until they had taken possession of Rome and, as is claimed by many historians, laid the foundation of what became in after times The Holy Roman Empire. To us in the light of history this so-called "Empire" seems but a shadow existence, but as has been truly said the key to the whole of mediaeval history lies in the fact that in the ideas of the men of those days the empire, "The Roman Empire of Augustus, Constantine and Justinian was not a thing of the past, but of the present." Only when we bring our minds to think as did the men of the times we are studying, can we understand their actions, and these men when the king of Germany was crowned Emperor, firmly believed him to be a successor of the ancient rulers of the Roman Empire and history proves that many of them risked and many lost their lives in defending their belief in this Empire.

"Unless viewed in the light of the Imperial theory the whole history of Germany, Italy and Burgundy becomes an inexorable riddle." Bearing this in mind we continue our study, and as we shall have frequent cause to refer to them, it will be best to have before us a few dates.

A. D. 9, the battle in the Teutoberger Forest took place and the Germans defeated the Romans under Varus. From this date the Romans were constantly defending their frontier and trying to drive back the various tribes.

Between the years 375 and 568 is known as the time of the wandering of the German tribes. It seems to have been a period of general uneasiness among them, moving from one part of the country to another, uniting tribe with tribe, dividing again and learning from the Romans how to conquer the Romans. Few dates of the years on which important events happened, or being worthy of notice because of the rise or fall of certain leaders of men, though found in every history claims our attention here.

251 Gothic wars, Decius defeated and slain.

253-263 Goths ravage the Roman Empire.

269 and 270 the Goths were checked by Claudius and Aurelian and they

settled in Decia, an extensive region north of the Danube, which gave to Rome the last four of its great Emperors, Claudius, Aurelian, Probus, and after the division of the empire, to the East, Justinian. The name "Justinian" is a translation of Uprauder (upright).

Gibbon says that "about the year 240 the German tribes inhabiting the lower Rhine and the Weser formed themselves into a confederacy under the name of Franks. The love of liberty was the ruling passion of these Germans. They deserved, they assumed, they maintained the honorable title of Franks or Freeman," and Miss Yonge in her "History of Christian Names" traces the name to the Old High German word "Frang, Free Lord." As Ruskin remarks "not by any means a Free Commoner, or anything of that sort, but a person whose nature and name implied the existence around him and beneath, of a considerable number of other persons who were by no means 'Frang,' nor Frangs." In Lempriere's Classical Dictionary we read "Franci, a German people, or rather a generic name for a confederation of certain German tribes." These tribes lived in that part of Germany now called Hanover, Oldenburg, Waldeck, Berg, and in Westphalia and Hessa.

This name of Franks is the origin of many words in our language having to do with freedom in some form, and this tribe has left to us a word medal inscribed with their honorable title one which is ever circulating around us. We cannot go far in our study of Germany and its coins without coming in contact with the name of the Franks.

A. D. 256, the Franks ravaged Gaul and Spain and the Suevi and Alamanni followed the same course in Italy.

A. D. 270 Aurelian defeated the Alani, and seven years later met with success in his wars against the Franks and Burgundians, (city men).

A. D. 322 Constantine checked the Goths and some years later they were again defeated. The Romans certainly had all they could do about this time to keep the Germans back. In the year 357 the Franks and the Alamanni were defeated by Julian in the battle of Strassburg, and so the fighting continued, sometimes the Romans and sometimes the Germans got the upper hand, but as luxury undermined the strength of the former they became inferior in fighting qualities to the stout and warlike tribe so that as we saw in our last study they were unable to resist the Ostrogoths (Eastern Goths) and the Western Empire passed into the hands of the Germans in the year 489 having for some years before that time been ruled by Odoacer the Chief of the German Mercenaries of the Roman army. So passing from one German ruler to another.

In our next number we will continue this study to the time of the breaking up of Charlemagne's Empire.

Additional books of reference: The Dawn History, by C. F. Keary; The Science of Language, by Hovelacque; Lempriere's Classical Dictionary;

Our Fathers Have Told Us, by Ruskin; The German Empire, by B. E. Howard; Higgins Copper Coins of Europe and the invaluable Numismatist, Gibbons Rome, and for Heraldry, "The Eagles Nest."

Perhaps it would be well before going farther in our study for us to get better ideas of the small coins under consideration. What is a Pfennig, and, as we cannot altogether leave them out of our account, what is a Heller or a Kreuzer or Kreutzer?

Webster says "Kreut'zer (krut'ser or kroit'ser), n. A small German coin of variable value, but in all cases worth less than a cent." The writer has been unable to find out the origin of the word, but it probably comes from "Kreuz, a cross." The German dictionary gives no information on this point, but tells up that the same word is used for a cruiser or a privateer. Scott's Stamp Catalog is more abundant in its information, there we read "Kreuzer, Bavaria, Wuerttemberg, South German States 60 kreuzer equal one florin (golden), 67-100 of a cent. Austria until 1858 the same as in the above named states, but the value was different, being 83-100 of a cent, and since 1858, 100 kreuzers are equal to a florin and it takes two and a half kreuzers to be of the same value as our cent.

The Heller seems to have been pretty generally dropped out of the list of coins, but the late Austrian Hellers are worth one-half as much as their Kreuzers.

Like all other articles, coins must have names, for without each individual article having a name confusion worse than that of the famed tower of Babel would exist. So tribes and nations having a common origin give to their coins names which, so to speak, may be traced to a common ancestor. So it is with the word Pfennig and its near relations, they are found among nations near akin, or in some cases the name may have been brought into the country by a neighboring or conquering nation. The writer was about to say that the word Pfennig came from the Anglo-Saxon word Pinig, Peneg, Pening, when he remembered that Freeman the historian says that we should not use these names for "turn to the earliest chronicles where the wild warfare is recorded in the speech of the conquerors and we find no mention of the Saxon name. But we do read how Hengist and Aesc fought with the Welsh and how they took booty of war that could not be reckoned, and how the Welsh fled before the English like fire." And in the old English Chronicle written by Fabius Ethelwerd about the year 972, he says "Britain, therefore, is now called Anglia, because it took the name of its conquerors." So we will say that the word Pfennig came from the Old English Penig, Peneg, Pening, Pending, Dutch and Swedish, Penning, Old Saxon, Pennic, Old High German Pending, Pendig, Phinding, Phenning, Phendig and Phennig. New High German Phennig, Danish, Penge, pl., money, Icelandic Peningr, cattle, money, and Lithuanian Pinigas, money, and here we probably have the original meaning of the word, simply money, and, as

the money seen the most by the great mass of the people was the small copper coin, the "Scheidemunze," small change, so it would naturally follow that that coin would be called a Pen'ig. Before the year 1880 the word was spelled Pfennige on many German stamps but yielding to the modern tendency to shorten spelling and leave out all superfluous letters the government then decided to drop the last e. My readers may call to mind the small coin of Finland, the Penni, but here it is, as it were, an adopted name the Suomi language belonging to what is known as the second or Agglutinating form of a speech, most of the others mentioned belong to the Third or Inflectional form.

If we refer to the great Lexicographer we are told that a Pfennig is a small copper coin of Germany, worth about two mills in United States money, and the Stamp Catalog referred to above, says that in the German Empire, Bavaria and Wurtemberg one hundred Pfennigs were worth one Mark while one single coin was equal to 24-100 of a cent, and in Hanover and Prussia they were not worth as much by four hundreths of a cent. Truly a valuable coin still, one that is passed from hand to hand far oftener than those of greater value, for take it all in all, the poor peasant is the foundation of the nation, and many an old stocking holds the hidden Pfennigs put away in fearful anticipation of the visit of the hard-hearted tax collector.

Augsburg in Bavaria, is a very old town. Caesar Augustus located a colony here in the twelfth year before our era, and from his name that of the present city is derived. A little over a century after its foundation the Romans gave the name of Augusta Vindelicorum to the colony, it being in Vindelicia between the rivers Vindo and Licus, now the Wertach and the Lech. On old maps the name receives various modes of spelling. I have before me a map, published in 1736 by A. DuBois, on which the spelling is Ausbourg.

The Romans gave the name of Augusta to at least eleven towns founded by them, Augsburg and Treves (Trier) Augusta Trevirorum, being the only ones known to the writer that were colonies in what is now Germany. As a general rule the position of a city in regard to the trade routes determines its greatness, and Augsburg being on the principal roads leading from Venice and Genoa to central Europe, became, like Ratisbon and Nurnburg and other large towns a great centre of trade. Wealth flowed in and her merchant princes became known over the mercantile world, so great were they that at one time the Fuggers, like the Rothchilds, of later day furnished money to carry on the government. It was a walled city and well it needed its walls for it was sacked by the fifth century, came under the power of the Frankish kings, and was almost destroyed in the wars of Charlemagne with Thassilon the Duke of Bavaria, and when the Empire was divided it fell into the hands of the Dukes of Swabia. Time after time the inhabitants have had to almost rebuild the city. It was be-

sieged and taken by Gustavus Adolphus in 1632 and by the Imperial troops three years later, after which the inhabitants had rest till the Electoral Prince of Bavaria bombarded the city and forced the citizens to pay the sum of \$400,000 in 1703. Then came a quiet time of a hundred years when the wars of that date brought great suffering to this as to many other German cities. In 1276 Augsburg became a free city and so continued until it was annexed to Bavaria in 1806. Many important diets were held, and the name of the city is associated with some of the most important events of the Reformation. Truly a reformation of the Christian world.

The citizens are proud of their city and well they may be for it is not only beautifully situated, but it is beautiful in itself and has much to interest and instruct, with some of the finest specimens of art and architecture, it has been fondly designated as the "Ocellus Imperii", or Eyelet of the Empire. The inhabitants number nearly a hundred thousand and they carry on a large trade in jewelry, watches, types, chemicals and many other articles, while their printing establishments are known all over Europe.

The arms of the city are gilded pine cone on the top of a capital, and if we take into consideration the fact that in early days immense quantities of pine and fir lumber is said to have been floated down the river as far as this city and that here there is great water power for its manufacture, we may venture the conjecture that this branch of industry furnished the cone. After the time of the division of Charlemagne's Empire a number of the larger cities asserted their independence and coined their own money, and Augsburg was one of the cities on which coining privileges were granted by Henry the Fowler about the year 920.



The coins we will study are of much later date, although we know that the small silver pieces stamped only on one side, called Bracteates, circulated in Augsburg as well as in other parts of Bavaria at a much earlier date than the copper coins. And small fractions of a Gulden half and one Kreutzer as well as one Heller pieces were issued long before the first Pfennigs were coined and, as we found in the case of Aachen, the one Pfennig was not the first issued. The II Pfennig piece was coined from 1725 to 1780 and the I Pfennigs from 1758 to 1800. Before me lies a small copper piece which is evidently a coin of Augsburg, but I fail to find mention of it in any book. (See cut.) The peculiarity of it consists in its not be-

ing dated and in that the three cones are counterstamped. Some of the earlier coins are not round, several being square and a "half shilling" was octagonal. While all the copper pieces had the cone (something like a shield), the inscriptions vary greatly, being straight or curved, divided or run together as suited the convenience of the die cutter. Good specimens of either of the Pfennigs can be bought at from ten to fifteen cents, but if the collector wishes to get all the die varieties he can spend quite a snug little sum.

Note.—For $\frac{1}{4}$ 20 Gulden in the next to the last column of the Table of Pfennigs read 1-420 of a Gulden.



CANADA'S OWN MINT.

Mr. A. H. W. Cleave, the new superintendent of the Canadian branch of the Royal Mint, arrived from England recently. He is a mechanical engineer by profession, and has been on the staff of the Royal Mint in London for 14 years, having had charge at different times of all the mint departments.

His duties in Ottawa will be chiefly to superintend the making of the coin, but the work of organizing the institution will doubtless fall to him.

"If the Government are agreeable," said Mr. Cleave, "I shall endeavor to obtain the latest and most modern appliances. This will consist of melting apparatus, rolling mills, cutting machines and subsidiary machines.

"I think it is an excellent thing for Canada to have her own mint. There will be considerable profit to this country in the minting of silver and bronze, and doubtless when minting begins there will be a greatly increased demand for this currency.

"Recently the Royal Mint supplied Canada with fifteen million pieces, and that will help to supply the demand for some time to come."

**EARLY BANKING AND THE ISSUES OF PAPER MONEY
PRIOR TO 1868.**

Read before the Ohio State Numismatic Society, October 24, 1906, by
Arthur B. Coover, Columbus, O.

On January 10th, 1906, I read a paper before a meeting of the Ohio State Numismatic Society entitled Ohio Banks from 1803 to 1861 which was published in the Numismatic for June, 1906. This paper having met with the approval of collectors of paper money, I have been encouraged to commence an historical catalog of the Banks of the United States and the issues of paper money from early Colonial times up to the passage of the National Banking act of 1862. From that date gathered from various sources in the preparation of the historical catalog I will endeavor to entertain you for a few minutes this evening.

In my paper on "Ohio Banks," I find there are a few corrections to be made and names of three or four additional banks to be added to the list. In its proper place in the catalog I hope to give a more satisfactory account of the Ohio Banks.

That the collector passes by the most interesting branch of American numismatics, is a fact to be lamented. The history of early banking, is of itself, an interesting study and to be the possessor of a note issued in days gone by by bearing the portraits and autographs of men who helped to build up our Nation, (and some who tried to tear it down) showing artistic scenes from life illustrating the various industries is enough to make of one an ardent collector.

Colonial Currency.

The earliest account which we have of an issue of paper money in the Colonies was in December of the year 1690, when bills of credit for 40,000 pounds were issued in Massachusetts to pay for the expedition against Quebec.

Bills of credit were authorized and issued by each of the thirteen Colonies and were designated as Colonial Currency. The bills were printed in a very crude manner on a heavy coarse paper.

The first bills of credit issued in New York was June 8th, 1709. The form of these bills were as follows:

"This indented bill of ounces of plate or Lyon dollars, due from the Colony of New York to the possessor thereof, shall be, in value, equal money; and shall be accepted accordingly, by the Treasurer of this Colony for the time being, in all public payments; and for any fund, at any time, in the treasury. Dated in New York, the first day of November,

One thousand seven hundred and nine, by order of the Lieutenant Governor, Council and General Assembly of the said Colony.

"Signed by

"LAWRENCE READE, ROBERT WALTERS,

"JOHN DEPEYSTER and ROBERT LURTING."

Private Banking. Private banking was first introduced in 1733, by an unincorporated association of Boston merchants who issued notes to the amount of £110,000. The Land Bank and the Specie Bank, also of Massachusetts engineering, followed in 1740. Owing to the multitude of Colonial paper currency, and to the constantly varying scales to which it was subject, there was but little attention paid to private banking during the ensuing forty years, 1740 to 1780.

Continental Currency. The Colonies went into the Revolutionary War in 1775, many of them with paper money already in circulation, and all of them making issues for the expenses of military preparations.

The Continental Congress, having no power to tax, and its members being accustomed to paper issues as the ordinary form of public finance, began to issue bills on the faith of the Continent. This act was earnestly approved by Benjamin Franklin and his associates.

The first issue of Continental bills was for 300,000 Spanish dollars, redeemable in gold or silver, in three years. They were ordered on the 10th of May and issued in August 1775 and in appearance resembled the Colonial issues.

By the latter part of the year 1776, nine million dollars had been issued. At this period the money began to depreciate in value and by the end of the year 1779 Congress was in sore financial straits. The issues of May 20th 1777 and April 11th, 1778 were so ably counterfeited that Congress in 1780 passed an Act calling in the bills of '77 and '78, replacing them with new bills at the rate of forty of the old to one of the new. The new bills bore the endorsement of the United States as follows: "The United States insure the payment of the within bill, and will draw bills of exchange for the interest annually if demanded, according to a resolution of Congress of the 18th day of March, 1780."

The heavy issues of Continental Currency had put specie out of reach and the safety of the country was in danger of being drowned under a sea of paper money. In the Spring of 1780, the bills were worth but two cents on the dollar, and soon ceased to circulate altogether.

An appropriate memorial of the Continental currency was written by Pelatiah Webster in the following words:

"Thus fell, ended and died, the Continental currency, aged six years; the most powerful State engine, and the greatest prodigy of revenue and of the most mysterious, uncontrollable and almost magical operation ever

known or heard of in the political or commercial world; bubbles of a like sort have happened in other countries, lasted for a few months, and then burst into nothing; but this held out much longer, and seemed to retain a vigorous constitution to the last, for its circulation was never more brisk and quick than when its exchange was 500 to 1; yet it expired without one groan or struggle; and of all things which have ever suffered dissolution since life was first given to creation, this mighty monster died the least lamented."

Bank of North America. The Bank of North America was the first real bank to come into existence in the United States. Bank as the word was used before the Revolutionary War, meant only a batch of paper money, issued either by the Government or a Corporation.

Proposals for the formation of banks were made by Robert Morris in 1763 and by Alexander Hamilton in 1779, however the opposition to these plans were so great that they were never carried into effect.

Robert Morris in 1781 presented a plan for the establishment of the Bank of North America, with a capital of \$400,000. This plan was approved by Congress on May 26, 1781, and a perpetual charter was granted on December 31, with a recommendation that the several States should ratify it and provide legislation against the establishment of additional banks. The States of Pennsylvania, New York, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Delaware recognized the bank and granted it a temporary monopoly of the field.

A serious doubt having arisen as to the authority of the Continental Congress in issuing a charter to this bank, it was rechartered under the laws of Pennsylvania.

A perpetual charter was granted the Bank of North America in 1782 by the State of Pennsylvania which was repealed in 1785, and again rechartered in 1787 for the period of fourteen years. During the Revolutionary War the bank was of great assistance to the Government. The notes were not at first received with favor; but in a short time they commanded respect and the bank occupied a strong position throughout the entire country.

The first Directors of the Bank of North America were Thomas Willing, Thomas Fitzsimmons, John M. Nesbit, James Wilson, Henry Hill, Samuel Osgood, Cadwallader Morris, Andrew Caldwell, Samuel Inglis, Samuel Meredith, William Bingman and Timothy Mattock. Thomas Willing was elected the first President.

All the notes of this bank were issued in the name of The President, Directors & Company of the Bank of North America. The bank succeeded in restoring public and private credit in the country, and was of immense value to the future operations of the financier.

Bank of New York. The Bank of New York was organized in 1784 when

the only other bank in the country was the bank of North America. It operated under articles of association drafted by Alexander Hamilton.

Application for a charter had been made to the Legislature earlier in the year, but failing to secure it, the subscribers determined to wait no longer for legislation. Accordingly, on the 9th of June, 1784, the subscriptions having been paid in and some deposits secured, the bank formally commenced business.

For seven years it issued its notes and carried on a banking business without a charter. The stockholders, in the absence of legislative action, being liable without limit for the debts of the bank, and being left as free to carry on business as the individual members of the association would have been.

Bank of the United States. The Bank of the United States was chartered February 25, 1791, with a capital of \$10,000,000. The charter expiring in 1811 various unsuccessful efforts were made to obtain a renewal of the charter.

The Bank of the United States had eight branches, located as follows: New York, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah and New Orleans. The Central bank was stationed at Philadelphia and \$4,700,000 of the capital was reserved for that office.

Second Bank of the United States. In 1816, a charter was granted to The Second Bank of the United States for the period of twenty years. The capital of this bank was \$35,000,000. The bank was open for business on January 1 1817, and by 1818 the notes could not be signed fast enough, so great was the demand. Twenty-three branches were established, of which two were located in Ohio, one in Cincinnati and at Chillicothe. The branches met with much opposition from the different State Legislatures which passed laws detrimental to the United States Bank.

After the establishment of the First Bank of the United States in 1791, banking became popular, and by 1836, several hundred banks had been established with more or less success.

Wild Cat Banking. From 1836 to 1840 was the period of Wild Cat banking and one sparsely populated State alone chartered forty-nine banks in less than ten months' time. Much could be written on the subject, however it is not within the province of this paper to speak at length of the many hundred banks which were in existence from 1800 to 1861.

Confederate Currency. At the beginning of the war of 1861-65 a new form of currency was issued by the Southern Confederacy known as the Confederate Currency. Millions of dollars in Confederate bills was issued to further the "Lost Cause" and at the close of the war a basket full would not purchase a meal.

Much interesting history of the South may be traced by the study of the Confederate bills, especially those of 1861-62. Many of these bills

are scarce and command good prices. The \$5.00 note dated September 2, 1861, bearing the portrait of an Indian maiden is worth three times as much now as compared to its value when issued; it being held by collectors in an uncirculated condition at \$15.00. The majority of the notes can be met with at prices ranging from two to twenty-five cents each, a few exceptions bring nearly their face value.

The Confederate Notes. The following poem was written upon the lack of a Confederate note and is worthy of a place here:

Representing nothing on God's earth now,
And naught in the waters below it,
As a pledge of a nation that's dead and gone,
Keep it, dear friend, and show it;
Show it to those who will lend an ear
To the tale that this trifle can tell,
To a liberty born of the patriots dream,
Of a storm-cradled nation that fell.

Too poor to possess the precious ores,
And too much of a stranger to borrow,
We issued today our promise to pay,
And hoped to redeem on the morrow.
The days rolled by, and weeks became years,
But our coffers were empty still;
Coin was so rare that the Treasury'd quake
If a dollar should drop in the till.

But the faith that was in us was strong indeed,
And our poverty well we discerned,
And this little check represented the pay
That our suffering veterans earned.
We knew that it had hardly a value in gold,
Yet as gold each soldier received it—
It gazed in our eyes with a promise to pay,
And each Southern patriot believed it.

But our boys thought little of price or of pay,
Or of bills that were overdue;
We knew if it bought us our bread today
'Twas the best our poor country could do.
Keep it; it tells our history over,
From the birth of the dream to the last;
Modest, and born of the angel Hope,
Like our hope of success, it passed.

S. A. JONAS,
Powhatan Hotel, Richmond, Virginia, May, 1865.

TRADE DOLLARS AT A PREMIUM.

**Some Twenty Varieties are Sought by Collectors—Chiefly Pattern Pieces
Struck at the Mint in 1872 and 1873—One Sold for \$50—Premiums on
Trade Dollars Issued After the General Coinage Stopped.**

Some twenty varieties of the trade dollar are held at a premium, a fact that may surprise people who remember only the disrepute into which the trade dollar fell. The rare varieties are not found in the regular issue, although even some of these dollars when in a fine state of preservation and bearing certain dates are now held at a premium; they are the pattern coins.

How many of these patterns were struck is not known, but it is certain that a goodly number came from the coinage press at the Mint and many are no doubt held as souvenirs, their owners being unaware of the high estimation in which they are held by collectors.

The trade dollars were not intended to circulate in this country, but were struck for export to China and Japan to compete with the dollars of Spain and Mexico. For several years, owing to an error in the wording of the act authorizing their issue, they were legal tender in this country up to \$5, but this provision was repealed in 1876.

The regular design of the trade dollar shows the Goddess of Liberty seated upon a bale of merchandise, against which leans a sheaf of wheat. In her right hand she holds an olive branch, while in the left is a small scroll upon which is the word "Liberty." At the base of the seat is the motto, "In God We Trust," the entire device being surrounded by thirteen stars.

On the reverse is an eagle with expanded wings. In the right talon is a branch of three arrows, the left grasping an olive branch. Over the eagle's head is a scroll bearing the motto, "E Pluribus Unum." Under the eagle is "420 Grains 900 Fine." On the top, around the edge, is the inscription, "United States of America," at the bottom "Trade Dollar."

These trade dollars, if in exceptionally fine condition, bring a premium ranging from \$1 to \$3.

The first of the rare trade dollar patterns was coined in 1872 and was designed by Longacre. On the obverse was the figure of Liberty as an Indian Princess seated on a globe inscribed "Liberty." Behind her are two flags.

The reverse bears the inscription within a laurel wreath, "Commercial Dollar 420 G. 900 Fine," the first word in a curved line. Between this and the word dollar are two inverted cornucopias. A ribbon as the base of the wreath has the inscription "God Our Trust."

This variety was struck in both silver and copper. In the former metal a specimen with milled edge not long ago brought \$50.

The second variety dated 1872 shows the figure of Liberty seated on the globe, having a representation of the Western Hemisphere, while on the right hand flag are thirteen stars in the field. The reverse is the same as in the first variety. This was the work of William Barber.

The third style of 1872 was also the work of Mr. Barber. It had the same obverse as the regular dollar of the year, the reverse being the same as the one just described.

These patterns all have edges that are both plain and reeded. A copy of this coin with milled edge recently sold for \$42.

The fourth variety is almost the same as the first, with the exception that upon the flag are eighteen stars. This dollar is credited to Longacre.

In 1873 seven patterns were issued at the Mint. The first showed the head of Liberty, the hair tied behind in a knot, encircled by a band of pearls, upon the coronet being the word "Liberty."

On the reverse, within a laurel wreath, was the inscription "Trade Dollar 420 Grains, 900 Fine." At the base of the wreath, within a scroll, was the motto "In God We Trust." The word "Trade" was curved. Silver and copper are the metals in which this variety was struck.

On the second pattern the obverse shows the head of Liberty crowned with leaves of the cotton plant, the hair braided and coiled behind. The reverse bears an eagle standing upon a small base. The right talon holds three arrows, the left supports a shield. On a scroll above is "In God We Trust," and still further is "E Pluribus Unum." This coin also was issued in copper and silver.

The third variety shows a crown of feathers secured by a band of pearls upon the head of Liberty. In her right hand is a pole topped by a liberty cap. Behind the figure are two flags.

The reverse bears a small eagle, in the talons being three arrows and an olive branch. Upon a scroll above the eagle is "E Pluribus Unum," the rest of the design being similar to the other patterns.

The figure of Liberty as shown on the fourth pattern dollar is seated upon rocks. In the right hand is a pole topped by a liberty cap, while the left hand rests upon a globe around which is a band bearing the word "Liberty."

Upon the rocks is a sheaf of wheat, while upon the ground are two cotton bales, a branch of tobacco plant resting upon them. The reverse has a small eagle standing upon a shield with wings upraised and beak thrust forward. Above the wings is the motto "E Pluribus Unum," below the shield being "In God We Trust."

On the obverse of the fifth pattern dollar of 1873 the head of Liberty bears a diadem, from which the hair falls back, being bound in a small coil behind. Back of the figure is a plough and a small sheaf of wheat. The cotton bales are on the ground, with the sea in the distance.

An eagle on a small ground is shown on the reverse. In its right talon are three arrows, the left supporting a shield. Above the eagle is a scroll extending downward beneath the beak with the motto "E Pluribus Unum."

Almost identical is the sixth variety, with the minute difference that the handles of the plough are longer and the sheaf of wheat is larger. This variety is the rarest of the seven.

The seventh showed the figure of Liberty seated upon two cotton bales on the observe. Upon the head is a diadem, from which the hair falls back.

In the right hand, which is extended, is held an olive branch. In the left hand is a scroll with the word "Liberty." Behind the figure is a sheaf of wheat, with the sea in the background.

The reverse shows an eagle holding in its beak a scroll inscribed "Liberty." In the talons are three arrows and an olive branch.

Each one of these pattern trade dollars, struck in silver, is worth about \$3 when in proof condition, while those coined in copper are worth something less.

It is the opinion of some numismatists that the design for the trade dollar finally accepted was the ugliest of all the designs submitted.

In 1875 a pattern commercial dollar was struck in aluminum. The observe of this shows Liberty seated upon the sea shore. In the right hand is held an olive branch. The left hand rests upon a globe, encircling which is a band bearing the motto "In God We Trust."

Two flags and a sheaf of wheat are behind the globe, while in the distance is a steamship under sail. In a laurel wreath on the reverse is "Commercial Dollar 420 Grains, 900 Fine." The word "Commercial" is curved, while between it and the word "Dollar" are two inverted cornucopias.

The ribbon by which the wreath is tied bears the motto "God Our Trust." The reverse of this coin is about the same as that of the list of the commercial dollars struck in 1872.

This was the last of the trade dollar patterns. While the issue of regular trade dollars was supposed to stop with the resumption of the coinage of the standard silver dollar in 1873, yet it is said that the Mint authorities to accommodate collectors continued each year to strike a limited number until 1884, and some of these dates are now scarce and bring a premium.

It is said that trade dollars were coined in the year 1884 also, but this is disputed by expert coin collectors, although they admit the existence of specimens in copper bearing the date 1884.

Money is like manure,—of very little use except it be spread.—BACON.

American Numismatic Association.



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REPORT OF SECRETARY.

New Members.

839, Mitchell Boyle; 840, Dr. Henry W. Beckwith; 841, Victor D. Brenner; 842, Howard P. Harris; 843, Robert P. King.

Applications for Membership.

The following names have been received by the Secretary. If no objections are received prior to January, 1907, they will be declared elected to membership:

C. H. Imhoff, 500 West 121st St., New York City, N. Y.
 Robert H. Fordyce, 73 Twelfth Ave., Paterson, N. J.

Vouchers—Ben G. Green and N. Vreeland.

P. M. Wolsieffer, 401 Fort Dearborn Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Vouchers—Ben G. Green and Chas. Blumenschein.

F. B. Merrill, 100 State St., Chicago, Ill.

Vouchers—Ben G. Green and J. B. Holmes.

Nelson P. Pehrson, 559 W. 54th St., New York, N. Y.

Vouchers—William Poillon and Dr. Heath.

H. R. Ellswont, 2312 North Penn St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Vouchers—Dr. Heath and Ragan.

Deceased.

J. M. Clapp, President, Pa.

Changes in Address.

51, Lyman H. Low, 14 East 23rd St., New York, N. Y.

92, Howard R. Newcomb, 625 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.

197, Farran Zerbe, Tyrone, Pa.

396, Wayte Raymond, South Norwalk, Conn.

447, P. B. Murphy, with W. & J. Sharples, Quebec, Canada.

608, Will A. Monroe, 230 Calhoun St., Battle Creek, Mich.

658, William L. Farrell, 133 West 13th St., New York, N. Y.

685, Guillermo Carrasco, Apartado 182, Chihuahua, Mexico.

696, Fred R. Fancher, Room 14, Townsend Bldg., Long Beach, California.

804, Adolph Mitchell, Monroe, Mich.

832, Edwin W. Williams, Care C. B. & Q. Ry., 300 S. Canal St., Chicago, Ill.

The attention of the members is again called to the fact that an initiation fee of fifty cents is required on all new applications for membership and that these names together with the money, \$1.50 in all, should be sent to the Secretary.

HOWLAND WOOD, Secretary.

Brookline, Mass, December 15, 1906.

On November 24 last, Brigadier General Edwards, chief of the bureau of insular affairs, and Charles A. Conant, of New York, who is a member of the commission which framed the Philippine currency system, presented to Secretary of War Taft a plan for the recoinage of the Philippine silver money. The plan will not be made public until it has been adopted by the Philippine commission and approved by the president.

The necessity for the recoinage was to reduce the percentage of silver to an amount less than its bullion value in order to put an end to its being melted. The bureau of insular affairs and its advisers considered the advisability of reducing the weight of the coin without decreasing the percentage of silver, and it is believed this is the plan that will be recommended. The plan will be cabled to the Philippine commissioners at once.

THE CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The 35th regular meeting of the above named society was held in their rooms, 1123 Masonic Temple, Friday evening, Dec. 7th, President G. W. Tracy presiding.

A committee consisting of W. F. Dunham, V. M. Brand and T. E. Leon was appointed to investigate and report at January meeting the advisability of making an effort to have Congress make a change from the present designs of our silver and minor coins, it being the sense of the society that the present designs are not sufficiently artistic.

The annual election of officers for 1907 was held with the following results:

President—W. F. Dunham.

Vice President—E. C. Verkler.

Secretary—Ben C. Green.

Treasurer—F. Elmo Simpson.

Librarian—V. M. Brand.

Curator—M. P. Carey.

Censor—G. W. Tracy.

Executive Committee—Brand, Tracy and Green.

Mr. Brand exhibited a proof United States quarter of 1823, the only one known in this condition, and Mr. Tracy showed some interesting Russian Provincial coins.

Magazines received were as follows: The Numismatist and Philatelic West for November. Auction catalogs were received from Adams, Henry Chapman, Jr.; Elder, Green and Hirsch; and a price list of Russian coins from V. I. Petrov.

An informal auction was held for the benefit of the binding fund.

L. T. Brodstone, Superior, Neb., was present as a visitor.

Adjourned to meet Jan. 4, 1907. BEN G. GREEN, Secretary.

AN INTERESTING OLD LETTER.

The following interesting letter from the Director (Superintendent) of the Mint to Ex-President Jefferson is taken from the records of the Mint. To some of the readers of the Numismatist the document may be familiar; to all it will doubtless prove of no little interest. It was addressed to Mr. Jefferson in his retirement at Monticello and must have been received by him the week of Jackson's inauguration. Mr. Jefferson was then eighty-two years old and the fact that the Director addressed him on the matter

shows the interest the Sage of Monticello had always taken in the coinage of the country. It is doubtless due to Mr. Jefferson's influence that Gallic ideals are so prominent in the earlier forms of the Liberty device on our coins.

The original style of the document has been preserved in the above transcript.

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, February 14, 1825.

Thos. Jefferson Esq., Monticello.

Sir:—It is not without hesitation and reluctance that I prefer a request, which will be the occasion of any inconvenience to one who has acquired so high a claim to be exempted from intrusion; but I know not to whom I can address myself with the hope of obtaining information so accurate, as you, I doubt not, possess, on a subject to which I now solicit your attention.

The character of the impression emblematic of Liberty on our coins, does not appear, from any record I have seen, to have been determined by specific instruction of the Government, nor has it been settled by uniform practice here. The Journals of the Senate, and other notices of the proceedings of Congress show that the head of the President was at first intended as the device for one side of the coins; and that the House of Representatives substituted the words now in the law. But neither the Journals, nor the brief notices which the papers contain of the debates of that period, give any indication of the precise emblem intended.

The first Coins struck were Cents, in 1793, on which the emblem adopted was a female head, with hair wildly flying behind. In 1795 the Cap of Liberty was introduced, supported on a wand projecting behind the head. In 1796 or '97 the Cap was discarded, and has not since been restored.

In 1794 the first silver coins were struck. The head of Liberty was here also adopted with flowing hair, without the accompaniment of a cap. This style was retained on the silver coins, with slight modifications until about the year 1808, when Mr. Patterson procured a pleasing head of Liberty and ornamented it with a dress; not intended, as I learn from the officers of the Mint, to represent the Cap of Liberty nor approaching it in form but taken from life, and considered a model, in good taste, of the fashion of the time. The inscription of the word LIBERTY was at the same period transferred from the margin of the coin to the band of the cap. The head dress continues to the present day on the Silver Coins since issued, but has never been adopted on the Dollar, none having been struck, nor any new dies of that denomination having been made, since 1805.

The first gold coins were struck in 1795. The head on them was, from the first, ornamented with a Cap head dress; not the Liberty Cap in form, but probably one corresponding to the fashionable dress of the day. This continued till 1808, when the head dress on the Gold Coins was conformed to

that adopted on the Silver. No Eagles have been struck since 1804. The improved head dress has not therefore been extended to them.

No Cap has at any time been admitted to the head of the Copper Coins, but about the time of the above improvement the hair was gathered into neat order, and the hand of Liberty was adopted.

I have recited the above detail of facts familiar probably to your notice at the time, if not in some instances emanating from your authority; in order to lessen the trouble of recalling the train of them to your recollection.

It seems expedient, if indeed there is not an official obligation, to complete the series of our dies; and the unsettled question, what is the proper emblem of Liberty for our coins, is entitled to consideration, before a new original die of our money unit is prepared. Permit me therefore to request information on the following points as having a fair relation to the subject:

1.—What figure or device may be considered as intended by Congress, or the administration, at the establishment of the Mint, by the words in the law: "An impression emblematic of Liberty?"

2.—Was the Cap of Liberty adopted or alluded to as a fit emblem by any act of the Confederation, or of any of the States, or by popular usage, during the Revolution, or previously to 1792, so that this device may be supposed to have been intended?

3.—When emblems or representations of Liberty were in those times resorted to, on public occasions, of what description were they?

4.—If the Liberty Cap be the emblem intended in the law; or if it be deemed an Americanized and suitable emblem, is it proper to place it on the head of the figure personifying Liberty?

Such information or suggestions as you may find it convenient to favor me with will be thankfully received. When I am satisfied as to the impression emblematic of Liberty, which can be sustained on the best ground, a few pattern pieces will be struck to be submitted to the consideration of the government, which if approved, or with such modifications as shall be directed, may fix the character of our coins.

Supposing the female head to be an appropriate figure, three views in relation to it present themselves. To adhere to the present dress Cap, or copy it so nearly as not to exhibit the appearance of any specific change; to exclude the Cap and adopt an easy disposition of the hair, with no ornament but the band of Liberty; to adopt the classic style of Cap, which though resembling the Cap of Liberty nearly in form, would nevertheless be distinguished from it by being worn on the head of the figure, if it be true that the Cap of Liberty is out of place there. The first would be the easiest, being a style familiar to the Engraver of the Mint. The second if happily executed would perhaps be most pleasing, as being more true to life and nature. The third has the advantage of a permanent standard in the exquisite models of art derived from classic times.

I am with great respect,

Your Obedient Servant,
SAMUEL MOORE, Director.

On December 6th the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society of New York received a donation of about 1800 coins, etc. This makes about 6,600 added during the present year to the Society's collection.

It will be remembered that the U. S. and Colonial Collection of the late Mr. William S. Appleton was willed to the Massachusetts Historical Society. This included the Mickley 1804 dollar and many other choice and rare U. S. and Colonial pieces, estimated by the appraisers to be worth \$20,000. The foreign portion of this collection is now in the hands of Mr. Charles Steigerwalt of Lancaster, Pa., and he will offer the first portion, consisting of the British portion (including British Colonials and Canada), at auction sale in New York sometime in January.

Ben G. Green's last auction sale was quite successful. The 162 encased stamps brought nearly \$2,000.00, ranging in price from \$1.60 to \$75.00. The 1856 eagle cent, fine condition, brought \$10.50. The four 1858 pattern cents brought from \$2.10 to \$3.55 each. An 1846 half dime brought \$2.30. The half cent of 1796, an uncirculated restrike, brought \$51.00. A mis-struck cent of 1811 brought \$6.10.

Thomas L. Elder, the New York coin dealer informs us that one F. M. Pinkerton of Marshalltown, Ia., has defrauded him of coins to the value of about \$43.00 and that he has been unable to obtain any redress either through him or the Post Office department in the matter.

This is just the season and time our friends can be of much service to us. Call the attention of your coin collecting friends to the NUMISMATIST. Tell them of the value it has been to you and the good it will be to them. In nine cases out of ten they will take your advice and ever feel grateful to you besides. Just try it.

H. L. Doane of Truro N. S. informs us that he has not been justly treated by J. F. Murray of Breckenbridge, Mich., in a deal made with him last May. Our friends should always bear in mind the fact that the NUMISMATIST has many readers outside the Association and when in doubt should ask for references before entering into sale or exchange transactions with strangers or those not properly vouched for. This will save much annoyance and often loss.

Washington, December 6. The entire Connecticut delegation has united in recommending to the president the appointment of J. C. Mitchelson of Tariffville, as a member of the assay commission. The duty of this commission is to meet each year, the second Wednesday in February, at the mint in Philadelphia, and to test the weight and fineness of all coins submitted from the various mints throughout the country. The commission also determines whether the coins comply with the lawful standard or not. Membership of the commission is purely honorary, and the delegation feels that Mr. Mitchelson has a good chance to get the appointment.

Promote popular interest in coins and medals? In most of the cities and larger towns this can be done in an effective manner. Nearly all such places have popular lecture courses dealing with subjects in science and art, lectures that form a feature of the local museum's work or in connection with an art gallery or the Library. The authorities in charge of these institutions are always glad to hear suggestions, and a suggestion to include in the course of lectures one on coins or medals will be gladly received. There are a number of persons in the country who are competent to present various phases of the subject, and one illustrated lecture on a subject of Numismatics will not only stimulate interest, but will do more to show the culture value of such monuments than any other means within the small expense that a local society or body of collectors can afford.

Dr. Eugene Courteau of St. Jacques Quebec, Canada has near completion a catalogue giving description of Canadian coin varieties. He would be much pleased to receive any data regarding new varieties or rubbings of the coins.

Anyone interested in old arms, old china and old things in general, will be interested in a new catalogue just issued by J. G. Laidecker of St. Clair, Pa.

Wanted, to Exchange or For Sale,

This department is under the control of our readers to use as they may think best. Under the FOR SALE head a moderate charge of one cent a word will be made. Otherwise it will be gratis and all are cordially invited to make the best possible use of the department.

WANTED:—English silver coins especially shillings or sixpence, proof or uncirculated. England Geo. II. Halfpenny 1732, 1733, 1741; farthings 1738, '42, '43 '45, '46, '47, 48, 51, 52, 53. Geo. III far. 1772 these uncirculated. In exchange can offer choice foreign coppers nearly all countries, U S. or Canadian. Vernon Bugar, Emwilton Place, Ossining, N. Y.

OR SALE—A large lot of foreign copper, nickel and small silver coins from 3c each and up. Rubbings sent for stamp. J. A. Nordell, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

WANTED—Copper coins in fine condition of the German states, cities etc., before 1873: send rubbings and state price. Chas. L. Miller 16 Grove St., Pcrchester, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A complete set of confederate money. What am I bid for it? Any correspondence cheerfully answered. William Hesslein, 674 Elm St. New Haven, Conn.

WANTED—To buy Norwegian coins prior to 1873 Send rubbings and state price. B. Evenhold, 520 Jersey Street, San Francisco, Cal.

WANTED:—Copper and Brass Coins of South and Central America. Will pay cash or exchange gold dollars for the same. Frank Brown, 900 Main St., Worcester, Mass.

TO EXCHANGE:—200 U. S. half dollars, all before 1830, for old fire arms. J. C. Laidacker, Saint Clair, Pa.

WANTED—Half cents, Fractional currency, and Gold dollars. Charles M. Clark, 448 Fourth St., Braddock, Pa.

WANTED—To receive auction coin catalogues and price lists from all dealers. J. F. Banning, 527 Norriss St., Ottawa, Ill.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For U. S. gold dollars or \$4.00 pieces, one full collection of U. S. cents, also nearly a full collection of Hard Times William Ross, Chaplin, Conn.

FOR SALE—Several small collections of Civil War Tokens. H. Wood, 93 Perry St., Brookline, Mass

WANTED: Fort Wyane (Indiana) Paper money, shin plasters, bank notes, or anything in the line of money pertaining to Ft. Wayne. Send full particulars and price asked. Address, Dr. J. A. Williams, 906 Calhoun St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

"The world is full of others, but there's none like you." J. H. White, Geneseo, Ill.

WANTED: The names and addresses of collectors who collect Masonic medals, badges, and Chapter Pennies. Charles K. Warner, 1016 Mount Vernon St. Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—To received Auction Coin Catalogues. Also want price lists from dealers in coins, paper money, autographs, curios. etc. J. B. Temple, North Adams, Mass.

"I find the NUMISMATIST to be simply invaluable to the collector. A mystery to me is how you can furnish so much for so little." Dr. C. T. Stovall, Vienna, Ga.

TO EXCHANGE—Coins, Books and Sale Catalogues. Send lists of what you have and what you want. C. A. Mathis, R. F. D. 21, Greenwood, Neb.

WANTED: Dr. LeRoux's latest work on Canadian Coins and Tokens, State price and condition. W. H. Amberg, P. O. Box 199, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED: To correspond with anyone having for sale Ships coins in fine, uncirculated, or proof condition. Josiah B. Chase, Jr., 70 Francis St. Brookline, Mass.

TO EXCHANGE—Several beautiful Roycroft books, silver and copper ore and wholesale lots of stamps, for rare pennings or other rare coins. Dr. F. A. Hassler, 818 E. 4th St. Santa Ana, Cal.

WANTED—For cash the Canadian Coins in good condition. B. 520 (1839), 525, and 728 all letters in 'Upper Canada' on barrel distinct. State condition and price. J. E. Carswell, Bell Telephone Co London Canada.

WANTED—Four dollar gold piece and any rare gold. Will pay cash or exchange for other coin. All letters answered. B. Max Mehl Box 826, Ft. Worth, Tex.

WANTED—Confederate and broken bank bills in any condition, but poor must be cheap; can use a large number; send particulars as to condition, quantity and price. J. A. Williams, 906 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

WANTED—To receive auction catalogues and price lists from all dealers in the U. S. and foreign countries, F. J. Holthaus, Cashier Seneca State Savings Bank, P. O. Box 567, Seneca, Kans.

WANTED—Canadian coins, "Breton 516, 654, 703, 748, 758, 759, 763, 765, 775, 837, 846, 848, 922, 968, 973, 983, 999, 1000, 1011, 1018, 1012 date 1825. Canadian medals, Leroux 860, 1341, 1570, 1589, 1850, 1854, Stanley Preston as Governor General of Canada, J. A. Chaplean, Asst. Lt. Gov. Province of Quebec. P. O. Tremblay, 1073 Notre Dame St. West, Montreal, Canada.

TO EXCHANGE:—Common coins and stamps, also foreign view cards, curios etc. Would like a good medical battery in exchange for any of above. Jos. H. Oddy, Box 570, St. Marys, Ontario.

WANTED:—To hear from any one interested in Encased Stamps. Will buy, sell or exchange. E. C. Stevens, 149 Main St. Fitchburg, Mass.

WANTED:—Bills of Grand Prairie Bank of Urbana, Ills. R. H. Steele, Urbana, Ill.

WANTED:—To correspond with collectors of Papal coins and medals. J. M. Potichke, 689 Michigan Ave. Detroit Mich.

FOR SALE:—Large U. S. copper cents 52 different dates none mutilated \$2 00 per hundred while they last. Robert K. Idler 241 So. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED:—Broken Bank Bills or "Wild Cat" paper money used in or pertaining to Ohio. State price or what is wanted in trade. J. M. Henderson, 13 1/2 E. State St. Columbus, Ohio.

WANTED:—Broken Bank Bills of Ohio and old Bank Note Reporters. A. B. Coover, 194 W. 9th St. Columbus, O.

TO EXCHANGE:—Souvenir post cards of Monroe for those of any other locality. Address, (Miss) Helen Heath, Monroe Mich.

WANTED: To hear from collectors who are interested in Greek and Roman coins (particularly Greek). Also English foreign coins, medals, etc. Address, E. F. Seltman, Kinghoe Berkhamsted, near London, England.

FOR SALE:—A large 11X14 photograph showing the obverse and the reverse of 48 varieties of the Ships Colonies & Commerce tokens will be sent on receipt of \$1 00. I also have a large stock of these tokens for sale. I also desire to correspond with anyone having any new varieties. Howland Wood, 93 Perry St., Brookline, Mass.

WANTED: To receive Auction Coin Catalogues and price lists from all dealers. John Lampertz, 422 Olive St. St. Louis Mo.

WANTED:—Lincoln Medals, Store Cards, War Cents, Silk Badges, or any other mementos of Lincoln. Will pay cash or give good exchange in coins, paper money or other medals. Robert P. King, L. S. & M. S. Rv., Erie, Pa.

WANTED: H. T. Tokens, Low's Nos. 24, 25, 26, 27, 41, 42, 70, 71, 90, 146, 147, 150. Gold dollars, Brilliant proof, 1856, 1857, 1859 and 1862. Carl Wurtzbach, Lee, Mass.

WANTED:—Copper coins in fine condition only, of Venice and any struck for her colonies; Florence, Tuscany, Genoa, Sardinia, Ferrara, Naples, Two Sicilies, Roman States and Republic, or of any Italian cities and states not mentioned. Geo. S. Lockwood, Bank of Commerce, N. A., Cleveland, O.

WANTED:—Every member of our Society to send for the STAR COIN BOOK, over 60 pages fully illustrated, only 10c. The best book of its kind issued. B. Max Mehl, Box 826, Fort Worth, Texas.

WANTED:—Cincinnati "Copperheads," Store Cards, War Tokens (1861-4); Cardboard Promises to pay 1861-2; Paper Money. Shinplasters, Wild Cat Money, Bank Notes; Bank Note Reporters; "Cincinnati Mining & Trading Company" Gold Pieces (\$5 00 and \$10 00); Encased Postage Stamps of Cincinnati firms; in fact anything pertaining to Cincinnati. Address with full particulars, H. C. Ez-kiel, 334 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

TO EXCHANGE: Uncirculated 1904 Lewis & Clark gold dollar given for 1905 same. Rare Colonial, Confederate and Fractional currency, and gold dollars for the same. Want 1864-72 inclusive, 1875-1878-1879, gold dollars. A. P. Wylie, Troy Grove, Ill.

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1836, " "	1853, " "	1874, " "
1837, " "	1853, O " "	1875, " "
1838, " "	1854, " "	1876, " "
1839, " "	1854, O " "	1876, S " "
1839, C " "	1854, C " "	1877, " "
1839, D " "	1855, " "	1877, S " "
1840, " "	1855, C " "	1878, " "
1840, O " "	1855, O " "	1878, S " "
1840, D " "	1856, " "	1879, " "
1840, C " "	1856, O " "	1880, Proof
1841, " "	1856, S " "	1881, " "
1841, C " "	1856, D " "	1882, " "
1841, D " "	1857, " "	1883, " "
1842, " "	1857, S " "	1884, " "
1842, C " "	1857, C " "	1885, " "
1842, D " "	1858, " "	1886, " "
1843, " "	1858, C " "	1887, " "
1843, C " "	1858, S " "	1888, " "
1843, D " "	1859, " "	1889, " "
1844, " "	1860, " "	1890, " "
1844, C " "	1860, S " "	1891, " "
1844, D " "	1861, " "	1892, " "
1845, " "	1861, S " "	1893, " "
1845, C " "	1862, " "	1894, " "
1845, D " "	1862, S " "	1895, " "
1846, " "	1863, S " "	1896, " "
1846, C " "	1864, " "	1897, " "
1846, D " "	1864, S " "	1840 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent Restrike
1847, " "	1865, S " "	1841, " "
1847, C " "	1866, S " "	1842, " "
1847, D " "	1867, S " "	1843, " "
1848, " "	1868, S " "	1844, " "
1848, C " "	1869, " "	1845, " "
1848, D " "	1869, S " "	1846, " "
1849, " "	1870, " "	1847, " "
1850, " "	1870, S " "	1848, " "
1850, O " "	1871, " "	1804 Dime, Very Fine
	1871, S " "	1839 Dollar, Very Fine
		1797 $\frac{1}{2}$ doll. v. g. indeed

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129

REPUBLIC, 1889 —
(Estados Unidos do Brazil.)
Arms of the republic. Azure, the constellation
of the Southern Cross (five stars or gold),
within a border of mullets.



		Fair	Good
500 Reis 1889-91	—	—	75
1000 " 1889-90	—	1 25	—
2000 " 1891	—	—	—

CUBA.



		Fair	Good
1 Peso 1899	—	2 00	2 50
1 " " "	—	1 25	1 50

HAYTI.

(Under France.)
Esculin — Lib. stndg. I. R.
COLONIE DE SAINT DOMINGUE,
value in field.

1 Esculin — Similar.	—	—
2 " " "	—	—

INDEPENDENT EMPIRE
Jacques Dessalines, 1804-06



25 Centimes	—	—
50 " Similar.	—	—

Henry Christophe, 1806-11



7 1/2 Sols 1807-8	1 50	2 50
15 Sols 1807-8	1 50	2 50
7 1/2 Sols 1808. H. C. script.	—	—
Lib. seated L., value in ex.	—	3 00
15 Sols 1808. Similar.	—	3 00
30 " " "	—	4 00

As Henry I. King, 1811-20.



Gourde 1814	—	—
Dbl " 1811 Bist r. laur R.	—	—
Cwad. arms	—	—
Dbl. Gourde 1820. Similar.	—	—

Alex. Petion, 1807-18.



6 Centimes An 10	25	40
12 " An 10-12	25	40
25 " An 10-13	25	40
6 " An 15. Head L. A.	—	—
PETION PRESIDENT. R. As	—	—
hat, with leg. REPUBLIQUE	25	40
D'HAITI	—	—
12 Centimes. An 14. Similar.	25	40
25 " " "	25	40

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